"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy To-Day; Fair To-Morrow, Moderate West Winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,050. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HELEN GOULD TO WED A RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Engagement to Finley J. Shepard of St. Louis Announced By George Gould at Lakewood.

HER ESCORT ON Y.M.C.A. TOUR

An Athlete and Musician—He's 45, She's 44—Her Fortune, $30,000,000—Loved for Her Patriotism.

The engagement of Miss Helen Miller Gould, known to the Nation as Helen Gould, and as one of the foremost of women philanthropists, to Finley J. Shepard, a railroad man of St. Louis, was announced yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, at Lakewood, N. J. While the time and place of the marriage were not made known in the formal announcement, New York friends of Mr. Shepard said last night that the marriage would take place in the latter part of next month.

Only a few members of the Gould family were present at dinner at Georgian Court, Mr. Gould's Lakewood estate, when the news was announced. The formal statement issued by Mr. Gould read:

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Helen Miller Gould, to Finley J. Shepard of St. Louis.

Asked if he desired to say anything further concerning the engagement, Mr. Gould laughed and remarked that "there will be nothing more except that this engagement is most pleasing to Mrs. Gould and myself."

Miss Gould was at her home, 579 Fifth Avenue, last evening, but declined to see reporters.

Surprise Even to Her Close Friends.

The news of her engagement was a surprise even to many of the closest friends of Miss Gould. She is now 44 years old. Since the death of her father, Jay Gould, on Dec. 2, 1892, left her one of the richest women in the country, rumors that she intended marriage had been so often started and denied that it had come to be believed that she would never marry.

Miss Gould came into a fortune of $10,000,000 at the death of her father, and it is estimated that by careful management and judicious investment this fortune has grown to $30,000,000, despite the number and size of her charities.

Mr. Shepard is assistant to B. F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads. He is a bachelor of 45.

Although Miss Gould and Mr. Shepard had been acquainted many years, it was not until last March that they became deeply interested in each other. At that time Miss Gould made a trip over the Gould railroads in order to inspect the Young Men's Christian Association buildings which she had established chiefly for the benefit of the railroad men. Mr. Shepard in his official capacity accompanied Miss Gould and her party on the trip over the Denver & Rio Grande.

Miss Gould is one of the four trustees of the Jay Gould estate, and her part in the management of the Gould railroads has been mainly work for the welfare of the employes. Mr. Shepard is very popular with the rank and file of the railroad men, and since his connection with the Gould lines has been an ardent supporter of the philanthropic enterprises undertaken by Miss Gould.

Shepard an Athlete and a Musician.

Mr. Shepard is the son of the late Rev. Dr. P. L. Shepard, an Episcopalian minister of Connecticut. He entered the general offices of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul in 1889 and held the position of Assistant General Manager when he left in 1901 to go to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at Chicago. The following year he was made General Superintendent in charge of the Pacific Coast lines of the Santa Fé. In June, 1911, Mr. Shepard went to the Missouri Pacific, and in January of the present year was made assistant to President Bush. He is widely and favorably known in cities of the Pacific Coast and the Middle West.

Besides being a railroad man of the highest reputation Mr. Shepard has many other claims to distinction. He is an all-around athlete. To-day his sports are chiefly golfing, tennis, and rowing, but he has been in addition a 100-yard sprinter, a baseball pitcher, and a football player. He is also a student as well as a practical man. He is known to his friends as a lover of literature and as a musician, and possesses an unusually good baritone voice.

Because of her devotion to charity and practical affairs, her distaste for society, and the attitude expressed on the subject of marriage in her letters and conversation, it was believed that Miss Gould intended never to marry. In one of her letters she said:

"If I had found a suitable helpmate I might have spent my money in a way which might not have done as much good as it has."

Miss Gould's Patriotism and Charity.

Before the question whether Miss Gould would marry had ceased to interest as a subject of speculation, Miss Gould's friends had decided for her that, if she should ever change her mind and take a husband, he would be a self-made man, and not a member of the set in which she was born. And those who described the kind of man who might have the fortune to take Miss Gould as a wife seem to have been justified in their predictions by the announcement made yesterday.

Miss Gould was a pioneer in philanthropy among American women of great wealth. Her charities were probably on a larger scale than those of any other American woman before the death of Russell Sage led to the establishment of the Sage Foundation by his widow. Her greatest popularity was reached during the days of the Spanish-American war, when her efforts in behalf of American soldiers and sailors caused her to be ranked with Florence Nightingale among patriotic women.

Miss Gould's formal entrance to society did not take place until she was 25 years old. Her début was delayed by the deaths of her father and mother, to whom Miss Gould was devoted. After her début in 1903, however, Miss Gould took little part in social affairs. When she came into possession of the fortune left by her father, her time was taken up entirely with the administration of her property and her charitable activities.

Her method of doing good was practical. From the very beginning of her career her charitable work was personal in its character. It was not her practice to send a check to this or that society, and then rest content. She acted as a Sunday school worker, and as a volunteer parish worker, and then, when her benevolences became larger, the institutions and philanthropic projects which she founded were all under her personal direction.

It was not until 1898 that the American public learned of the extent of the work Miss Gould had done. The homes she had established for the cure of sick children at Woodycrest and elsewhere, her personal charge of philanthropic institutions in this city, and the numberless gifts she had made to different charities were all so unobtrusively managed that

Continued on Page 3.

PARIS GREETS AMUNDSEN.

Reception by Fallieres and Geographers' Medal for Him To-Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 16.—Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, had a great welcome on his arrival last evening in Paris, where he has come to lecture. He was met at the station by a distinguished representation of scientific bodies of Paris, including Prince Roland Bonaparte, who warmly congratulated the explorer.

"Your expedition," said the Prince, "has been among the greatest ever conceived and carried out by one man."

Amundsen will be received to-day by President Fallieres, then by the President of the Municipal Council and in the evening will be present at Sorbonne to receive the grand medal of the Geographical Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Norwegian Society, composed of natives of Norway and Norse-American citizens living in Washington, has completed arrangements for a banquet to be given to Capt. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who discovered the South Pole, when he visits Washington next month. Capt. Amundsen will be here on Jan. 8 as the guest of the National Geographic Society, to tell the story of his dash to the antarctic pole. The complimentary dinner will take place at the Raleigh Hotel the following evening.

President Taft, members of the Cabinet, leaders in Congress, members of the Supreme Court, and other leaders in official, scientific, and social circles of the capital will be invited.

$15,000 OFFER FOR OLD CUP.

American Suspected of Bid for Property of English Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16.—English antiquarians are disturbed over the prospect of the famous cup belonging to Long Parish Church, Shropshire, passing into the hands of an American collector. The cup, which is nearly 300 years old, is the property of the English church, and a precious item in the history of England.

Sir Charles H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, attempts in a column letter to The Times to arouse public interest, making an earnest appeal for the preservation of the cup. He has carefully examined the cup, and combats the idea that it was the work of Holbein. He places the date about 1611.

The cup is eleven inches high, and has a crystal body of beautiful proportions. Worshippers of the Long Parish Church have received an offer of $15,000 for the cup from a private source and purpose to sell it in order to increase the scanty funds at their disposal.

Sir Charles says:

"No one can doubt what kind of a private source it is that offers so high a price or that the immediate fate of the cup will be to leave the country."

He suggests that the cup should be dealt with under the Ancient Monuments bill, which has for its object the preservation of historic treasures, or that the National Art Collections fund should be invoked in the matter.

SWIFT'S SON A WORKMAN.

Son of the Packer Dons Overalls in St. Joseph (Mo.) Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Alden B. Swift, son of Louis B. Swift, the millionaire Chicago packer, has donned overalls and is working in the St. Joseph, Mo., packing plant owned by the Swift Company to learn the business from the ground up. He has proved a "good mixer" and is popular with all his working associates.

Recently a stranger, overalled and roughly shod, went to work in one of the branches of the packing department. He worked along with the rest of the men, asking a few questions and observing everything that happened. The other workmen did not know who he was, and did not care. One day when the whistle blew at noon and they all filed out to the washroom Swift heard a couple of the men talking.

"They tell me that old man Swift has sent his kid down here to learn the business," said one of them.

"Is that so?" said the other. "Well, I'll bet he spends all his time hopping around with the highbrows and pouring tea. Theatre parties and dances will keep him busy. I'll bet we never see him."

"Well, he may sit in with the big bosses a part of the time and count the change," said a third workman. "You know, he will be wondering how much the plant makes."

Swift did not say a word, but his ears were burning.

"Well, I hope by this time you fellows have changed your opinion of me," he said a few days later. "I want to tell you that I appreciate what you have shown me."

The workmen shook hands with him with a will, and as they left the plant they gave "old man Swift's kid" three cheers. Now and then he drops back into the department where he worked and greets his old companions.

NEW WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

Harvard Professor's Device Distinctly Carries Talk Thirty-Five Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—A new method of communication, which may in time outdistance all other means of long-distance conversation, has just been introduced in the form of a wireless telephone by G. W. Pierce, assistant professor of the department of physics at Harvard. John Hays Hammond, Jr., a well-known authority on wireless, approves the new instrument.

The device was first thoroughly tested at Mr. Hammond's Gloucester laboratory at Fresh Water Cove on Saturday. Mr. Pierce finally got into communication with the Harvard Wireless Club here, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and talked distinctly with the club members for fifteen minutes. Mr. Hammond also conversed with the students. The wire power furnished for the experiments was located 350 feet above the level of the sea.

The instrument, which is small and compact, was brought to Gloucester in a small bag. Mr. Hammond said he had searched the country over for such a device, but had never found one so near perfection.

SEE WAY TO SOLVE CANAL TOLL TANGLE

Guarantee That Remitted American Tolls Won't Fall on Foreign Ships May Satisfy England.

SMALL SUBSIDY THE REMEDY

Grey's Fear That Our Over-Sea Vessels Would Also Have Free Passage Easily Removable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A week's study of the British protest against the free passage of American coasting ships through the Panama Canal has led, in informed circles, to a revision of the first impression that the only hope for escape from a hopeless impasse between the two nations lay in a recourse to arbitration, which, it was known, the Senate would never permit. It is now believed that Sir Edward Grey's carefully worded note suggests to the United States modifications of the Panama Canal act that will make it acceptable to his Majesty's Government, if not exactly satisfactory. The modifications proposed are of a nature so slight that in the opinion of those in a position to know, little objection can be raised to them in the United States.

The objection most fully voiced by Sir Edward Grey is that, with American coasting vessels freed from tolls, no standard remains by which the toll-paying by the world's shipping can be made "just and equitable." Less emphatically he says that the collection of tolls from American ships, simply to have them remitted as a subsidy, would be unsatisfactory. But his whole argument makes it plain that the remission of the tolls, or their payment by the American Government in some other way, would not be objectionable, if only it could be guaranteed that the remitted moneys would not fall as an additional burden upon the shipping of the world.

Sir Edward's construction of the phrase "just and equitable" simply limits tolls "to the fair value of the services rendered, i. e., to the interest on the capital expended, and the cost of the operation and maintenance of the canal." This stipulation, he adds, "entitles his Majesty's Government to demand on behalf of British shipping that all vessels passing through the canal, whatever their flags or their character, shall be taken into account in fixing the amount of the tolls."

This, it is now believed, is far from saying that tolls be levied on all ships alike. It simply means that American tolls remitted ought not to be levied indirectly on foreign shipping. This point, once clearly understood, means nothing less than that the tolls proclaimed by President Taft are in exact accord with Sir Edward's demand, as they are based on the estimates of Prof. Emory Johnson, who assumed that American and foreign vessels would pay alike. In other words, the exemption of American ships means, under the President's proclamation and the Panama act, a loss of revenue to the American Treasury, and not an increased levy on British ships.

The Subsidy Factor.

To make this feature of the proclamation come up to Sir Edward's requirements, it simply needs that the method by which the tolls are to be levied be incorporated in the statute. The actual enactment of a subsidy of some sort for American ships using the canal, with an express stipulation that the subsidy will not be raised by higher levies on foreign bottoms, would seem to satisfy the demand. How far a Democratic Congress will go in voting even a nominal subsidy is problematical, but, with only a nominal concession demanded, it is considered incredible that a settlement will not be made.

Another point on which a concession can easily be made involves merely a change in the language of the Panama act that would at most simply make plain what every one here knows was the real intent of Congress. This simply requires the reinsertion of the word "exclusively" before the description of toll-free American ships as "in the coastwise trade."

Perhaps the most interested discussion of the week has hinged around the paragraph in Sir Edward's note which suggests that through loose wording of one sentence in the Panama Canal act not only American coasting vessels are entitled to free passage, but that American ships in the over-seas trade might demand a similar exemption. The discussion has gained intensity from the discovery that while the bill as it passed the Senate limited the exemption to ships "exclusively in the coastwise trade," the word "exclusively" was dropped in conference.

Changes in the regulations, it can be stated positively, have no bearing on the matter, as the pertinent regulations are all statutory and can be changed only by Congressional amendment. But a strict reading of the no-toll provision of the Panama act does seem to raise at least an open question. Section 4,361 of the Revised Statutes makes it plain that an American ship registered for the foreign trade can, even with a foreign cargo on board, proceed in the coasting trade from one American port to another, subject, except as to the payment of fees, to the same regulations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures, and the like duties are imposed on like officers, as are provided for vessels licensed for carrying on the coastwise trade."

The exception as to the payment of fees means simply that the registered vessel will have to pay tonnage dues of six cents per net registered ton instead of two cents as imposed on the enrolled coasting vessels, and perhaps make a few other immaterial payments. These payments, however, fall far short of covering the $1.20 a net registered ton that the vessel would save if, by making the coasting voyage, she escaped the canal tolls.

Free Tolls Aimed at Railroads.

The Panama act provides in the toll-fixing section that "no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States." The British position seems to be that the extreme of that clause was to encourage the coasting trade, and the Congressional debates support the suggestion that it was intended to encourage competition by sea with the transcontinental railways. From this point of view the only requisite necessary to entitle a vessel to the favors of free passage is engaging in the coasting trade, regardless of her other occupations. The free passage then would be the "subsidy" paid by the Government for competition with the railways.

The decided manner in which the British Government has presented this particular objection, however, is thought to present a possible opening for compromise. As Congress certainly did not intend the favor of free passage to apply to the foreign trade, the act could be attended so as to make that restriction certain. That would seem to be a concession to the British demand and would pave the way for concessions on Great Britain's part.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has discussed Sir Edward's note informally, but it was decided to take no steps whatever until diplomatic exchanges have proceeded further.

ISLAM TO THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

A vigorous plea that will arouse widespread discussion at this time when the Powers are sitting in council over Turkey. Read it in

Next Sunday's Times

WILSON STEERS SHIP ON HOMEWARD TRIP

When Bermudian Wabbles Captain Asks if He Is Trying to Cut the Figure Eight.

ELEANOR STEERS THE BEST

Governor a Good Sailor When Vessel Meets Heavy Seas—Off to Princeton on Arriving Here To-Day.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP BERMUDIAN, Dec. 15.—The Wilson party, returning homeward after their month's stay in Bermuda, had a diversion to-day when Capt. McKenzie invited the President-elect into the pilot house to hold the wheel a while.

Gov. Wilson, on the Captain's invitation readily undertook the task of steering the vessel in an attempt to make a record run. Immediately the ship was noticed to be wabbling, whereupon the Captain asked the new pilot if he was attempting to cut the figure 8 on the bounding waves. After this it seemed necessary that Gov. Wilson's daughters should take a turn at the wheel. Capt. McKenzie declared that Miss Eleanor was the best "steersman" aboard.

Gov. Wilson had previously explored the vessel, shaking hands with the engineers and other members of the ship's company.

The Bermudian ran into rough weather as soon as she left Hamilton yesterday, a heavy sea keeping the vessel rolling for several hours after the Bermudian reefs were passed. The Governor's daughters kept below until the sea became calm, but both Gov. and Mrs. Wilson proved to be good sailors, experiencing no ill-effects from the inclement weather. The President-elect vigorously paced the decks and chatted with friends in the smoking room. The weather to-day was fine.

Gov. Wilson will proceed to Princeton immediately on the arrival of the Bermudian at New York to-morrow morning. He appears to be glad to be getting home.

The President-elect definitely announced that he was not going to Panama.

The Bermudian was eighty-two miles southeast of Scotland Lightship at 11 o'clock to-night. She will probably dock at 8 A. M.

BOOMS BRYAN FOR CABINET.

No Place Too Good for Him, Says Senator Martine of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—On the eve of Gov. Wilson's return to the United States, Democratic Senators are convinced, by information from various sources, that William Jennings Bryan will sit in the next Cabinet as Secretary of State, whether or not the formal tender has been made or accepted. The interesting point about their acceptance of this report is that with little less than unanimity they express satisfaction at the expected appointment. This change in sentiment was discussed to-night by Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey, a personal friend of Gov. Wilson and a warm admirer of Col. Bryan.

"Senators who in the past have bitterly opposed Mr. Bryan," said Mr. Martine, "have lately spoken of him to me in terms of admiration. Their talk was directed particularly toward the probability of his entering the Cabinet and to an extraordinary degree they expressed themselves as pleased with the prospect. They think, as I do, that his presence there will not only give an able officer to the incoming Administration, but will greatly add to the Administration's popular support. As for me, I think Mr. Bryan could do more good for his party outside the Cabinet, which will necessarily make him subordinate to his chief. But if he wishes the place, I can only say there is nothing too good for him."

Mr. Martine's admiration for Mr. Bryan is too intense to permit of shading, but one sentence in his brief statement seems to explain, in part at least, the change in the opinion of Senators who formerly opposed the peerless leader. That is the sentence in which Mr. Martine says he thinks the Cabinet too small a place for Mr. Bryan. The truth is that Democratic leaders in both houses feel that the chances of party harmony and co-operation between the Capitol and the White House will be greatly increased if Mr. Bryan, instead of remaining a reformer at large for the country, assumed the definite responsibilities of the portfolio for foreign affairs.

In the past Mr. Bryan has shown perfect willingness to assist in the organization of both the House and the Senate. These efforts on his part have always ended in open outbursts within the party. In the House Mr. Bryan's last show of interest ended in Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, denouncing Mr. Bryan as a liar. More recently Mr. Bryan's support of Gov. Wilson has completely alienated Speaker Champ Clark. On the Senate side Mr. Bryan bitterly opposed the election of Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia as minority leader.

Leaders in Congress believe that dissensions of this sort would end if Mr. Bryan were in the Cabinet. The relations between a Cabinet officer and Congress are very slight. The leaders believe that while Mr. Bryan might influence Mr. Wilson to favor progressive organizations in both houses, the personal antagonism which Mr. Bryan in the past has aroused would be obviated.

No Christmas table complete without a bottle of Angostura Bitters. Delicious Appetiser. —Adv.

REFUSES TO PROBATE THE VAN NESS WILL

Surrogate Fowler Puts No Faith in It, and Is Severe in Speaking of Third Mrs. Van Ness.

DOUBTS TRANSFER TO HER

Slightest Evidence, He Thinks, Would Impeach Them—Some Signs "of the Conspiracy Charged."

Mrs. Alice Wood Van Ness, third wife of Cornelius H. Van Ness, who died at the age of 93 about a year ago, has lost the first legal skirmish to retain control of the estate which Van Ness got from his second wife, Mrs. Emma Louise Wright Van Ness. The size of this estate only has been guessed at, though it has been estimated as about $1,000,000, since $375,000 was carved out of it as a trust fund for nieces of the second Mrs. Van Ness, and the attorney who represented the third Mrs. Van Ness in transfers of the remainder of the estate from her husband to herself originally got $40,000 in securities for his services.

Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler has decided to refuse probate to the will and codicil of Mr. Van Ness, made shortly after his third marriage of ten years ago. In the will, Mr. Van Ness cut off his daughter by his first wife, Alice Van Ness Parsons, with $25,000, and in the codicil he cut her off entirely.

The Surrogate's decision, which is given in 25,000 words, will be made public to-day. It is the first connected narrative ever made of the strange circumstances of Mr. Van Ness's life, and deals in encyclopaedic fashion with the complicated questions of law presented. Surrogate Fowler takes judicial cognizance of the fact that the struggle in the Surrogate's Court, which occupied many weeks this past Summer, is but the forerunner of a more bitter contest in the Supreme Court to upset ante-mortem transfers, and that all parties to the cause before him considered his decision in the case of vital moment to their interests in the future litigation.

Surrogate Fowler's attitude toward the legality of the transfers under which the third Mrs. Van Ness holds the property, worth scarcely less than $1,000,000, is thus given;

"The crude and careless fashion in which the aged husband transferred all his very large property to one who, though his wife, was a comparative stranger to him, is some evidence of a condition of senility and incompetence charged at the times under investigation in this case. Mr. Van Ness reserved nothing whatever for himself, except the income of the trust fund already mentioned (for the nieces of the second Mrs. Van Ness.) This he could not convey to her, but he soon transferred the income to her. The settlement on his part on his third wife was so imprudent, so counter to human experience, as to excite the most minute inquiry into its bona fides. The slightest evidence would, I think, suffice to impeach it in a court of equity."

Did Not Defend Herself.

The Surrogate commented on the fact that, although the third Mrs. Van Ness was in the courtroom throughout the trial of the case before him and heard damaging testimony given against her, she failed to take the stand to supplement her testimony given in advance of trial. He said he would have given close attention to her denial and then remarks:

"It is uncontradicted that the proponent shortly after the marriage told Mrs. East, her husband's housekeeper, that she had heard before her acquaintance with Mr. Van Ness 'that there was a rich old guy up the country that wanted a wife badly,' and that was how she came to know Mr. Van Ness."

Another subject of comment by the Surrogate was that Mrs. Alice Wood Van Ness and her attorney, Mr. Parshall of Fort Jervis, were in the vaults of the Nassau Bank, going over Mr. Van Ness's securities, at the time she was served with the summons in the suit brought by the nieces of the second Mrs. Van Ness to protect their rights in Mr. Van Ness's gifts to his new wife.

Surrogate Fowler has devoted a long passage in his decision to a document prepared by Mr. Parshall, in which Mr. Van Ness attacked the legitimacy of his daughter, Mrs. Parsons. This document the Surrogate denounces with great vigor, remarking that its presentation did much to convince him that the aged man was unduly influenced at the time he will and its codicil were drawn. He said:

"I come now to the consideration of an instrument in evidence in this cause which I regard as important and as most serious to the parties concerned in its preparation. Not content with the codicil quite excluding the only daughter of Mr. Van Ness from any possible participation in her father's estate, a formal paper was prepared as the justification of the codicil. It was a minatory, heartless, and most unscrupulous writing to be prepared and witnessed by adults of the slightest respectability, if it was ever intended that it should be used against Mrs. Parsons; and subsequent events show us that it was attempted to be so used as a means of subjecting the testator's only daughter, Mrs. Parsons, to a state of terror about the assertion of her claims to her father's property, whatever it was.

"Mrs. Parsons appeared in court, an elderly woman, gentle and considerate, and, beyond all witnesses in my experience, in her demeanor gentle and considerate. This lady had a large adult family, also of respectability and station. This extraordinary document, purporting to be made five days after the codicil, was in the handwriting of proponent (the third Mrs. Van Ness) and witnessed by Mr. Parshall, the draftsman of the will and codicil. I refer to the document reflecting on Mrs. Parsons's legitimacy and threatening her with exposure in the event that she ever attempted to commence a suit against Alice Wood Van Ness to break the will. This document purports to be signed by Mr. Van Ness himself, although it is wholly inconsistent with his kind letters in evidence to his daughter, and also with the single rather touching allusion in them to the very aged woman, once the wife of his youth. That single allusion denoted something in him long dormant. It ends all doubt of his once-fond relations with Mrs. Parsons's mother. Of course, Mrs. Parsons being born in wedlock, her legitimacy was not open in law to such unscrupulous question as that attempted to be raised by this document. Any lawyer should have known that. In so far as the document itself purports to be executed by Mr. Van Ness, it is good evidence, to my mind, of his subjection to the very undue influence charged by contestants.

Proof of His Incapacity.

"No man in any other condition could have signed such a paper. There is not the slightest foundation for even suspicion that Mrs. Parsons was not the daughter of Mr. Van Ness and the legitimate wife of his youth. In any aspect, the paper now being considered is worthless, except in so far as it reflects on the person who wrote it and the lawyer

Continued on Page 6.

KING PRAISES JOURNALISTS.

Sends Cordial Message to Members of the London Institute.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—At the annual dinner of the London members of the Institute of Journalists on Saturday evening the Chairman read the following message from the King and Queen:

"The King heartily thanks those London members of the Institute of Journalists dining together this evening for the kind message of loyalty and good wishes transmitted by you, their Chairman. His Majesty fully realizes how much the general public owe to those who follow the strenuous and exacting career of journalism, and what heavy responsibilities devolve upon the members of that great profession."

HEN ADOPTS COLD STORAGE.

Lays Her Eggs in an Ice House to the Profit of Her Grateful Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Gilbert Brown of East View owns a fine Plymouth Rock hen which has been operating a cold storage plant of her own. Brown was attracted by the hen's cackling this morning, and, following her, was led to his icehouse. There, hidden under the floor, were seventy-two eggs.

Mr. Brown believes in the warm days last Summer the hen wandered into the icehouse, and, finding a cool spot, deposited an egg. After she had started the nest, her owner believes, she went there every day. As eggs are much higher at this time of the year than in the Summer, Brown proposes in the next hot weather to train his other hens into the cold storage habit.

TWO-ENGINEER BILL PUSHED.

Trainmen Will Have It Offered in Connecticut Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 15.—One of the important measures to be introduced in the next Legislature is a measure to provide that there shall be two engineers for every fast express train running in this State. Trainmen have been at work among all the legislators. The bill has the backing of the labor unions, and has for its chief argument that it would be conducive to public safety and would save the railroad company much money in life and property damages. The expense, it is argued, can be looked at only in the light of a low price for a great public benefit.

Where there were two engineers one man could not interpret signals alone, and could not go to sleep, it is pointed out. He could not be reckless.

There also is a good chance in the coming session for the Full Crew bill, it is said. The Workmen's Compensation act and the Employers' Liability bill are being pushed vigorously by the trainmen.

TEN LOST IN GULF STORM.

Fears Expressed for Two Other Vessels with 35 on Board.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Dec. 15.—G. Sand, master of Standard Oil Barge No. 87, and the nine members of his crew were drowned on Thursday night in the Gulf, when a heavy storm tore the barge from its tow and it turned turtle.

Fears are expressed for the safety of the masters and crews of the British steamer Impoco and barge Hainut, which are known to have been in the path of Thursday night's storm.

The news of the loss of the barge was brought to Sabine to-day by the oil steamer Perfection, which sailed from Tampico, Mexico, on Wednesday with the barge, loaded with oil, in tow. The Impoco sailed from Tampico the same day with the barge Hainut, with a cargo of oil. The Impoco did not respond to repeated wireless calls from the Perfection, whose officers express the belief that both ships went down with all hands. Capt. Tucker, master, and a crew of twenty-one manned the Impoco, and on the barge were Capt. Bisson and a crew of twelve.

LOST: GRAND OPERA TENOR.

Aresoni, After Stage Fright, Leaves Director Russell in the Lurch.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Director Henry Russell of the Boston Opera House is anxiously seeking Enrico Aresoni, one of his tenors. Aresoni vanished between two acts of "Aida" in Montreal, although he was announced to sing Manrico in "Il Trovatore" in Boston two nights later.

Enrico was born Henry Arenson, and up to three years ago was a New York east side tailor. He was found by a musical amateur singing at a Yiddish wedding. Music lessons were arranged, and Arenson became a concert tenor. Russell heard him two years ago and engaged him for the Boston Opera Company. He made his début as Manrico. His voice was strong, but his legs weak. In the third act he went to pieces, and his voice deserted him. Then he fled from the theatre in costume. Russell did not hear of him again until the Summer just passed. Then, in Paris, he was told of Enrico Aresoni, who had carried Italian cities by storm. He found Aresoni to be his tenor, but changed in confidence and girth.

Russell engaged him again, but he repeated his fiasco in Montreal, and Russell had to summon Ricardo Martin from New York. Aresoni has not been seen since his Canadian disappearance.

DYNAMITE NEAR TRACKS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Detectives Investigate Queer Case.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Dec. 15.—Pennsylvania Railroad detectives were here to-day investigating the finding of dynamite concealed near the corner of J. Seneca's warehouse on the road's siding, a short distance from the railway bridge over the Susquhanna River. Tailor Wright at 10 o'clock last night was standing in the shadow of a building near the warehouse and overheard the talk of five men, all strangers to the town. He heard one of them ask:

"Have you got it?"

Another replied:

"Yes, it's over by the corner of Seneca's warehouse."

"When does the job come off?" was the next question. One of the men answered what sounded to the listener as "1:30."

Wright found twelve sticks of dynamite and carried them to the railroad station. The road authorities were informed, and Capt. of Detectives Buckley of the Pennsylvania and several of his men arrived this morning. The detectives were reticent, but it was believed they were working on a theory that an attempt was to be made to blow up railroad property, probably the bridge.

CHRISTMAS. Beautiful gifts at reasonable prices. Woman's Exchange, cor. 43d St. and Madison Av.—Adv.

WHITELAW REID DIES IN LONDON

Editor and Diplomat Passes Away at Dorchester House After Brief Illness.

KING NOTIFIES PRESIDENT

Service in Westminster Is Suggested—British Warship May Bring Body Home.

SORROW IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Reid Called Worthy Occupant of Great Post—Washington Talk of Hammond to Succeed Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, died at his residence, Dorchester House, in Park Lane, at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon.

Although the end was not entirely unexpected, it came with a painful shock to the immediate members of his family, who remained hopeful of his ultimate recovery until the last.

With him when death came were Mrs. Reid and their daughter, Mrs. John Ward. The latter's husband, the Hon. John Ward, although in the house, was not in the death chamber.

Besides Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Ward there were present Dr. W. Hale White, the family physician; Sir William Osler, Sir Thomas Barlow, and Dr. Richard Rowlands, all of whom had been called in consultation during the last few days of the Ambassador's illness.

Mrs. Reid was greatly shocked by the fatal termination of her husband's illness, and until a late hour to-night Drs. White and Rowlands were in constant attendance upon her.

Within half an hour after Mr. Reid's death King George and Queen Mary sent Sir Henry Legge, one of the King's equerries, to Dorchester House to express their condolence, and soon afterward a personal letter arrived from Queen Alexandra, addressed to the Hon. John Ward, in which a tribute was paid to "your dear father-in-law." She also asked him to convey her sympathies to "your dear mother-in-law." A letter also came from Princess Victoria, addressed to Mrs. Ward, expressing her condolence.

During the day members of the Diplomatic Corps in London called at Dorchester House. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who is the Dean of the corps, arrived from Paris late to-night and was much shocked when told at the station of Mr. Reid's death.

May Hold Service in Westminster.

Mrs. Reid said to-night that the Ambassador's body would be taken to America at the earliest possible moment for burial. In fact, she suggested not waiting the arrival of her son, Ogden Mills Reid, who sailed from New York on Saturday. But it is expected that she will reconsider this to-morrow, especially as the Dean of the Chapter of Westminster Abbey has already expressed a wish to hold a memorial service in the historic edifice.

Ambassador Reid's illness began last Winter, when, instead of going to the south of France, as was his usual custom, he went to New York to entertain the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He always took excellent care of his health, especially since twenty years ago, when he had a severe attack of bronchial trouble, which necessitated a three years' stay in Arizona. Since coming to London seven years ago he had made it a rule to spend his Winters on the Riviera.

On the return voyage from America last March he caught cold aboard ship and had a return of the bronchial trouble, which he could not completely shake off.

With the advent of the London season, during which he did a great deal of entertaining, besides performing the multifarious duties connected with his post, he got so much run down in health that as soon as he could get away he went to Harrogate. There he remained a month, returning to London on Sept. 4. Then ensued two or three very busy weeks, and on Sept. 28 he sailed for New York looking like a very sick man.

Had Failed Rapidly Since Fall.

He returned to London on Oct. 28. One who had been with him during his absence in America said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the time:

"He tried to do six weeks' work in two."

Those who knew him well remarked on his arrival in London that he looked fifteen years older than when he went away. From that time he began to fail perceptibly, and, although he fought against illness with remarkable courage and will-power, he did not have the vitality to resist, or, as one of his close friends put it, "It was just a case of the machine wearing out."

His last public engagement was when he journeyed to Aberystwyth Oct. 31 to give the inaugural address to the

students of the University College of Wales on "Thomas Jefferson." He was not well, and undertook the journey against the advice of his physician, but as the engagement had been made months before he said he would not disappoint the students.

Mr. Reid came up on Dec. 2 from Wrest Park, where he had been entertaining a shooting party and the next day Dr. White was called in. Since that time Dr. White has never left Dorchester House, being in constant attendance day and night. It was found that the Ambassador had developed bronchial trouble in an aggravated form.

The next day after his arrival Sir William Osler was sent for and made a thorough examination of Mr. Reid. Dr. Osler's report cheered every one, especially the Ambassador, who had great faith in the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. In fact, Mr. Reid wanted to go down to the embassy office in Victoria Street, but was persuaded to stay indoors.

Almost to the last he kept a close grip on his Ambassadorial duties, and the last matters he attended to were routine dispatches to the Secretary of State at Washington, signed late Friday evening. It was not until yesterday afternoon that Secretary Irwin Laughlin was able to get Mr. Reid to give him permission to sign dispatches.

After Dr. Osler's first visit Mr. Reid seemed to improve, and the family had no idea of the seriousness of his condition. Last Monday Dr. Osler, who happened to be in town, called again and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the patient's progress.

Attacked by Asthma on Wednesday.

On Wednesday, however, Mr. Reid developed a serious case of asthma, and the next day his condition was such that Dr. Osler was telegraphed for, and Sir Thomas Barlow and Dr. Rowlands were called in.

On Friday the family and Mr. Reid himself first realized the seriousness of his illness, but the Ambassador refused to keep his bed, and it was not until last night that the doctors forced him to stay in bed.

As the night wore on his condition became worse, and all four doctors were sent for. About 7 o'clock this morning he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never recovered.

A pathetic incident was the receipt of a wireless message from Ogden Mills Reid this morning, while his father was dying, saying that he was glad to hear "such good reports from father. Give him my love."

It had been arranged that Ogden should come here after Christmas with his wife, and a letter, received by the last mail from him, giving details of his coming visit, pleased his father very much. On Wednesday Mrs. Reid cabled her son, saying that Dr. Osler had been called in and suggesting that he hurry his departure.

One of the last letters written by Ambassador Reid was addressed to a member of the executive office of the British committee for the celebration of the centenary of peace among English-speaking peoples, and had reference to a public meeting for inaugurating the movement, which is to be held at the Mansion House next Wednesday. The letter, which is dated Dorchester House, Dec. 6, says:

"I am finding once more this week that there is never a convenient moment for being ill, but nothing has troubled me so much since the breakdown of three or four weeks ago that followed my overwork in the Autumn and early Winter as to learn now that the physicians will not consent to my attending the public meeting at the Mansion House to help inaugurate your movement for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of peace between our two countries.

"I especially wish to be present because I regard this as an event of enormous importance, and think that the failure to give it such a celebration as should challenge the attention of the whole world would be a crime. You may possibly have noticed that at our last Fourth of July celebration by the American Society of London I took the opportunity to bring the matter forward as prominently as I could.

"If I dared to promise to be present at the Lord Mayor's meeting I would, and if by the time it comes I can escape so far from the thraldom of physicians I surely shall be there.

"Meantime I hope the work is in as forward and promising a state in my country as here. I am sure the centenary could not come at a moment more helpful for the peace of the world."

Death Caused by Pulmonary Oedema

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Following the death of Mr. Reid, Dr. William Hale White, the family physician, and Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the King, who was called in last week, issued this bulletin:

A fortnight ago the American Ambassador had a slight bronchial attack similar to others from which he had suffered at considerable intervals. On Wednesday last asthma supervened, and the asthmatic paroxysms became very severe, leading to extreme exhaustion.

It was hoped that he might rally, as no pneumonic symptoms had appeared. With difficulty the paroxysms of asthma were got under control, but Sunday morning the exhaustion became extreme, and he died from pulmonary oedema at 12:10 P. M.

So little fear was felt about Mr. Reid's condition that even last week several small luncheons, which the Ambassador and Mrs. Reid were accustomed to give to American visitors, had been arranged. The American Cavalry Commission had been invited for Saturday.

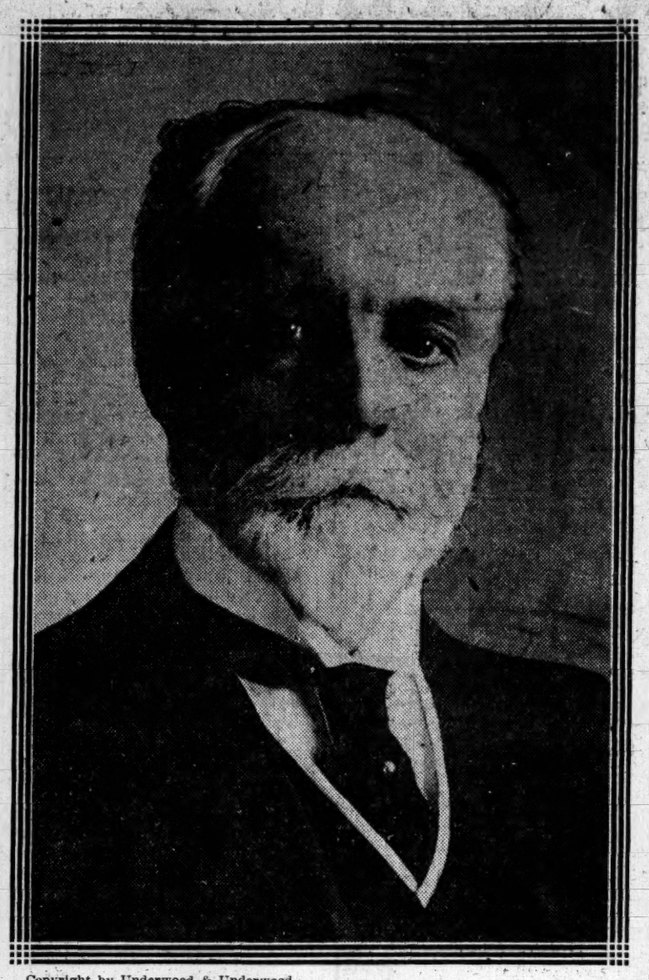
These engagements were all canceled when Mr. Reid was attacked with asthma on Wednesday. On Thursday the attacks became more severe, and Sir Thomas Barlow was summoned, while Dr. Rowlands was installed in the house.

The attack became even worse on Friday, and for a time it was believed that the Ambassador could not survive the night. He was greatly exhausted, but the attending physicians got the paroxysms under control, and later held out hope for his recovery. Mr. Reid, however, did not regain his strength, and this morning it was seen that the end was near.

England May Offer a Warship.

Plans for taking the Ambassador's body home will not be settled until some communication is received from Ogden Mills Reid and it is learned what action the British Government may wish to take. Mrs. Reid hopes to sail next Saturday, should her son reach England in time to accompany her, but in all probability, the Government will put a warship at the disposal of the family to transport the Ambassador's body to the United States.

Whitelaw Reid.



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Last photgraph of the late Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

SORROW IN LONDON.

Newspapers Say He Maintained the High Traditions of the Post.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16.—The news of Ambassador Reid's death was made generally known throughout London yesterday by a special edition of The Sunday Observer, published in the afternoon. The Observer gave a column sketch of the diplomat's career, in the course of which it said that Mr. Reid maintained the high traditions of American diplomacy in London, where under his régime Dorchester House became a favorite resort of intellect and culture.

The Times this morning gives chief place on its editorial page to a leading article on Mr. Reid, saying:

"The message in which his Majesty the King informed President Taft of the death of Whitelaw Reid speaks the feelings of the nation as of its sovereign. It is with deep and real sorrow that England deplores the loss of the statesman and accomplished gentleman, who for over seven years has filled among us the great position which belongs to the Ambassador of the United States.

"Mr. Reid has stood the test, which is the final test for an Ambassador—the judgment of the country to which he is sent. He has abundantly upheld the great traditions of the post which we are pleased to think, Americans regard as the blue ribbon of their Diplomatic Service and which a long array of statesmen, eminent for their abilities, renowned for their literary gifts, and distinguished for their social charm, have rendered illustrious.

"His fortune was in some respect easier than that of certain of his predecessors. Happily in his day no acute controversy divided the two great English-speaking nations. It was his pleasant task to foster and perpetuate the good relations between them which were already established. He labored at it with the unwearying tact and zeal that come of knowledge and of love, and in it he was ever led by the lady, with whose sorrow England and America condole to-day."

The Daily Mail this morning makes no editorial comment, but in an obituary it says:

"When Mr. Reid came to England as Ambassador in 1905 he came not as a stranger but as one already well known, respected and liked. He had a reputation as a great journalist. He was known to be a statesman, a good speaker, if not a great orator, a student of books as well as of affairs. His coming aroused most hopeful anticipations; they all have been amply fulfilled."

In its society columns The Daily Mail says:

"There is no doubt that in English social circles the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid will be very keenly felt, for he may certainly be called one of the most popular Ambassadors ever accredited to the Court of St. James's. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid entertained at Dorchester House and at Wrest Park in princely fashion, and no more magnificent receptions and dances have been given in London for many years past.

"The late Ambassador had a fascinating and endearing manner to one and all. He was one of the kindliest and gentlest of men, and was a favorite with high and low, rich and poor."

The Daily News editorially records Mr. Reid's death with deep regret, saying:

"He was a figure of distinction in any assembly, and his geniality established him firmly in the affections of the English people. He was a working journalist long before he became the controller of one of those papers which, obdurate to the waves of yellow journalism around them, do honor to the best traditions of America.

"Not least of his services to his country was his tenure of the Ambassadorship in London during the last seven and a half years. These years have seen the abolition of nearly every cause of difference or friction between England and the United States, among them obstacles that had obstinately resisted generations of diplomacy. In this good and notable work Mr. Reid's share will always be remembered."

In another part of the same paper the statement is made:

"Though Mr. Reid had the qualities that made his predecessors society lions in London, he was inferior to Mr. Choate as an after-dinner speaker, nor could he boast of the literary gifts of Lowell. Yet he possessed a personal magnetism that none of his countrymen living in England ever had. This was due, no doubt, to his wide knowledge of human nature, which he had exceptional opportunities to study as a working journalist."

Most of the papers make reference to the fact that the rental of Dorchester House exceeded by three times the Ambassador's official salary. The Standard comments:

"Mr. Reid's salary hardly paid for the floral decorations of his state dinner parties. The retinue of well-trained servants at Dorchester House is the envy of more than one American who has been Mr. Reid's guest. The household was managed on almost royal lines and was regulated by a controller as at a royal palace."

The Times also comments on Mr. Reid's social success, saying:

"As in Paris, so in London. It is remarkable that during his long tenancy of Dorchester House that beautiful palace was a diplomatic and social centre. Mrs. Reid was a hostess who took infinite pains and understood the art of entertaining. At Wrest Park the week-end hospitalities were not less attractive.

"Republican critics might complain that republican simplicity had been forgotten in these social splendors, but it is not known that any of them declined their Ambassadorial invitations on that account."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Mr. Reid will be best remembered in London as a cordial host, an irresistible personality, and an Ambassador who did more than any other man, more than was possible, perhaps, to any of his predecessors, to draw closer the natural ties between Great Britain and the United States.

"When he was Minister to France he shed new brilliancy upon that honorable post by the maintenance of a style of living, that, while it laid him open to bitter reproaches from those who took pride in the traditional simplicity of an American Ambassador's surroundings, has undoubted value in the diplomatic world for any country, so splendidly represented. In London, where the cultivation of social relationship between the two great English-speaking powers is, perhaps, the chief part of the business of the representatives of the United States, he pursued, we all know, the same course."

KING GEORGE NOTIFIED TAFT.

British Monarch's Act Called Unprecedented in Diplomatic Annals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—First news of Ambassador Reid's death came to Washington in a personal cable message from King George, addressed to President Taft. Half an hour later notification was received at the State Department from the Chargé of the embassy in London.

Apparently it had been arranged that the British sovereign should convey the first word to the President that the Ambassador had passed away. This procedure is without precedent in the relations of nations, according to the officials here.

King George's message was as follows:

The President of the United States of America, Washington:

It is with the deepest sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of Mr Whitelaw Reid at noon to-day. As your Ambassador in this country his loss will be sincerely deplored, while personally I shall mourn for an old friend of many years' standing, for whom I had the greatest regard and respect. The Queen and I sympathize most warmly with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in her heavy sorrow. GEORGE, R. I.

President Taft replied as follows:

His Majesty, King George V., Buckingham Palace, London:

Your Majesty's sad news of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid has just reached me. Mr. Reid's death is a loss to both countries, for his service as Ambassador was exceptional in the closer friendship that he secured between them through his own personality. His intimate knowledge of both countries, his profound respect and love for England, entirely consistent with the highest loyalty on his part to this country, gave him peculiar influence for good in his great station. I sincerely thank your Majesty for your message and your expressions of sympathy and respect. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The President also sent this message to Mrs. Reid:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, London:

Mrs. Taft and I extend to you our deepest sympathy in your great sorrow. The country has lost a most able and loyal public servant. Mr. Reid's death ends one of the most notable of the careers of the great men who have represented this Nation in London. He has exercised a personal influence that was exceptional in maintaining the close friendship of the two countries, and he has been successful in a remarkable degree in the two very heavy branches of his duty, the one of pure diplomacy, and the other of offering to the thousands of Americans who have frequented London during his incumbency, a friendly hospitality that made all of them feel at home. We hope that the thought of the great name he leaves will in time mitigate your grief. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

News of Mr. Reid's death came to Washington as a surprise that was all the greater because it was not thought that he was critically ill. It was supposed in official circles that Mr. Reid was merely suffering from one of the frequent colds that had kept him much indoors.

It is taken for granted here that the British Government will reciprocate the courtesy of the United States on two occasions by sending Mr. Reid's body to America on a British warship. The body of Lord Pauncefote of Preston, British Ambassador to the United States, who died in Washington on May 24, 1906, was conveyed to England in the armored cruiser Brooklyn, and that of Lord Pauncefote's successor, Sir Michael Herbert, who also died in this country, was also carried to his native land in an American warship.

In sending personally to President Taft the first news of Mr. Reid's death, King George emphasized the diplomatic view that an Ambassador, in this case Mr. Reid, was the other self of his sovereign or chief of State, in this case, the President of the United States. The King's thoughtfulness in this regard is greatly appreciated here, and caused much favorable comment. It is regarded as due in a measure to the unusual tributes paid to the memories of Lord Pauncefote and Sir Michael Herbert by the Government of the United States.

Gossips Talk of Successor.

Already there is talk of Mr. Reid's successor, but this is mere gossip, based on nothing more substantial than what is known of the inclination of President Taft in connection with several men, who are credited with being ambitious to serve this Government as Ambassadors to one of the great powers.

It goes without saying that no discussion of this sort is based on anything that President Taft or any of his Cabinet have said since the news of Mr. Reid's death reached here. Naturally, the President will not mention this matter until after the funeral of Mr. Reid.

The name that figures most prominently in the gossip is that of John Hays Hammond, who was a classmate of President Taft at Yale, and is regarded as one of Mr. Taft's most intimate friends. Mr. Hammond was the President's Ambassador to the coronation of King George in June, 1911. He is persona grata to the King and Government of Great Britain, and should he be appointed to succeed Mr. Reid would be accepted immediately.

Another name mentioned is that of Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indianapolis, former Vice President.

The President regards the diplomatic problems in which this country and Great Britain are entangled as too important to leave the United States unrepresented for even a few months at the Court of St. James's.

The President is understood to be hopeful that the Senate will confirm any nomination for this Ambassadorship which he sends in. It is the custom for diplomats holding important posts to resign with a change of Administration, and, therefore, the President believes that the Democrats would have no object in holding up an appointment which at best would be for only a few months.

WASHINGTON MOURNS REID.

Public Men of Both Parties Extol His Character and Public Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The news of Ambassador Reid's death was received with general expressions of sorrow in Washington. Among those who paid tribute to his public services were:

Senator Bacon of Georgia, President Pro Tem. of the Senate, and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—The death of Ambassador Reid is a source of great regret to me. He was a man of excellent ability and long experience in the public service. His passing will prove a distinct loss to the country.

Attorney General Wickersham—Mr. Reid's death removes a very striking figure from American political life. He combined in a striking way the social, literary, and statesmanlike qualities of an unusual character. Distinctively American in his thought, he was none the less thoroughly appreciative of all that was best in European life. He was a lifelong, consistent Republican, and his political associates will share in an especially acute degree the sense of loss which is common to all Americans.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War—Mr. Reid's death removes the figure of one of the old-time journalists who had been associated with the best American journalism since the civil war, and also the figure of a statesman and public officer who has occupied very important positions. He had made a charming impression upon all Americans who have come in contact with him since he had been Ambassador at London by his hospitality and courtesy to them. In that way he was representative of the best traditions of our service there. His loss will be deeply felt.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy—I am greatly shocked to learn of Mr. Reid's death. I had supposed and hoped that he was merely suffering from a severe cold. He has filled the post of Ambassador to Great Britain with real ability, and he reflected credit not only upon himself but upon his country. His death is a genuine loss to the United States.

Senator Root, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and former Secretary of State—He was not only a very able and useful public officer; he was a very useful and public-spirited citizen, and he has been an admirable Ambassador. He had a good many delicate and difficult tasks to perform, and he has performed them with skill, judgment, and success, and he has maintained the high standard of American representatives in Great Britain set by his predecessors by the dignified and able character of his public addresses.

Senator Lodge, a Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—I have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. Reid. I first met Mr. Reid in 1874, soon after my graduation from college. I have known him ever since, and have seen more and more of him as the years have gone by. To me he has always been a most kind and considerate friend, and I shall greatly miss him. He has had a brilliant career. Rising as a journalist to one of the highest places in his profession, he has in these last years served and represented the United States in France and England not only with conspicuous ability, but with distinction. He is a loss to his country and to the public service which he so much honored.

Senator O'Gorman. — The death of Whitelaw Reid is a source of deep regret to me, as it must be to every American. He was one of the distinguished and illustrious citizens of New York and of the country, and both will sustain a deep loss through his passing. Whitelaw Reid was a partisan, but not offensive in his partisanship, and a citizen of the highest type. I have known him for the past thirty years and had the highest regard for his character and ability.

Senator Sutherland, Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Ambassador Reid's death will be a great loss to the country. He was one of the strongest diplomats in every way who ever represented this country at the Court of St. James's. It is my judgment, however, that his death at this time will not affect the negotiations now pending between this country and Great Britain regarding the settlement of the Panama Canal matters.

Senator William Alden Smith, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee—Whitelaw Reid was one of America's foremost citizens, who brought great lustre to his country and discharged the high duties of his important office as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's with noteworthy fidelity and praiseworthy exactness. His death is a great loss to the American people, and I share the general grief of my countrymen in his sudden demise.

Representative Edward W. Townsend of New Jersey, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—I knew him personally, and regarded him as one of the historic figures in American journalism. He was a most brilliant and charming man. I regard his death as peculiarly unfortunate at this time, when we have such an important diplomatic matter pending with the Government of Great Britain. It is to be regretted especially that we shall not have his wise council to rely upon at such a juncture.

Col. Roosevelt Expresses Sorrow.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 15.—Col. Roosevelt, when told to-night of the death of Ambassador Reid, said that he was deeply concerned; that he had known Mr. Reid intimately for many years, and that the news of his death was a severe blow to him. He declined to say more at this time, but intimated that he would probably make a statement when he went to town to-morrow.

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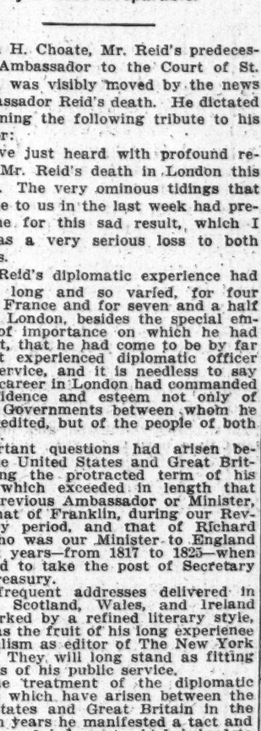

CHOATE PRAISES DEAD AMBASSADOR

Calls Him the Most Experienced Diplomat in the Service of the United States.

HIS TACT AND JUDGMENT

Unbounded Hospitality at London Post—Gen. Woodford Calls Country's Loss Irreparable.

Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Reid's predecessor as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was visibly moved by the news of Ambassador Reid's death. He dictated last evening the following tribute to his successor:

"I have just heard with profound regret of Mr. Reid's death in London this morning. The very ominous tidings that had come to us in the last week had prepared me for this sad result, which I regard as a very serious loss to both countries.

"Mr. Reid's diplomatic experience had been so long and so varied, for four years in France and for seven and a half years in London, besides the special embassies of importance on which he had been sent, that he had come to be by far the most experienced diplomatic officer in our service, and it is needless to say that his career in London had commanded the confidence and esteem not only of the two Governments between whom he was accredited, but of the people of both countries.

"Important questions had arisen between the United States and Great Britain during the protracted term of his service, which exceeded in length that of any previous Ambassador or Minister, except that of Franklin, during our Revolutionary period, and that of Richard Rush, who was our Minister to England for eight years—from 1817 to 1825—when he retired to take the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

"His frequent addresses delivered in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland were marked by a refined literary style, which was the fruit of his long experience in journalism as editor of The New York Tribune. They will long stand as fitting memorials of his public service.

"In the treatment of the diplomatic questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain in the last seven years he manifested a tact and skill and good judgment which helped to bring them each in turn to a peaceful solution. I am certain that his death while in office will be as deeply regretted in England as in the United States.

"His long and useful service as war correspondent, as Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University of New York State, as proprietor and editor of one of our most influential daily papers, and as one of the Commissioners of the Paris Conference for a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain at the close of the Spanish war, and in many other capacities, made him one of the conspicuous and distinguished public men.

"And during his seven years in London he maintained the embassy on a scale of unprecedented splendor which has sometimes been criticised; but it is to be remembered that he lived in England in substantially the same style and on the same scale that he had been doing at home; that he gave immense pleasure to the people among whom he was sent to represent the United States, and that his unbounded hospitality was extended to all sorts and conditions of men, and that to his own countrymen, whether permanent residents of London or transient visitors, he gave always the most cordial welcome, without distinction of party or race or condition.

"It is a rare occurrence for one of our Ambassadors to die in office, and I have no doubt that suitable honors will be paid to his memory on both sides of the Atlantic."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who had known Ambassador Reid since the days when they both were young men, was too ill last evening to receive the representative of THE TIMES in person, but sent down the following note by the hand of Mrs. Woodford:

"I am pained beyond expression to hear of the death of Ambassador Reid. His departure has taken from me one of my oldest and most valued friends.

"He was a splendid citizen, and his genial manner and kindliness of spirit won for him many and loyal friends, who will miss him. He has filled responsible public offices with great distinction, and his loss to the country and to his friends is irreparable.

"STEWART L. WOODFORD."

Mrs. Woodford added that the late Ambassador and her husband had been personal friends for over forty years, and that during the General's recent serious illness in London, last Summer, Mr. Reid was exceedingly kind.

TRIBUTES OF NEW YORK PAPERS

His Career in Journalism and Diplomacy Evokes Praise.

From The New York Tribune.

From his twentieth year, when he purchased and proceeded to edit a newspaper in Xenia, Ohio, his native town, Whitelaw Reid found the leading interest of his life in public affairs. From that first venture down to the day of his death at the post of duty as Ambassador to England, the leading activities in his life were dedicated to public service.

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A MODERN banking edifice; designed for the convenience of patrons, located in the heart of New York.

Interest allowed on time certificates of deposit, and on checking accounts carrying adequate balances.

The Mutual Bank

49-51 WEST 33d STREET NEAR BROADWAY

Safe Deposit Vaults—Silver Storage Rooms

If you employ or direct salesmen you need this book. You can't afford to let competitors handle salesmen under scientific sales management while you remain ignorant of this great subject. The book is filled with practical ideas, schemes, plans, etc., based on the twenty years' experience of the author. Any one of these is worth many times the price of the book to a sales manager or to one who expects to be.

Scientific SALES Management

By CHARLES W. HOYT

Make your salesmen closers; not missionaries—stop searching for star salesmen trained by the other fellow; use average men and manage them correctly—those are things which this book advocates and teaches. A handsome illustrated book, 204 pages, size 6x9. Price $2.00 prepaid. Send price, and if it is not all that you expected—if it isn't worth many times its cost—return within 5 days and we will refund your money. If you prefer, write first for complete description.

George B. Woolson Co., 19 Elm St., New Haven, Ct.

THE middle way is usually the best

All wool irritates—

All cotton does not protect.

Wear "Pure White Merino" Knit Underwear

A mixture of cotton and wool—pleasant to the skin and an absolute protection.

Ask for styles

1737 medium weight at $1.50

1726 Winter weight at $2.00

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American Hosiery Co.,

Wholesale Only. 225 Fourth Av., N. Y.

New Netherland Bank

of New York,

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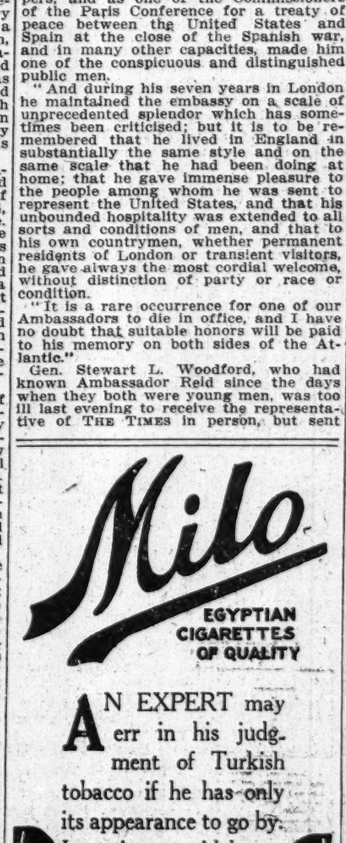
TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO

Lackawanna Railroad

Leaves New York 2 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00) or 5:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate (Fare $18.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.



AN EXPERT may err in his judgment of Turkish tobacco if he has only its appearance to go by. It varies so widely according to the soil in which it grows that we buy tobacco for the MILO *before* it is cut. Then we know.

The Surbrug Co.

New York

Price in the U. S. 25 Cents.

Ricoro Cigars for Christmas

The presentation of a box of Ricoro Cigars reflects good judgment upon the giver. It is a brand of unique distinction. It appeals equally to smokers who buy by price and discriminating smokers who buy for quality.

Here are the popular sizes—each the same quality, the size regulating the price.

Imported from Porto Rico

	Box of 50		Box of 50
Coquetas Size	$2.50	Corona Size	$3.25
Panetela Size	3.00	Invincible Size	3.50
Saratoga Size	3.33	Cabinet Size	4.15
Pacifico Size	3.00		
	Box of 25	Box of 50	
Perfeccionado Size	$1.90		
Exceptionalles Size	2.50	$5.00	
Knickerbocker Size	2.50		
Bismark Size	3.00		

Other brands at prices ranging in price from $1.00 to $25.50 a box.

At all Stores or Mail Order Service Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

How Is Your Best Girl?

¶ The history of man may be described as a struggle to provide for his best girl.

¶ "Our best girl" wields more power in secret in a week than the ballot can give her in a decade.

¶ The divine right of kings is a joke, but the divine right of queens is eternal.

¶ It is a girl who first makes a man particular in the choice of his neckwear and about the cut of his clothes.

¶ And he who has never contemplated himself in a new outfit and wondered how "she" would like it, is to be envied if he's twenty and pitied if he's forty.

¶ Now, you know these things as well as we do, but do you ever stop to consider that most of us have only an apathetic interest in our clothes after they have served that one immortal purpose—the winning of the best girl?

¶ And don't you realize that if clothes are helpful in affairs of the heart, they can at least be as helpful in affairs of business?

¶ This is a long way round to Saks clothes, but one usually goes the long way round with a best girl—and we are therefore content to draw this little homily to a close with the observation that Saks garments have never yet failed to create the best of impressions in all sorts and conditions of desirable society.

Suits.....$17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats. 17.50 to 75.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

TRIBUTES OF NEW YORK PAPERS

His Career in Journalism and Diplomacy Evokes Praise.

From The New York Tribune.

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REID WON FAME IN MANY FIELDS

Had Been a Journalist Half a Century—Diplomat in Two European Capitals.

LONG A POLITICAL LEADER

A Protege of Greeley, He Succeeded in Control of The Tribune and Achieved Financial Success.

Whitelaw Reid became the Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in 1905, being named by President Roosevelt to succeed Joseph H. Choate. He had previously served three years in the Diplomatic Service as Ambassador to France, 1889 to 1892, under President Harrison. He had twice been our special representative at British celebrations, in 1897 at Queen Victoria's Jubilee and again in 1902 at the coronation of Edward VII. Presidents Hayes and Garfield had offered him the Embassy at Berlin, but these he had refused to accept.

In taking the post at London, Mr. Reid became the successor of many eminent Americans. The standard of the position has always been high, and it may be said that in the seven years that Mr. Reid held that place, there has been almost nothing to disturb the diplomatic calm between this country and England. Mr. Reid, as were his predecessors, had been called on for innumerable addresses in England, he had been much in demand for all sorts of public and semi-public occasions. The traditions of the office, wherein James Russell Lowell made some of his most notable addresses, were taken up by Mr. Reid.

It was only within the last months of his tenure of office that a public utterance by him caused anything like a stir in this country. His address before the University College of Wales on Oct. 31 called attention to inconsistencies in Jefferson's philosophy and career, and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer brought up the matter in the House of Representatives, bitterly attacking the Ambassador for his remarks. Additional attention was attracted to the speech by the fact that President-elect Wilson expressed approval of Mr. Palmer's position. But while members of the House were demanding that the Ambassador be reproved, he was already confined to his room with what proved to be his last illness.

All his life Mr. Reid had been a thoroughgoing party man. His public life began before the civil war, when he made speeches for Fremont in 1856. He was then 19 years old, having been born in the little town of Xenia, Ohio, in 1837. At that age he was already a great admirer of The New York Tribune and of Horace Greeley, with whom a few years later he was to be closely associated.

After being put through a preparatory course by his uncle, the Rev. Hugh McMillan, a Scotch Covenanter, who had settled in Ohio, young Reid entered Miami University. His family was not well-to-do, and as soon as the young man was graduated he became the Principal of a school at South Charleston, Ohio. He saved enough money in a few years to repay his father for a part of his college course and to buy a small paper in Xenia. Almost the first service of his journal was to support the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln. He met Lincoln soon afterward when the future President came into Ohio on a stumping tour.

Reid gave up his own newspaper to become the Columbus correspondent for a journal in Cleveland and one in Cincinnati. He soon took the city editorship of The Cincinnati Gazette, and held it a short time, until the possibilities of gathering the news of the civil war took him to the front. He went through the first Virginia campaign, and attracted country-wide attention by a ten-column account of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing which no other correspondent had seen.

In 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington as The Gazette's correspondent. This proved to be a most important step, for he soon afterward met Mr. Greeley. The latter took a fancy to the young man and offered him the position of Washington correspondent of his paper. Mr. Reid refused to leave The Gazette, but consented to do the work for Greeley in conjunction with his own.

Joins The Tribune Staff.

When the war closed, Mr. Reid was one of the first Northern writers to make a tour of the stricken Southern States, and in this he had the companionship of Salmon P. Chase. They made a wide study of the results of the war, and this gave Mr. Reid material for his first book, which appeared soon afterward under the title "After the War: A Southern Tour." He decided to try his hand as a Southern farmer, and took three plantations in Mississippi. The venture failed, and after making a second attempt in Alabama, Mr. Reid returned to Cincinnati and The Gazette as chief editorial writer. Then Mr. Greeley's invitation to come to New York was renewed, and the young man accepted, displacing John Russell Young as managing editor.

In 1872 came the nomination of Greeley for the Presidency. The Tribune was bound to support his candidacy, and Mr. Reid, who had added to his reputation as a newspaper man by his remarkable handling of the news of the Franco-Prussian war, took the lead in the campaign. The disastrous defeat of the Greeley cause was a hard blow to The Tribune and its new manager. The story of the great editor's last sad days has been recalled by Henry Watterson within the last few weeks in his reminiscences.

Broken in spirit, Mr. Greeley returned to his duties. Samuel Sinclair, Mr. Greeley's partner in The Tribune, was in financial straits, and he offered the paper for sale to a syndicate of prominent Republicans, who were to rehabilitate it. William Orton headed this group, who purposed to buy the paper for $500,000 and put Schuyler Colfax in charge. Sinclair was to remain publisher, but the other heads of departments were to retire. It seemed the end of Mr. Reid's connection with The Tribune.

Hardly had the decision been made to sell the paper than the open charge was made at Washington that Colfax had been concerned in bribery cases then before the Government. The news meant to all The Tribune staff that Colfax would never head the paper.

The very night the news came Mr. Reid went to William Walter Phelps, got him out of bed and told him the situation. Phelps listened to the story of Mr. Reid, who before he left received assurances that money would be provided for buying a controlling interest in the paper, and The Tribune came into Mr. Reid's possession.

The next few years were the most important in Mr. Reid's career. After the defeat of Greeley he set out to make his paper again the recognized organ of his party. He was 35 when he faced this task, but his success was swift. Within four years he had again raised The Tribune to party leadership and had made it a paying property. He began the erection of tall buildings in New York in 1873 when he built a home for The Tribune.

In 1881, when Mr. Reid married Miss Elizabeth Mills, daughter of D. Ogden Mills, he was already well-to-do, and thereafter he assumed a prominent place in New York social life. He bought the house on Madison Avenue, which had been built by Henry Villard at a cost of $1,000,000, and fitted it up to suit his tastes, which had always been widely bookish and artistic. There he entertained extensively while in this country. Less than a year ago he was the host of the Duke of Connaught, his wife and daughter.

For his generous support of the Republican Party, both in the service of his paper and in contributions to the campaign funds, Mr. Reid was asked by Hayes and Garfield to take the diplomatic post at Berlin. He refused in both cases and devoted himself to his affairs in New York. But in 1889, when President Harrison took office, Mr. Reid accepted the post of Minister to France. Here he took a palace belonging to the Duc de Grammont, in the Avenue Hoche, the rental of which was far beyond the salary this country allows its foreign representatives. He entertained here extensively during his three years in office.

He returned to America to become the nominee of his party for the Vice Presidency with Harrison in 1892. After the defeat of the ticket he was out of public office until the return of his party to power under McKinley. Then he was sent to Queen Victoria's jubilee and King Edward's coronation, and was also a member of the commission that negotiated the peace with Spain.

It was generally expected that Mr. Reid's term at London would come to an end with the accession of President Taft in 1909. Mr. Taft had decided on President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard for the post, and went so far as to offer the post to Mr. Eliot at a conference in the White House. Mr. Eliot had just given up his place as the head of Harvard University because, as he said, he did not wish to hear it said, "He is losing his grip." The suggestion that he should go to England was greeted with delight by Harvard men, and a plan was broached to raise a large fund so that the country might have the services of the distinguished scholar in the Diplomatic Service. But Mr. Eliot, after thinking the matter over a few days, thanked the President and declined the offer.

With this turn in affairs, Mr. Reid retained the office, although it was said on authority that President Taft considered several other men for the place, among them Seth Low of New York, being anxious to have a man of his own choosing at the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Reid had been before English people principally by his occasional addresses. His "Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee," published in 1897, were widely circulated and were followed in 1899 by "Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris," being a study of the results of the Spanish-American War. The same year he published "Our New Duties," an address on America's foreign relations, and in 1900 "Our New Interests" and "Problems of Expansion." He wrote the introduction for the centenary edition of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" in 1908, and was one of the speakers at the English celebration of the centenary of Dickens's birth. In English history his best known study was his address on Edmund Burke.

Mr. Reid's only daughter, Miss Jean Reid, was married in 1908 in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace to the Hon. John Hubert Ward, a brother of the Earl of Dudley and equerry in waiting to the King. This international event attracted an unusual amount of attention. The King and Queen were there, with many of the diplomatic representatives resident in London, besides a host of the nobility rarely seen at any except a royal wedding.

The American Ambassador gave his daughter in marriage at the altar where Queen Victoria had been wed.

The King sent the bride a diamond bracelet, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King George and Queen Mary, gave a set of silver dishes. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Reid was a diamond tiara and collar. Mr. Morgan sent a rare Oriental necklace and Andrew Carnegie a diamond drop for a necklace. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward in 1909, and King Edward stood up at the christening as the baby's godfather.

Mr. Reid also leaves one son, Ogden Mills Reid, who was graduated at Yale in 1904 and recently took charge of The Tribune.

In New York Mr. Reid belonged to the University, Century, Metropolitan, Union League, and Republican Clubs. For fourteen years he was the President of the Lotos Club. He belonged to the Ohio, New England, and St. Andrew's Societies and the American Geographical Society. He was an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce, an honor that has been rarely given.

Prophecy of Future Journalism.

As a newspaper editor Mr. Reid made a prediction several years ago of the journalism of the future. In part he said:

"This, then, I conceive to be the next great revolution in journalism. We shall not have cheaper newspapers. They are the cheapest things sold now, considering the cost of making them. We shall not have continually growing supplement upon supplement of advertisements. Individual wants will seek mediums more suitable. Only general wants will need the wider publicity of great journals, and these will be kept by increasing cost within manageable compass.

"We shall not have more news. The world is ransacked for it now. Earth, sea, and air carry news for us now from every capital, from every people, from every continent, from every island. We shall not have bigger newspapers; they are bigger now than a busy people can read. We shall have better newspapers—the story better told, better brains employed in the telling, briefer papers, papers dealing with the more important of current matters in such style and with such fascination that they will command the widest interest."

Of Horace Greeley, Mr. Reid wrote:

"Most true it is that the foremost editorial writer of our times has had, and is to have, no successor. Horace Greeley stood alone—without a peer and without a rival—not, perhaps the ideal editor, but, fairly judged, the ablest master of controversial English and the most successful popular educator the journalism of the English-speaking world has yet developed."

The family of Mr. Reid, when in America, spent much time at their country estate, a few miles from White Plains. It was named Ophir Farm by its former owner, Benjamin Halladay, from his famous Ophir Mine, which raised him from a small storekeeper to a man of wealth. He built a great house of graystone, with a battlement tower; then his fortune left him as suddenly as it had come. The estate was offered for sale and bought in by John Roach, the shipbuilder, who improved it and greatly beautified the grounds. He, too, lost his fortune, and the property was bought by Mr. Reid. He spent something like $1,000,000 on the interior of the house. Soon afterward it caught fire, and the loss was almost complete. It was said that Mr. Reid spent another million in doing the work over. It is now one of the finest country places in this country.

The house became a kind of study for artists who were at work on similar decorations, and Mr. Reid welcomed every one who came to study and learn by his collections.

TRIBUNE FLAG AT HALF MAST.

No Announcement Yet as to the Future of the Newspaper.

At the office of The New York Tribune it was stated last night that no announcement would be made for several days as to the future of the paper or the arrangements made by its late owner as to his successor.

The flag on the Tribune Building was dropped to half-mast upon the receipt of news that Mr. Reid had died. To announce the news a bulletin board was stripped of all other news announcements and a bulletin was posted which read:

"Ambassador Reid died at noon to-day in London."

Gov. Dix Cables His Sympathy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Gov. Dix to-night sent the following cablegram to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid:

"Every citizen of this State mourns with you. Ambassador Reid embodied all the attributes of a noble Christian gentleman, an honorable and honored citizen. Mrs. Dix and I grieve with you and tender our heartfelt sympathy to you and your family."

Lightship Sinks and Ten Men Die.

OSTEND, Belgium, Dec. 15.—The Westhinder lightship has sunk. Ten members of her crew perished.

Emperor Has Whooping Cough.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16.—The Chinese Emperor, Hsuan-Tung, is suffering from an attack of whooping cough, according to a Peking dspatch to The Daily Mail. The Emperor is six years old.

Christmas Appeal.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY asks your help to make a Merry Christmas for the children of the poor. Hundreds of orphans and homeless children find shelter in our Lodging Houses and Temporary Homes. 7,000 poor children of the tenements attend our Industrial Schools.

We especially ask your help in our work of rescuing orphans and homeless children and of giving them the happiness of possessing real homes and the loving care of foster parents.

A Christmas gift of FIFTY DOLLARS will enable the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY to place a little waif in a country home and defray the cost of supervision until the child is firmly established in its new family circle.

Gifts large or small are welcome and will be used in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer,
105 East 22d St., New York City.
William Church Osborn, President.

HELEN GOULD TO WED A RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Continued From Page 1

they had remained comparatively unknown until the blaze of popularity burst upon her for her work in behalf of the American sailors and soldiers during the Spanish-American war.

Her Care for the Sick and Wounded.

At the first call to arms she responded in the only way in which she then thought she could be of service to her country, by giving $100,000 to the Government for war expenses. Then she became interested in the Red Cross Society, and was active in the auxiliaries of that organization. She was an honorary member of the Women's War Relief Association, and donated sums of money from time to time to that body. But this did not satisfy her.

Her first really active participation in the war relief work started with her visit to the wounded and sick soldiers at the Marine Hospital, the Smith Infirmary, and the Fort Wadsworth Hospital on Staten Island. The personal contact which she experienced that day, the insight into the sufferings of the first men brought home wounded from Santiago, seemed to map out her work for her. She at once assumed control of the Women's War Relief Association and reorganized it, making its object the care of the wounded and sick who were coming from Cuba in transports by the hundreds.

At one time when, through some official blunder, supplies were wanting at Montauk Camp, where numbers of the sick and wounded were being received, she prevented the suffering and death which would have been involved in delay by wiring $25,000 to the camp for instant use. Her checkbook was open for every movement for the bentfit of the American fighting men, and, when she had done all that money could do, she gave her own personal services. Many a wounded soldier in Montauk Camp owed his life to her nursing.

When there was no further need for her services in the hospital, she turned her energies to the future welfare of the volunteers who had lost their positions by going to the front.

Won Nation's Thanks and Praise.

Her services did not go unrewarded. The whole Nation, through Congress, honored her by ordering a gold medal to be awarded to her. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois thanked her in resolutions. More than three thousand soldiers and sailors wrote her personal letters of thanks, and all these were placed in an album, which is one of Miss Gould's most prized possessions. From the veterans of the civil war, Miss Gould received the official badge of honor.

Another highly prized gift which Miss Gould received at about this time was a solid gold badge of the New York Fire Department. This was for what she had done when the Windsor Hotel was burned. Miss Gould then turned her home into a hospital for the treatment of the injured, and she herself worked so hard with the sufferers that for some time she was on the verge of nervous prostration.

The Spanish-American war left her the popular idol in America. This enviable position had not a few drawbacks. One of the greatest of these was that it made her the object of thousands and thousands of begging letters and crank letters. The applications made to her for charity became so great that Miss Gould found it necessary to organize a bureau to investigate appeals and systematize her charitable work.

For this work Miss Gould was eminently fitted. She had deliberately prepared herself for the work of handling her large fortune. Shortly after the death of her father she had gone to law school and taken a thorough course. Further than that, the Jay Gould estate had been safeguarded so that the charitable designs of Miss Gould would not be able to cut into it too deeply.

The will of Jay Gould left his heirs bound to follow closely the advice of the executors of his estate. The supervision by the executors over the affairs of the heirs extended even to matrimony. The will provided that none of the children should marry without the unanimous consent and approval of the executors, on penalty of losing one-half of his or her inheritance.

Even now Miss Gould's marriage must have the sanction of the other executors. This provision, it will be remembered, threatened to cut down the inheritance of Anna Gould, then the Countess de Castellane, when she married Prince de Sagan.

Few who know only of Miss Gould as a philanthropist realize that she is one of the finest types of business woman in the United States. Charitable as she is, Miss Gould has absolutely divorced the two lines of work which occupy all her time and energy. Her philanthropy does not intrude on her financial operations, and her business does not interfere with her philanthropy. And her philanthropy is as well systematized and regulated as her business affairs.

Cranks Sent Her Wedding Rings.

There was a real necessity for this, as was shown by a statement which Miss Gould gave out in 1907 to the effect that in one week she had received 243 requests for money. Her statement showed that it would take $100,000,000 annually to satisfy the people who send requests to her for gifts and loans. These requests range from an application for $15 for a new set of false teeth to a request for $1,000,000 to start a colony in a foreign country.

The average number of letters received daily by Miss Gould is about 300. Of course, a proportion of these are "crank" letters, some even savoring of blackmail. Ruth Fuller Field, a former private secretary to Miss Gould, said in an article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1907:

"Very frequently these letters would contain offers of marriage, which would usually be accompanied by a 'wedding ring,' costing sometimes as much as 10 cents, and sometimes more.

"These valuable gifts were always returned to the sender by registered mail; otherwise Miss Gould might be accused of keeping the ring without fulfilling her obligation.

"A very interesting class of letters were the ones asking permission to name a baby for Miss Gould, or to inform her that the child had been named in her honor. Some of these were so patently written in the hope of a monetary reward that they were not acknowledged. Miss Gould thinking it better to leave the parents in doubt as to whether the letter had been received than to wound their feelings by giving the real reason for not granting the favor asked or accepting the honor offered.

"Many children, however, all over the United States and some in foreign lands now bear the name of Helen Gould. Photographs nearly always accompanied these letters, and they became so numerous that it was considered wise to form an album of the little faces, both dark and white. There were more than 200 at that time, and doubtless there are still 'Helen Goulds' coming into the world."

Miss Gould's Benefactions.

Miss Gould has always been intensely interested in the Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations, and it is a notable fact that thousands of members of those associations in different cities are practically employes of Miss Gould. Most of the railroads in the country which bear the Gould name are partially owned by her. Her stock holdings represent a network of roads branching out into every section of the United States.

Miss Gould's popularity with the railroad men is as great as it is with the army and navy. In 1910 a committee representing the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association waited on Miss Gould at her residence at Irvington-on-Hudson and presented to her a loving cup and a bound volume of personal letters from the various branches of the association. Here are Miss Gould's largest benefactions:

Navy Y. M. C. A. building and addition	$500,000
City of New York University	310,000
To U. S. Government at outbreak of Spanish-American war	100,000
Hall of Fame Building, N. Y. University	100,000
For Scholarships, N. Y. University	40,000
Equipping Navy Y. M. C. A. at Norfolk	25,000
To National Women's Relief Association	25,000
To Rutgers College	25,000
To Engineering Dept., N. Y. University	20,000

The gifts of smaller sums by Miss Gould would probably bring the total up to $1,500,000. Most of her gifts, large and small, have never been announced, and the public has learned of them only indirectly, so that only a part of the philanthropy of Miss Gould is really known.

National Calamities Appealed to Her

The amount which she has given for building railroad Y. M. C. A. branches is in the hundreds of thousands. During the San Francisco earthquake, at the time of the Texas flood, and in every National calamity Miss Gould responded generously. The charities in which she has taken the greatest personal interest are the Woodycrest Home for Crippled Children, the Girls' Sewing School in Lyndhurst, and settlement work in this city.

Miss Gould also has been furnished with vast means of charitable work in the railroads in which she had a voice. One instance of this occurred in March of this year. A drought left the farmers in Colorado and some of the Southwestern States with no water or fodder for their cattle. They did not have the cash to ship the stock before the usual time, nor did they have money to buy food or to bring water.

The shortage meant a great loss to the State and to owners of live stock, and consequently a great loss to the railroads, for there would be little freight to carry. Miss Gould telegraphed to President Bush of the Missouri Pacific, requesting him to aid in lending the farmers money or fodder, and in making it possible for them to get water, either by irrigation or by carrying it to them on trains.

Miss Gould was a heavy stockholder in the Missouri Pacific, and was not only interested in the farmers, many of whom would have been bankrupt and lost their farms had she not realized that the logical organization to help them, purely from a business point of view, was the railroad which depended greatly for dividends on the freight handled by the farmers.

Miss Gould has never been a society woman, chiefly for the reason that she has been too busy all her life. Miss Field, in her article on Miss Gould, said:

"Society as it is known to-day does not interest Miss Gould in the least. Her social secretary keeps her long visiting list in order and up to date, and during the season hands to her each day the 'at home' cards for that day, and cards are sent to the many on whom it is not possible for her to call. Upon a few she calls, and it is the older people, her mother's friends, whom she sees oftenest and with whom she is happiest.

"It is her custom to select 'first days,' as she tries to avoid 'crushes.' She is very susceptible to the effects of crowded, stuffy rooms. She is very diffident about meeting people, and prefers to pay her respects to the hostess and quietly retire.

"She usually receives her friends informally at her home on Tuesdays during the Winter, but gives two or three receptions during the season. She rarely gives large dinners, and when alone she lives very simply.

Her Annual Business Tour.

Besides her railroad property, Miss Gould has invested heavily in the stock of traction companies in many of the larger cities, especially in the South. Each year she makes a trip in her own private car to inspect these various properties and to suggest improvements. Of course, she has a number of managers, secretaries, and agents, but she is nevertheless in close touch with all her property, and it is she who directs all her enterprises. She trusts nothing to her agents, and she has time and again proved herself more astute in matters of direction than the men who manage her affairs.

This yearly tour of inspection means a railroad ride of 7,000 miles or more. A simple itinerary of Miss Gould's usual trips includes a run from New York to Peru, Ind., over the West Shore Railroad. She owns traction property at Peru. From there she is likely to go to St. Louis, over the lines of the Wabash Railroad, in which she holds stock, and from there over the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Horace, Kan., in which city she has property. Denver is usually the next important stop, and thence she goes over the Colorado Southern to Trinidad and to El Paso by the Santa Fé. From El Paso she generally works up through the Southwestern States in a loop to St. Louis.

In a smaller way Miss Gould showed her ability as a business woman at her home near Tarrytown. She has a big poultry farm, which supplies her with 128 eggs a day. Unlike the farms operated at an expense by many wealthy persons, Miss Gould's poultry farm more than pays for itself.

FOR CHRISTMAS

THERE is one reason why a Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificate makes a good Christmas present.

You are giving an immediate gift of $200, $500, $1,000 or $5,000 and in addition you are giving, for many years to come, checks from us every six months covering interest on the gift at the rate of 4½% per annum.

You can buy the certificates at any office at any time.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 178 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GLAD THE NEWS IS OUT.

Shepard, Happy, Will Make His Home Here—Wedding to Be Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Finley J. Shepard first met Miss Helen Gould last Spring when she came through St. Louis on a tour of the West and an incidental inspection of railroad Y. M. C. A.'s connected with the Gould lines.

"I first saw her face then," he said tonight at the Jefferson Hotel. "Up to then I had no more idea than you have what she was like, and I hope that you too have had the pleasure of meeting such a grand and good character.

"I was a member of the party that accompanied her over the Gould lines, and where I before had admired her in an impersonal way for the wonderful humanity and beauty of her nature, I then was charmed by her remarkable personality.

"The announcement of our engagement is about the pleasantest news I ever heard, and her acceptance of me has flattered me highly and made me thoroughly happy. You see I have been playing a sort of awaiting game. The arrangements and plans have been entirely up to Miss Gould and her relatives out East. I am thoroughly delighted now that our engagement has been announced.

"My headquarters have been removed to New York City because President Bush's presence was required there too frequently before the new arrangement. It has been arrangd now so that I will be his representative there on the ground, but I will have to make frequent trips between there and here. But I suppose I will make that my home in future, as my main business in this will be centred there.

"You want to know when it's going to be? Well, just between ourselves, it's all up to those out East, and it's again my part to wait as nicely as I know how. I'd say, however, that the marriage will be soon. You may say within three or four months.

"You see, this is all beautifully uncertain, just as it was when I asked Miss Gould to have me. I had to ask the question and then wait in a state of mind whose uncertainty you may well imagine. But since 'yes' was my answer at that time, I believe I am safe in saying the wedding will be 'soon.'"

Miss Helen Miller Gould.

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Established 1788
Carstairs Rye

Its quality is as emphatic as its price is democratic—and every one who uses it, endorses it.

The Numbered Label shows our bottling.

MARCONI SHOWS GRATITUDE.

Gives $2,000 to Hospital of Surgeon Who Treated Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Before he left Italy after his recent injury, William Marconi asked Prof. Baiardi the amount of his debt for the devoted attendance received from the surgeon. Prof. Baiardi refused compensation, saying that he had been sufficiently rewarded by the honor of serving the glory of Italian science.

Mr. Marconi afterward visited the hospital of which Prof. Baiardi is the head, and left a donation of $2,000 as an expression of his gratitude.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING,
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"

Beginning today, a remarkable sale of 2,781 pairs of

Men's Fine Silk Hose
the regular $1 grade
at 55c

¶ Our sole idea when first we set afoot the preparations for this remarkable offering, was to furnish an unusual opportunity in silk hose at a time when the assortments of this most wanted of holiday merchandise are so sadly depleted in most stores. And it was with this end in view that we purposely postponed the announcement of this sale until today, when practically only eight days remain for Christmas purchasing.

¶ But aside from the timeliness of this sale, there is the still more important consideration of price. The value in this offering is the most exceptional we ever have presented to Christmas shoppers. There is not a better dollar silk hose on the market today than that offered in this sale at fifty-five cents, and not all dollar silk hose values are so good. This hose is made of fine quality silk, and may be obtained in black, or the following colors: Gray, tan, navy, maroon and helio. In two-tone effects you can have the choice of purples, greens, blues and grays. All made with lisle soles and high spliced heels. Splendid quality and a representative dollar value—at Saks' or anywhere else. Main floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Open evenings till seven o'clock during this week

J. M. Gidding & Co.

BEGIN, THIS MONDAY,

Special Sales of Holiday Furs

At Reductions Averaging One-fourth to One-third of Former Prices

INCLUDING ALL OF OUR

Imported Fur Coats and Sets

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

PEACE PARLEY TO-DAY STIRS BALKAN HOPES

But Delegates Are United Against Concessions to Turkey, Says Dr. Daneff.

TALK OF AUSTRIAN BLUFF

Say Her War Preparations Are Not Aimed at Servia, but Due to Internal Unrest.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The conference which took place to-day between Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian peace plenipotentiary, and Premier Poincaré will, it is believed, be productive of beneficial results at the London conference. Dr. Daneff had lunch with the French Premier, and later had an extended interview with the Russian Ambassador, M. Iswolksy.

Prior to his departure for London this afternoon, Dr. Daneff said that he was exceedingly happy to have been able to have a conversation with Premier Poincaré before the opening of the negotiations. "We examined together," he said, "all the questions at issue, and on none of them are our views in disagreement."

The Bulgarian representative emphasized the unity of the Balkan States. He outlined the points on which they would treat with Turkey and declared that they would not give way with reference to the cession of Adrianople. In conclusion he said:

"The Balkan States have never received at any time advice or prompting from any great power. They believed that they were acting in the interests of general European peace by preparing by their own means for the settlement of the Orient problem.

Peace Conference To-day.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, returned to London from Paris late to-night. The historic peace conference is expected to open at noon to-morrow. Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will make a brief speech of welcome, and after expressing the hope of a fruitful end of their labors, he will retire and leave the conference to deliberate in private.

The sessions will be held in the historic St. James's Palace, where the "picture gallery" has been selected as the conference room. It is a secluded apartment, and entirely shut off from the noise of the London streets.

According to the Balkan delegates, Austria's increased armaments and the practical mobilization of her army are due less to the probability of declaring war against Servia than to the grave internal situation in the monarchy, the unrest in Hungary, and the agitation among Servians, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where even those holding positions only protested against the attitude of the under the Austrian Government have opempire. An additional cause for concern is the threatening attitude of the Slavs generally throughout Austrian territory, which caused the dissolution of the municipalities of Sebenico, Spalato, and Zara on the charge of being anti-Austrian.

"Vienna," the Balkan delegates continue, "has too many troubles at home to think seriously of war, for which she is financially not prepared, a fact proved by the loan recently concluded in the United States at a rate of interest higher than any great power has paid in late years.

"Besides, Germany, notwithstanding her alliance, has exercised an influence tending to moderate Austrian ardor.

"Admitting, however, a coup d'etat on the part of Austria, we certainly know that neither Servia nor any other of the Balkan States would be left alone, as Russia would come to their assistance, being to-day no more the Russia of the war with Japan, and, indeed, anxious to show what she can do in Europe.

"At the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Russian Emperor himself was on the point of sending an ultimatum to Austria which would have led to war, but he was prevented from so doing through the friendly intervention of King Edward. It will be retorted that Germany would support Austria against Russia, but in this case France would be forced by the Russo-French alliance to attack Germany.

"This would mean a general conflagration, which all have more interest to prevent than to hasten, and which will not be brought about for a relatively insignificant cause such as allowing Servia to have a strip of land along the southern frontier of Montenegro and a small stretch of coast on the Adriatic."

Servia Costly to Austria.

The Vienna Reichspost, in an editorial dealing with the crisis, refers to the financial strain on Austria-Hungary. It estimates the expenditure on military preparations at $105,000,000 and the total losses to the dual monarchy in the past few years as a result of the recurrent Servian crisis as nearly $625,000,000. This latter figure, however, is understood to cover the depreciation in prices of Government securities.

A Belgrade dispatch represents the Servian Government as ready, if necessary, to send delegates to Vienna for friendly negotiations with Austria on the basis of Albanian autonomy and a Servian port on the Adriatic, which Servia would engage not to transform into a military port, while Austria would enjoy the right of preference in the matter of loans and public works and the most favored nation treatment.

The Belgrade newspapers say that, acting on the advice of the General Staff, the Servian Government has created two new army divisions, to be stationed in the Kossovo and Vardar districts in the newly occupied territory.

The Bulgarian Government organ at Sofia, The Mir, professes to be skeptical as to the chances of a favorable settlement. It declares that a majority of the members of the Sobranje, which reassembles Saturday, are discontented at the arrest of the Bulgarian army almost at the gates of Constantinople. They want the Government to interrupt the negotiations, continue the war, and dictate peace in the Turkish capital.

In accordance with the terms of the armistice provision trains for the Bulgarian army are now passing through Adrianople station with the permission of the Turks.

It is understood that the Turkish delegates have attended some informal preliminary gatherings of the delegates in the week end.

MENACED OUR EMBASSY.

Presence of Montenegrin Employe Angered Turkish Troops.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16.—A Constanza dispatch to The Morning Post reports an incident which occurred outside the American Embassy at Constantinople about Thursday midnight, when 4,000 Turkish troops were being marched to the barracks. One of them noticed a Montenegrin porter employed at the embassy wearing the national dress in his lodge, and shouted that the Christians were harboring the enemy. Whereupon some 400 or 500 men gathered around the embassy and tried to climb the railings to attack the Montenegrin, who disappeared into the embassy.

The situation looked serious, but fortunately the troops were not armed. With imprecations and threats, following their failure to force the gates or climb the spiked railings, the soldiers drew off in a disorderly manner.

TURKISH MINISTRY IN PERIL.

Military Party Aims to Overthrow It by Installing an Army Triumvirate.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that the military party is becoming so strong as to threaten the overthrow of the Kiamil Ministry in favor of a triumvirate composed of Nazim Pasha, the Minister of War; Izzet Pasha, Chief of the General Staff, and Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, the former commander of the revolutionary army.

ATHENS, Dec. 15.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Janina. After a battle which lasted throughout a whole day the Greeks occupied Scala and Paramythia, in Epirus, with considerable losses.

AUSTRIA TAKES STEAMSHIPS.

Packets Between Trieste and Venice Requisitioned to Carry Troops.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The steamer service between Venice and Trieste has been suspended for six days by the Austrian Government. The Lloyds packets have been requisitioned for the transport of troops. The commercial interests are protesting against this measure.

Appeals for Widow and Four Children

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association of 190-194 Bowery issues an appeal for funds for the relief of a deserving widow and four little children. The widow has been struggling to maintain herself and little ones, but the burden, the Mothers' Fund Association states, is more than she can shoulder without outside help. Funds for the relief of this family should be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

TWO BRITISH AIRMEN DASHED TO DEATH

Lieut. Parke of Navy and Aeronautical Manager Killed in Monoplane.

AMERICAN FLIERS MISSING

Kearney and Lawrence Believed to be Lost in Pacific—Machine Sighted in Tow—Pontoon Found.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lieut. Wilfred Parke of the royal navy, one of the best-known British airmen, and Arkell Hardwick, manager of the Handley-Page Aeronautical Company, were killed this morning while attempting a flight from Hendon to Oxford in a Handley-Page monoplane, the wings of which were set back, like those of pigeons, to increase its stability.

The engine appeared to be failing when the aeroplane approached the Wembley golf links. Lieut. Parke, who was piloting the machine, attempted to land on the links, and got within a short distance of the ground when he found himself confronted by a line of trees. He was trying to steer around the obstacle when the monoplane dropped suddenly to the ground. A loud explosion followed.

Lieut. Parke was killed instantly. His head, though protected by a helmet, was crushed. Hardwick, one of whose legs was almost cut off and whose back was broken, lived twenty minutes after the accident.

About sixty golfers were on the links. They rushed toward the machine, which was a mass of wreckage. Strapped to the seats were the two men, with their heads hanging down. The golfers failed at first to extricate them and tilted the machine over on its side. Then they were able to get the airmen clear and place them on the grass.

One of the caddies, who was looking for lost balls within three yards of the place where the monoplane fell, said: "I heard a buzzing noise and saw the aeroplane right above my head. I did not think it was coming down, and I stood still and stared. I could see the man in front working at something with his hands, but could not see his face. Then I suddenly saw the machine begin to drop quickly, and I ran away, only just in time, for it fell where I had been standing."

Parke, who was 24 years old, was the hero of a wonderful escape on Aug. 26 on Salisbury Plain, when his biplane dived vertically from a height of 700 feet and righted only when it was sixty feet from the ground. Hardwick, who was 35 years old, had escaped death so often that he used to remark that he was too lucky to be killed in an aeroplane.

SEARCH FOR KEARNEY ENDS.

Aviator and Lawrence Given Up—Martin Almost Drowned.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—Horace Kearney, the young Kansas City aviator, in attempting a hydro-aeroplane flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco yesterday, was believed to-night to have been drowned with Chester Lawrence, a Los Angeles newspaper man, who was accompanying him as a passenger.

A pontoon of the hydro-aeroplane Snookums was picked up late to-day in the Pacific Ocean by a motor boat off Redondo Beach and was towed into Santa Monica by a party of fishermen. Thirty hours' continuous search for Kearney and Lawrence was without result. Glenn H. Martin, aviator, almost was drowned when attempting to alight on the waves off Point Mugu, where he was seeking the missing men.

The organized search was abandoned late this evening. Charles Day, who built Kearney's machine, went to Santa Monica and looked at the pontoon. He identified it as one he had put on the Snookums, remarking that Kearney often had said death would catch him flying. Engine trouble, Day said, probably drove the men to the surface of the sea, which, smooth for months at a time, had been agitated for three days by a thirty-mile gale. A swell, Day believed, wrenched off the pontoon. That unbalanced the machine, and probably threw the men into the water, or dragged them down in a sudden overturn.

Martin, in an effort to find the men, flew from San Pedro to-day, carrying Frank S. Garbutt, Secretary of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. The searchers were followed by Garbutt's power launch. Forty miles up the coast Martin flew, while Garbutt searched the waves with powerful glasses. At Point Mugu Martin alighted on the water and replenished his gasoline supply from the power launch, but when he attempted to rise he found the waves would not let him.

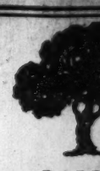
The launch took the air craft in tow and headed back for San Pedro. Near the breakwater she ran out of fuel and rolled helplessly until rescued. The aeroplane was wrecked, and only for the aid of the launch Martin and Garbutt must have been drowned.

BALLOONISTS SAVED AT SEA.

Two Men and Boy Blown from Shore When Gale Snaps Cable.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—Two men and a boy, 9 years old, in the basket of a captive balloon that had been parted from its cable in Venice, a seashore resort, by a thirty-mile gale, were rescued to-day four miles at sea ten minutes after the balloon fell into the water.

Capt. George Childs of the motor boat Music dragged Sidney Hampton aboard. The crew of the racing sloop Mischief picked up John Waggoner and Charles Jordan, the boy. The gasbag, with its vents wide open, fast was being deflated and was threatening to drag the men and the boy beneath the water when the motor boat sped alongside.



There Is Money For You In Apple Land.

Wenatchee, Wash., is the great American apple raising district.

We own a large tract of land laid out in hardy trees which will bear luscious, marketable apples in about five years. A few choice five-acre orchards remain to be sold to wage-earning New York men who have a little money and who want to invest it where it will yield a good annual income.

This is not a venture. Ours is a common sense plan approved by the State Government. Our business responsibility and integrity are vouched for by three large Banks and a prominent Trust Company.

Ownership does not necessitate change of residence or occupation.

If interested, address for further details and proof

WENATCHEE APPLE LAND CO.,
Singer Building,
New York.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Meet Me at the Fountain — The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Open Evenings Until 7 o'Clock—Next Saturday Until 10

MAIN BUILDING

A Most Sensational Sale of Men's 50c and 75c HOSIERY at 16c a Pair

Beginning This Morning, a Distribution at a Special Price of 42,000 Pairs of Men's Imported Hosiery Purchased from ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. (Wholesalers).

All of this hosiery was imported by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., and we offer it to the buying public, today, for about the cost of import duty.

Not one pair of hosiery in the entire lot was intended to retail under 50c. A large quantity would sell regularly at 75c a pair. We say, take as many pairs as you like in this sale, today, at

SIXTEEN CENTS A PAIR

This special price for full-fashioned imported lisle thread hosiery, made with double toes, heels and soles, is less than you can ordinarily buy the cheapest grade of American seamless hosiery for.

Your choice of hundreds of popular colors and patterns, in Jacquard effects; hand-embroidered styles in endless profusion.

42,000 pairs of hosiery is a big lot, but it won't be large enough to go around at our sensationally low price. GET YOURS IN TIME.

This Sale Will Be Held In Our Bargain Basement —Extra Selling Space and 70 Extra Salespeople

(MAIN Building, Bargain Basement.)

MAIN BUILDING

Astonishing Holiday Sales of **BATH ROBES and PAJAMAS**

All stylish, serviceable and reliable in quality garments. At the prices advertised for this sale you will do well to buy for gift-giving as well as for your own use.

The man doesn't exist who wouldn't appreciate one of these bath robes, or a few pairs of these fine pajamas.

Just look here:

Bath Robes, Values to $10 today at **$3.45** and **$4.65**

A well-known manufacturer's entire stock for your choice. Hundreds of beautiful bath robes from our own superb stocks added to the assortments for this sale. Handsome patterns in a full variety of colors and sizes. Heavy girdles to match.

3,000 Suits of Pajamas, today at . **98c**

This special price is less than wholesale. Popular styles in fine Domet flannel, madras and percale. Any size or color.

Our Men's Furnishing Goods Department Was Never More Attractive—Giant Assortments of Neckwear, Shirts, Suspenders, etc.— All Good in Quality and Desirable in Style at Marked Savings

(MAIN Building, Main Floor.)

Double A&M Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter—IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

Christmas Special

an $8.50 Reduction on

Winter Overcoats

A clean-up of broken sizes which luckily for you comes in time for Christmas Saving.

And which PROVES that these coats found *rare favor.*

For the "breaking-up" has occured in the bare three weeks they have been from our tailoring premises.

Hundreds have been sold—and all at $25.00.

Now our head tailor tells us it will cost less in the end to cut the price and move them all out at once than to wait to fill in the missing sizes.

Our method of saving becomes yours. *Every* $25 Coat *now* $16.50.

Every one of fancy fabrics—snappy, rich and woolly looking.

The elegant Chesterfields, and lots of big, burly, husky Storm Coats with horn buttons and Convertible (2 way) Collars for mild or rough weather.

Broken-Sizes Winter Overcoats
$16.50
Cut down from
$25.00

Gifts *You* May Give to *Him*

Nothing here but the *sensible*—the truly sensible. Real Utility plus the Luxuriance, the Elegance and the Beauty, all of which, united, mark *true appropriateness* in the ideal Christmas gift. Here are just a few suggestions:

Reefers	or dress protectors for evening wear, or for use as neck comforters in the cooler weather. Of silk $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50. Accordeon knitted silk, $6.00. Angora wool, $2.00 and	$3.00
Knitted Silk Cravats	Accordeon and crocket effects in the newest colorings. Remember that the knit cravat will outwear several of any other sort—an economy in the end. Price $1.00, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 upwards from	$1.00
Silk Hosiery	in beautiful shades, $1.00, $1.50 and upwards from	50c
Handkerchiefs	in sanitary sealed boxes. 2 for 25c or 25c, 35c and 50c each; also in boxes of six, with initials, at $1.50 and $3.00. Excellent quality	25c
Shirts	beauties—in pongee, silk and the less expensive materials. Everything really desirable. Shirts for men who know art in linen. $2.00, $2.50 and upwards from	$1.50
Bathrobes	of flannel, toweling, matelasse, silks and vicunas. Rich and elegant. $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and much more as you care to pay. Some very handsome ones at	$5.00
Fur Coats	for dress, walking or motor. Most of them selected especially for handsome gift purposes. At a wide range of interesting prices. A Motor Coat Special at	$35.00
Gloves	of leather and of fur, or leather lined with fur—for every purpose. Handsome fellows. $1.00 and upwards for unlined gloves. $4.00 and $6.50 for fur lined gloves. We make a specialty of our gloves at	$1.00
Canes and Umbrellas	a unique display—every piece an appropriate gift. Some are very exceptional in price. Prices begin at	$1.00
Cravats	The choicest collection we have ever shown. Plain colored baratheas in all really harmonious shades. 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Scarfs of fancy cut silks in handsome monotones and multicolors. 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and upwards to $3.00. A most artistic assortment at	50c
House Coats	Lounging Robes and Smoking Jackets, in navy, gray, wine and tan, with revers and pockets trimmed with contrasting lining to show. At $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 and more. In silk or velvet, $15.00 and upwards. Several real beauties at	$5.00
Folding Umbrellas	to go in the traveling bag. Silver trimmed handles. Really worth while. Convenient, durable and stylish,	$5.00
Beautiful Bags	Hat Boxes, Club Bags, English Kit Bags, Suit Cases, at very special prices, beginning at	$5.00
Useful Jewelry	in handsome cases. Sets of studs and links to match. Some with vest buttons included. In white pearl, smoked pearl and gold plate, or solid gold. $3.50, $4.00 and upwards from	$2.00
Collar Bags	Scarf Cases, Handkerchief Cases, of pebbled or grained leather in dainty colorings. Ideal for the bureau or when traveling. $2.00 to $5.00 a set, in neat boxes. Excellent values in the set at	$2.00
Silk Bedroom Slippers	in every alluring color and pattern. All sizes, per pair	$1.75

Dainty, Complete Christmas Catalog on Post Card Request or at Stores.

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 51ST AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Fine Watches

Diamonds

Rich Gold Jewelry

END VIEW

Special attention is called to our Celebrated Collar Button "THE BENEDICT" Wonderfully Improved NEW Pat. Oct. 6, 1903. In gold and heavy rolled gold. None genuine unless stamped "Benedict" and date of patent.

A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

SIDE VIEW

BENEDICT BROTHERS

Broadway and Fulton St.

(Founded in Wall Street 1819)

FOR SALE.

GENUINE

DIAMONDS

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1 Carat Rings $39

You will make no mistake to at least look at these Ladies' Single Stone Diamond Rings we offer at $39 per Carat. Before doing so step into the nearest reliable jewelry store and ask to see a Ladies' 1-Carat Single Stone Diamond Ring. When you are told the price you will realize what this sale means to you. Every one of these Diamonds have the fire and lustre of Diamonds costing $200.00, and you will say so when you see them. We have a million dollars' worth of Diamonds to show you. Since 1881 (thirty-one years ago) we have sold Diamonds direct to the consumer.

See our window display of over half a million dollars' worth of diamonds. All plainly marked $5 to $5,000.00.

Observe our valuation and price of some other "Single Stone Diamond Rings" to be offered at this sale:

Ladies' Rings		Gents' Rings	
Valuation.	Our price	Valuation.	Our price.
$188.00	$325	$320.00	$230
413.00	275	230.00	150
210.00	140	175.00	115
150.00	100	150.00	100
119.00	79	115.00	80
101.00	67	100.00	69
68.00	45	85.00	58
53.00	35	60.00	40
23.00	15	40.00	29
15.00	10	38.00	25

Diamonds purchased from us can be exchanged at full value or returned for cash, less ten per cent., within one year.

CHARLES A. KEENE

180 Importer of Diamonds. Broadway, New York

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

FIREMEN ARE TO HAVE ROOF GARDEN HOUSES

Fifteen New Stations Being Equipped with Open-Air or Covered Playgrounds.

FIVE SOON TO BE OPENED

They Will Be Used for Exercise and Recreation and Firemen Will Be Permitted to Beautify Them.

Fire fighters are to have roof gardens for physical exercise, health, and comfort, an attraction that will lighten their long hours of duty and confinement when not actually engaged in fighting fires, and fifteen of these gardens are now being built on the roofs of the new buildings under construction in the five boroughs. Brooklyn will have three, the Bronx two, Queens eight, and Manhattan and Richmond one each.

Realizing the monotony of existence in the average truck and engine house, where the men are confined to close quarters twenty-four hours daily when not actually engaged in fighting fires, Fire Commissioner Johnson decided that anything which would relieve this condition and contribute to the amusement, health, and comfort of the men would be a good investment and mean more efficient service to the city.

Fifteen of the forty-five new houses started during the year as additions to the department in the five boroughs will be equipped with roof gardens. The designs have been worked out to provide the most attractive and comfortable quarters that the funds appropriated for the purpose would permit.

Two styles of gardens have been adopted. One is a covered garden, 20 feet deep, across the front of the three-story firehouse on a level with the third floor and opening directly into the recreation rooms. The other style provides for an uncovered garden, also on a level with the third floor, but across the rear of the house. Access to the gardens will be had through glass doors opening from the recreation rooms.

To facilitate response to alrms when the men are in the gardens sliding poles will be placed near the doors leading to the gardens, the doors opening toward the poles so that firemen can reach the truck and engine on the first floor just as quickly as though they were in the recreation rooms or any other part of the building.

Around the uncovered roof garden will be built a parapet of brick three feet in height, and in general design this type of roof garden will resemble those to be found on the roofs of residences in ancient Rome. The floors of both styles of roof gardens will be composed of dull, red tiles. The firemen will be permitted to beautify these open-air gardens with plants and shrubs, reserving the main space, however, for outdoor exercise, and as fresh-air adjuncts to the recreation rooms, where handball and other exercising games may be played.

There will be only three covered roof gardens at present, the open-air plan being considered the most popular, and twelve gardens of the latter type will be built. One advantage of the covered roof is to be found in its usefulness for exercise in stormy weather. The three covered roofs to be opened within three months are those on the firehouses at Seneca Avenue and Faile Street, in the Bronx; on Oakley Avenue, near Belmont Avenue, in Woodhaven, and on Fifth Avenue near Newport Avenue, in Rockaway Park, Queens, all which houses were designed by Frank J. Helme.

Twelve open-air gardens are now being constructed at these points in the five boroughs:

Brooklyn—Bristol and Blake Streets, Seventy-ninth Street, near Twelfth Avenue, and Richardson, near Leonard Street.

Manhattan—Vermilyea Avenue, near Academy Street, in the Bronx; Mount Hope Avenue, near 175th Street.

Queens—Metropolitan Avenue, near Collins Avenue, in the Second Ward; Benedict Avenue, near Fulton Street, in Woodhaven; Myrtle Avenue, near Witte Street, in Newtown; Seventh Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, in Whitestone; Thompson Avenue, near Brown Avenue, in Newtown, and Main Street, near Irving Place in Corona.

Richmond—Clove Avenue, near Danube Avenue, in Concord.

Five of these houses and roof gardens will be ready this Winter. In addition to the model gardens there are special features in these houses for sanitation, including open courts for the ventilation of the dormitories. Two sliding poles, one on each side of the building, within a few feet of the roof gardens, are provided to prevent crowding. The bathtub has been abolished here and replaced with two shower baths in each house. Describing this new departure in firehouses, Commissioner Johnson says:

"The cost of these gardens is not very large, and they will be a good investment. They will relieve the firemen of many petty annoyances due to lack of proper exercise, for a fireman, unlike any other city employe, must work and live day and night in the firehouse. It also marks a new step in the department following the passing of the horses and equipment of the old type to the most modern automatic fire-fighting machines.

"All of these houses will be equipped with motor apparatus, and those in the suburban sections will have chemical 'scouts,' a combination of chemical engine and hose wagon, twenty-six of which have been ordered and are expected soon. During the ensuing year sixty or more new fire companies will be organized to replace those moved into the new buildings."

The forty-five new fire buildings started by Commissioner Johnson mark a new era of development in the history of the Fire Department. The average number of such structures previous to his incumbency was less than five new houses each year. These new houses and the new equipment, to include 28 steam fire engines propelled by automobile front-drive tractors; 2 high-pressure automobile engines, 3 hose wagons of automobile type, 23 automobile hook and ladder trucks—one with an 85-foot extension ladder, 8 with 75-foot ladders, and 17 with 65-foot ladders—form the basis of a new fire-fighting system to cope with the modern skyscraper, conditions such as confront no other city in the world, and which will again place the New York Fire Department ahead of all others of the world in the protection of life and property.

TO KEEP THE CITY CLEAN.

Merchants Start a Fight to Enforce the City Ordinances.

Does your automobile leak oil or give off smoke, and do you always keep the muffler on? Is your garbage can properly covered, and is your loose rubbish disposed of according to law? If you offend any of the city ordinances covering these municipal sins, beware, for the Merchants' Association Inspectors may catch you, or even the policeman on post. Furthermore, be careful not to throw orange or banana peels on the sidewalk or your discarded newspaper into the street, and do not allow your servant to sweep off the sidewalk into the street after 8 o'clock in the morning.

The Merchants' Association's Committee on City Conditions has written to the Mayor asking that the police be ordered to enforce these ordinances by arresting those who violate them. The association will also send out Inspectors of its own to report violations. In its letter to the Mayor the committee says:

We regret to say that this estimate of the ordinances, which immediately and intimately affect the great body of citizens, does not appear to be held by the Police Department, upon which the duty of enforcement is placed.

That department seems to be conducted on the conception that its principal functions are the suppression of crime and the protection of life and property, and that the enforcement of ordinances is so insignificant a part of its duties as to be to a considerable degree negligible.

From this conception we earnestly dissent, and contend that the strict enforcement of ordinances should be one of the first considerations in police administration.

When an officer makes an arrest or serves a summons he is required to appear in court as complaining witness. This requires several hours of his "off time," which he is naturally reluctant to sacrifice, especially in the case of a minor charge which will probably be dismissed by a Magistrate. Hence the officer commonly winks at violations. This cause of neglect might be in part removed by crediting officers for the time spent in court during their "off-duty" periods, and granting them a corresponding extra leave of absence.

The committee also asks that the police be supplied with a summary of the ordinances.

MASONS ATTEND CHURCH.

Knights Templars Escort Harlem Lodge to Cathedral Service.

Harlem Lodge 457 of Masons, escorted by detachments from Constantine Commandery 48, Palestine 18, York 55, Morton 4, Manhattan, and Columbian 1, of the Knights Templar, attended their anual church service yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Some 500 Masons were present.

The members of Harlem Lodge and the Knights Templar, attended their usual the full-dress uniform of the order, marched in procession through the main door of the Cathedral. The Knights Templar upon entering the Cathedral formed an arch of swords under which the members of the Blue Lodge passed to their seats in the centre of the church. In the recital of the Apostles' Creed the Knights Templars wore their chapeaux and stood at attention, with their swords at "present."

Before the sermon Dean Grosvenor welcomed the lodge and the commanderies to the Cathedral, saying it was fitting that the brethren of the order should come to the great church of the diocese to offer up prayers of worship and thanksgiving to the Grand Master on High.

BALTIC DELAYED BY STORMS.

Had to Buck Head Seas and Gales—Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Aboard.

The White Star liner Baltic arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, thirty-six hours late, owing to stormy weather, with 118 saloon, 158 second cabin, and 201 steerage passengers, and a big parcels post. Her worst day's run was last Monday, when she made only 230 miles, averaging nine and a half knots an hour in the teeth of a westerly gale and heavy sea.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., was among the first-cabin passengers, with her two daughters, Miss F. T. and Miss J. N. Morgan. Neither J. P. Morgan nor any members of the family were at the pier to meet them. F. S. N. Isitt, agent of the Duke of Newcastle's estates in England, came on the Baltic to visit his wife, Adeline Genée, the well-known dancer.

WAR OF HOUSEWIVES FOR CHEAPER EGGS

Dealers Will Have to Sell at 26 Cents a Dozen or League Will Open Its Own Markets.

HIGH PRICES LARGELY FAKE

Eggs Sold as Freshly Laid, Mrs. Heath Says, Are Nothing More Than Cold Storage.

The Housewives' League, under the direction of Mrs. Julian Heath, its President, will begin to-day a vigorous campaign for cheaper eggs in this city. Mrs. Heath returned Saturday from Philadelphia, where she spent two days visiting the egg markets established by the Housekeepers' League of that city. Mrs. Heath will get in touch with the retail egg dealers in the city to-day and ask them to sell the best storage eggs at a uniform price of 26 cents a dozen. She declared the league would give the merchants four days in which to reduce the price of eggs, and that at the end of that time, if eggs were no cheaper, the league would wage a vigorous war against all egg dealers who refused to lower the price.

"The women in Philadelphia," said she, "have done a wonderful work in breaking up the high priced egg market in that city. I visited the egg markets of the housewives and found the eggs they were selling large and of fine quality. In Philadelphia they have no cold storage law relative to eggs as we have here, and they have only two food Inspectors. In order to get cheaper eggs in Philadelphia women were obliged to bring eggs into the city and sell them themselves. In New York, however, we have a cold storage law which declares that eggs cannot remain in storage for a longer period than ten months. This law gives us an advantage that the Philadelphia people do not enjoy, as we have some means of determining the age of our eggs.

The Housewives' League does not desire to enter into competition with tradesmen unless it is forced to do so. We stand for a square deal, and believe the tradesmen are entitled to their profits. In Philadelphia the women are selling eggs at twenty-four cents a dozen. If the Housewives' League desired to establish egg stations as the Philadelphia women have done we could also afford to sell eggs at twenty-four cents a dozen, for we would be under no expense for clerk hire, and we can get all the eggs we want, and have enough to supply the demand in the city. But I believe it is sounder economics for us not to enter into competition against the egg dealer unless he forces us to do so. If the dealer who is now demanding from thirty to thirty-five cents a dozen for eggs will sell them for twenty-six cents a dozen we would rather give him two cents profit than sell eggs ourselves for twenty-four cents a dozen. So the matter rests with the merchant. If he is sensible he will accede to the demands of the housewives in the city and reduce his commodity, and not force us to adopt methods that will ultimately hurt him."

Mrs. Heath declared that the plan of the league was to find out dealers who were willing to sell cold storage eggs at twenty-six cents a dozen, and then to encourage the many housewives in the city to patronize such dealers. She believed it would be a good plan if the newspapers would publish a list of tradesmen. Mrs. Heath said that many housewives, because of a lack of knowledge in marketing, were grossly imposed upon in the buying of eggs. "There are," said she, "few fresh eggs to be had in the markets." Fresh eggs are newly laid eggs which have not been placed in storage. "The housewife," said Mrs. Heath, "goes into a store, and is told that the eggs she is looking at are storage eggs. The clerk tells her he does not think she would like the storage eggs, and advises her to take fresh eggs. She pays 60 cents for the supposed fresh eggs, which in reality are storage eggs. Nine times out of ten when a woman believes she is getting fresh eggs she is getting storage eggs."

EGG SANTA CLAUS IS HENRY.

Speculator Is Behind Philadelphia Housekeepers' League.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—W. John Henry of Collingdale, an egg speculator, dealing as the W. J. Henry Produce Company, with headquarters in Detroit, is responsible for the eggs that have been sold by the Housekeepers' League at 24 cents a dozen the last week. That fact became known to-day after workers in the league demanded an explanation of the source of supply and an itemized account of the costs and profits.

Thirty-six thousand dozen eggs were prepared to-day, and will be put on the market at 7 o'clock to-morrow. Before the day is over 40,000 dozen more probably will be ready.

Mrs. William B. Derr, President of the league, said many new stations would be opened to-morrow. All the difficulties had been cleared away, she added. Several dealers had to be dropped from the league's list, she explained, because they had been found selling inferior eggs. She said league eggs would be marked. Leading retail dealers have reduced their price to 24 cents.

"I have an unlimited supply to fight the entire egg combination throughout the country," said Henry to-night. "Five hundred dealers will supply as many eggs as I need at an hour's notice. I do not have to put up one dollar in advance, and can deliver the goods as quickly as trains will run."

The League's Vice President, Mrs. Daniel Simpkins of 1528 Poplar Street, said to-night:

"Last Monday, at the meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Branch of the Civic Club, the President, Mrs. Derr, asked support to break the high price of eggs, using the name of the Housekeepers' League. On Wednesday my active help was asked, and since then I have done a great deal of the clerical work of this egg crusade. When I asked for information as to who was supplying the eggs, I was told it would be made public in a few days. I was satisfied at first, but so many questions have been put to me by outsiders that I have decided to state publicly that I am not in the confidence of those who started this movement.

"I thoroughly approve the Housekeepers' League, and will do all I can to help it, but if this is only a plan on the part of a storage company to unload on the public the contents of its warehouses at a big profit, it deserves to be exposed, and anything I can do to further that end I will do."

Make the Holidays Happier Still

However full of gladness they may be ordinarily, they will be far more so if good Ale adds its share to the Yuletide cheer. A Special Pin-Cask (5 gallons) of

Bass Ale

for family use on draught at home, may be ordered from any department store, dealer or jobber.

It's the Best of the Season's Delights

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Housecoats and Dressing Gowns—

Plain and double faced designs, the largest assortment we have ever shown $4.50 to $22

Bath Robes—

Plain and fancy colors in Terry cloth and Lambs' wool $3 to $15

Slippers to match $1 & $1.50

Handkerchiefs—

Pure linen, fine quality, individual boxes containing one dozen $2.75

Umbrellas—

Plain and silver mounted handles $1 to $10

Gloves—

For street, evening and motoring wear $1 to $10

Sweater Vests.

Angora wool—Special $3.85
Values $5 to $8.

Mackinaws—

Bright plaids $9 to $12

Fur Lined Overcoats, Fur Motoring Coats, Storm Ulsters, Raincoats, Shawl Collar Overcoats, Fancy Waistcoats, Dress Clothes and Business Suits.

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Breathes the Atmosphere of Culture and Refinement

¶ The home of wealth often lacks what many a modest home possesses in a marked degree. It is that intangible, but always apparent quality that indicates the well-bred, mentally developed person that we like to meet, and with whom we are always anxious to have our children associate.

Give Your Children a PIANO
And They Will Give You a Musical Home

¶ Many parents, who cannot afford to give their children the more costly advantages, accomplish much more by giving them a musical environment. All children love music, and, where there are two or three, one, at least, is sure to develop musical ability.

Will This Christmas Find a PIANO in Your Home?

¶ Today a thoroughly worthy piano is very easy to buy, and you scarcely miss the money you pay, while every member of the family is enjoying it, and profiting by it, while you are saving for it.

¶ We have gathered here, in the Gimbel Piano Store, an assemblage of Pianos of unquestioned excellence, all of which are sold at unusually moderate prices. None of their manufacturers pay for costly concert tours, or the endorsements of artists. All of the cost goes into producing ARTISTIC QUALITY in the Pianos.

This Is Why Such a Superb Piano as VOSE & SONS Is Obtainable for $360 and Upwards

¶ The VOSE is a *musician's* Piano, in every sense. Every element that enters into its production tends to the promotion of artistic quality. It is the ideal HOME PIANO.

¶ It is also this wise policy of being artistic Piano builders, instead of extravagant Piano exploiters, that

Makes Possible Such an Exquisite Instrument as the SHONINGER Piano At $325 and Upwards

¶ Then, for those who wish to invest less money, and still secure TONE QUALITY and construction with which they will always be gratified, we have

The Artistic STROHBER at $225

and

The Beautiful CONREID at $190 and $210

¶ These are Pianos for which we have specially arranged with the manufacturers, so that we can sell them for fifty to a hundred dollars less than they usually cost.

If You Wish to Buy a Piano That EVERYONE Can Play

¶ We invite you to inspect this superb collection:

The Greatest Player-Piano of All—
The SOHMER-CECILIAN
$850 to $1050

The Sweet-voiced SOHMER Piano, combined With the Cecilian Player—the most artistic of all piano players
Other Cecilian Player-Pianos, from $500 to $750.

The VOSE Player Piano, $625
The SHONINGER Player-Piano, $600
The CONREID Player-Piano, $450

¶ An assemblage of such artistic importance as commands the study and careful comparison of all who have this lifelong investment in mind.

¶ We invite your inspection, without any obligation to buy.

¶ All instruments sold on EASY TERMS of payment, and your old Piano, if you have one, will be taken in part payment for the new instrument. Piano Store, Eighth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway & Thirty-third Street

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Cash or Convenient Terms. Booklet on Request. Demonstrations at your leisure.

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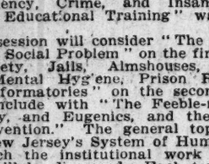

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Use Electro-Silicon Polishing Cream if preferred to a Powder.

CHARITY CONFERENCE PLANS.

Jersey Meeting in February to Last Three Days at Plainfield.

A session of three days is announced for the next annual meeting of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Correction, which meets each year to consider social reforms. The meeting is to be held at Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 2, 3, and 4, to which all organizations in the State are invited, including women's clubs and societies. At the conference last year "The Possibility of Diminishing Poverty, Delinquency, Crime, and Insanity by Proper Educational Training" was considered.

This session will consider "The Church and the Social Problem" on the first day; "Inebriety, Jails, Almshouses, Social Evil, Mental Hygiene, Prison Reforms and Reformatories" on the second day, and conclude with "The Feeble-minded, Epilepsy, and Eugenics, and the Work of Prevention." The general topic will be "New Jersey's System of Humanics," in which the institutional work of the State will be discussed. Each topic will be treated by experts in its medical, physical, mental, psychological, legislative and social aspect.

The Vice Presidents of the conference are Gov. Woodrow Wilson, J. Franklin Fort, Edward C. Stokes, Franklin Murphy, the Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul and the Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines. Dr. Frank Moore is the President. This statement is presented by the Secretary:

"The conference by its deliberations aims not only to prevent untried and unseasoned experiments but to give that knowledge and to create that social conscience which compels action along right lines and thus to assure the rising generation a better heritage of physical vigor and spiritual force."

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GAYNOR SAYS COURTS DON'T KNOW 'LIBERTY'

Since They Threw Out Laws Prohibiting Tenement Work and Night Labor for Women.

JUDGES TOO OLD, HE SAYS

In Speech at New Rochelle Forum the Mayor Again Pities Dr. Parkhurst and Advises Patience with Evil.

The People's Forum of New Rochelle was opened yesterday afternoon for a new season by Mayor Gaynor, who endeavored to pick to pieces opinions by the New York State Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court holding unconstitutional legislative acts the Mayor believes were adopted in the cause of social justice. The topic given to the Mayor for discussion was "Do the Decisions of Our Courts Stand in the Way of Social Justice; and, if so, by What Authority?" His reply was that they did, and he cited several instances to prove his contention. And he followed this up by appearing as an advocate of the recall of judicial decisions, a doctrine which he said was not new, as Col. Roosevelt would have every one believe, but "as old as the hills."

The theatre where the meeting was held was crowded early, and when the Mayor began to speak at 3 o'clock the doors were shut tight. As a result several leading citizens of New Rochelle who arrived late did not get in. Even the imposing silk hat did not serve as the countersign. "The door squeaks when you open it, and that bothers the Mayor," was the guard's reply, and that was final.

The long time it took him to tell about Socialism, outrageous decisions of the higher courts, the recall of decisions and the age at which he thought Judges should very properly be retired did not prevent Mayor Gaynor from paying his respects again to Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. The Mayor said that it was his sense of humor and jovial nature that made life bearable for him as he worked in a sort of boiler shop for sixteen hours a day, with everybody finding fault.

"We have some people down in New York who think we can do everything over night," he said. "And we can do very little over night, and very little in a lifetime. I hope we won't do it all ourselves and leave a little to our successors. They would be a very poor lot if they had no good to do. Even Dr. Parkhurst would be unhappy under such conditions. He is unhappy enough now, poor man, but what he would be then I don't know."

On the subject allotted to him he said that the great and first object of government should be distributive justice to all.

"That means not justice in the little, narrow sense the lawyers talk about, but economic and social justice. It means that everybody gets his dues."

Tobacco-Making Case.

"What I said here once before is that the courts have very largely stood in the way of economic and distributive justice, and the Bull Moose leaders said that they had. I think there is no doubt about it."

Armed with a big stack of law books, from which he quoted frequently, the Mayor then started in to prove his case. He built his argument about that section of the Constitution which says that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. He went back to 1870, when, he said, good men and women in the city disposed to help their fellows found that tobacco was being manufactured generally in the tenements, and obtained a law prohibiting it because they thought it was better for the women and the children who were being born and brought up in an atmosphere of tobacco. The Legislature, he said, had a right to pass a law for the health, welfare, and safety of the people.

"Doesn't it look to you like a decent law?" asked the Mayor. "Well, the Court of Appeals declared it to be void. They said it was unconsitutional because it conflicted with that section of the Constitution which says that no one may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. We hug ourselves and think we invented that. That's not so; it's true all over the world. We took it from England."

The Mayor then said that liberty as referred to had been traced back to the Magna Charta. "Do you think there was a single man at Runnymede, whom King John and his predecessors were locking up as tyrants do, who supposed that liberty meant the liberty to make cigars in his bedroom? Not until 1870 in the State of New York was there any one who thought the word liberty meant the manufacture of tobacco in the bedroom.

"Nevertheless, that was the decision, and down went the case to the bottom of the ditch, if I may say so.

Then Mayor Gaynor took up what he called the "bake oven case," and said that as the result of an inspection by good people a law was passed providing certain conditions for these bake ovens. "We certainly did not want bread filled with the sweat from people whose health had been impaired," he said, "and we can't have healthy bread made by a wheezing asthmatic. The law restricted the time during which men employed in the bake ovens might be employed to ten hours a day.

"Ten hours isn't so bad, is it?" continued Mr. Gaynor. "You and I have to work sixteen hours a day. I work in a sort of boiler shop myself, with everybody finding fault. Fortunately, the Almighty has given me good ears and a jovial disposition, so what I don't like I can make jokes about, and in that way I get along all right."

Judges Too Old.

Another law which had been declared unconstitutional, a law to make it impossible for women to work in factories between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, next received the Mayor's attention. "Can you conceive of any objection to that law?" he said. "Can you imagine any court which would stand against that law? And yet our Court of Appeals did. They even seized this occasion to wax eloquent over that liberty secured to us by the Magna Charta. The courts held that the Legislature in that instance didn't pass a health law, but instead a law depriving the women of their liberty.

"But no courts can set the world backward," continued Mr. Gaynor. "No Judges, however venerable, even though nearly all of them are 70 years of age, can make you think that way. Very few men think new things after they are 40, but I don't agree with Osler that we all ought to be put to death at the age of 50 years. I would have been gone long ago, and so would he, for that matter. But I think the Constitution had a pretty wise head on it when it said that no Judge could continue to be a Judge after he is 70."

Coming to the passage of an employers' liability act and its reversal by the higher courts, Mayor Gaynor paid a high tribute to State Senator Wainwright. He added that sometimes the people didn't seem to have the sense to know who their friends were, and were more likely to follow some demagogue who came along and desired to be President at a bound or started a newspaper for puffing himself up. Russia, he said, had a model liability law. And there were thirty-two other countries in the world which had such laws.

"I'll wager that in fifteen years every State in the Union will have them," he said.

The Judge who wrote the decision against this law, said Mr. Gaynor, declared that the statute was plainly revolutionary, and summoned up his old friend in the Constitution about life, liberty, and property, only this time he couldn't drag in anything about depriving any one of their liberty.

Mayor Gaynor said that he didn't want to say anything disrespectful about the courts, and, in fact, had the highest respect for them. But, he added, the tobacco case started a sort of constitutional exegesis economically and legally false. Like Jack and Jill, the decisions came tumbling down the hill, and fell in a heap at the bottom, he said, as events would prove. In the end, he said, we would see these decisions flattened out flatter than the floor, and in years to come we would look back upon them and joke about them.

REFUSES TO PROBATE THE VAN NESS WILL

Continued From Page 1

who witnessed it. As to them, it denotes a willingness to resort to means which were not in law or in morals legitimate to effect the testamentary dispositions they now cause to be propounded to me. Of this I must take notice. I will not have the honor of families needlessly aspersed in this court without some attempt to rebuke it. There must be some limit to cupidity here.

"It is well established that a party defendant who bribes a juror admits to some extent guilt. I think that a party who resorts to such a paper as that now under my consideration, or who resorts to minatory and intimidating actions in a litigation ought to be taken to admit to some extent the guilt charged. In this aspect, this incriminating paper is most damaging to this proponent (the third Mrs. Van Ness) and to Mr. Parshall. It is said that a party is known by his witnesses. This is a fortiori true of attesting witnesses to a will or a document."

The professional conduct of Mr. Parshall in the case is considered at length by the Surrogate, who said:

"It is in evidence that Mr. Parshall was an old acquaintance of Miss Wood, and he and she had been friends from their respective youths in Port Jervis, where both lived for many years. Mr. Parshall had never known Mr. Van Ness until after Miss Wood met Mr. Van Ness. Mr. Parshall had not acted professionally in any way before 1900 for Mr. Van Ness, whose business and large estate had for a great many years prior to 1900 been managed by old and trusted legal advisers of Mrs. Emma Louise Van Ness in the City of New York.

"About a year or less after Mr. Van Ness's marriage to Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness removed to Port Jervis from Cornwall, thus exchanging the beautiful and picturesque country to which Mr. Van Ness had long been much attached for one in which he was a total stranger. His life while at Port Jervis was passed in the intimate company of his new wife's family and their acquaintances, and far from those of his prior lifetime. He was in the eighty-third year of his age, and among strangers when the will in controversy purports to be made. It was made at Port Jervis amid the new surroundings and was drawn by Mr. Parshall and witnessed by those who were also comparative strangers to Mr. Van Ness, and who had but recently come into his life through his last marriage.

The $40,000 to the Lawyer.

"At the time Mr. Parshall drew the will now offered for probate it appears that he was in possession of $40,000 in prime railroad bonds belonging originally to Mr. Van Ness, or in his control under the will of his second wife, for proper purposes. Mr. Parshall says that the transfer of these bonds to him was for legal services rendered by him. No bill was rendered; no services shown. If the evidence concerning Mr. Parshall's possession of this $40,000 of the bonds of Mr. Van Ness had ended there no grave irregularity would be apparent on its face. But it did not end there. Shortly afterward some disgorgement, it appears, was demanded of Mr. Parshall by Harry Wood, a young brother of Mrs. Alice Wood Van Ness, who had made the early post-nuptial demand on Mr. Van Ness already mentioned. There is no evidence that Mr. Wood had any authority or that Mr. Van Ness was privy to the demand on Mr. Parshall, or that Mr. Van Ness took any part in it or ever received any benefit from the arrangement which followed the demand of Wood. This demand of Wood was a mere statement, in effect:

"'Give up some of your booty to me or take the consequences.'

"Unexplained, such a transaction speaks louder than a human voice for Mr. Van Ness's total incapacity to manage his own affairs at the time the will was made. Mr. Van Ness had then given away without consideration about all his large property to Alice Wood Van Ness or her family, as before stated, except the $40,000 which Mr. Parshall himself had taken. Instead of giving it back to Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Parshall, it is conceded, agreed to give Harry Wood the income of the bonds, then in Mr. Parshall's hands, to be paid during young Mr. Wood's entire life.

"Here, without the consent of Mr. Van Ness, was an annuity in favor of a stranger carved out of property which Mr. Van Ness held as his own, subject to the will of his second wife. Mr. Parshall states that he made this extraordinary arrangement because Mr. Wood had introduced him to the profitable business which led to his receipt of these bonds. For many years, Mr. Parshall states, this strange compact between Wood and himself was carried out.

Considers Parshall's Motives.

"As long as Mr. Parshall was financially able, he handed over all the income on the bonds to Mr. Wood, and when no longer able, being sore pressed by Wood, Mr. Parshall even converted to his own use the funds of an estate of which he was then an executor, in order to discharge the pressing demands of Wood. How pressing these obligations must have been is apparent by Mr. Parshall's resort to such desperate means of relief. As such obligations to Wood had no foundation in law, the arrangement is some evidence of the conspiracy charged in this cause, or at least it tends to support the contention of contestants that there was such a conspiracy to gain possession of the estate of the aged Mr. Van Ness by any means possible, including the will now offered for probate."

Surrogate Fowler gave the story of Mr. Van Ness's life from his birth on Feb. 14, 1819, down through his three marriages. In 1845 he married Deborah Bradt, the daughter of one of his employers. She divorced him in August, 1867. They had one child, Mrs. Parsons, the principal contestant of the will. The first Mrs. Van Ness is still alive at the age of 90 years. The Surrogate remarked that the divorce decree showed that Mr. Van Ness had little property at that time.

In 1875, Mr. Van Ness married Mrs. Emma Louise Burr Wright. It was from her that he got his great property. Under her will he was named as sole beneficiary, with certain obligations to take care of her relatives. She died in 1898. Of his character, the Surrogate said:

"In his best days it is obvious that Mr. Van Ness was not what is called a cultivated man, nor was he a moral man with women. There is no evidence that he was intellectually a strong man. His letters reveal a man of somewhat weak sentimentality, one somewhat morbid about death and the trappings of death, such as ostentatious and costly tombs. That he was all his life devoted to women and preferred their society, is apparent from the whole evidence in the cause."

After his second wife's death Mr. Van Ness became reconciled, the Surrogate said, to his daughter, Mrs. Parsons, and presented her with a money settlement and a costly tomb, both items costing him between $50,000 and $60,000, a relatively small matter to a man of his large income. He also caused an angelic statue of his second wife to be placed on the piazza of his Cornwall home.

Surrogate Fowler accepted the story of the manner the third Mrs. Van Ness came into the life of the aged man, by suffering a sprain to her ankle before his home, and added:

"It is established that she was then in very poor circumstances."

In discussing her marriage, Surrogate Fowler took pains to make clear his position that, in ordinary circumstances, he would not be inclined to examine the events and motives leading up to the marriage.

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Chesterfield models with plain and velvet collars. In various lengths. Button through, patch pocket models. London Split Sleeve Models. English Guard, Belt-Back Models. And 52-inch Convertible Collar and Belt-Back Models. Sizes from 32 to 48—for all builds—for Men, Young Men and Boys.

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SCHOOLS ASK RIGHT TO IGNORE BUDGET

President Winthrop Gives the Case to Corporation Counsel, Demanding Independence.

WOULD DIVIDE OWN FUNDS

Contends Board of Estimate Has No Right to Apportion Money as Is Done in 1913 Budget.

The Board of Estimate's right to make an apportionment of the general school fund is denied by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education, in a letter to Corporation Counsel Watson, who has been asked by Controller Prendergast for an opinion on the rights in the matter of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Winthrop maintains that under the provisions of the Charter the Board of Education alone has the power to divide the general school fund. He asks Mr. Watson whether the Board of Estimate has not exceeded its powers in dividing the special school fund into 146 separate items, when the Charter distinctly says that its only power is to determine how much of that fund shall be spent in each borough.

President Winthrop's letter says:

The provision of Section 1,060, quoted in Paragraph 1, namely, that "The general school fund shall be raised in bulk and for the city at large," must be read in connection with the preceding sentence, which states that "It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and of the Board of Aldermen to indicate in the budget in raising the special school fund the respective amounts thereof, which shall be available for use in the several boroughs." The power of the Board of Estimate as respects the special school fund is thus specifically defined. It is restricted to indicating the amounts thereof which shall be available for use in the several boroughs. Over the general school fund that board has no such power. It is required to raise the general school fund "in bulk, and for the city at large." No provision of law could be plainer or more specific. And it is immediately followed by thee provisdn that "The Board of Education shall have power to administer and shall administer all moneys appropriated or available for educational purposes in the City of New York." Furthermore, to remove any possibility of doubt as to the intention of the framers of the Charter, the latter provision is repeated in almost identical words in Section 1,064, where the language is: "The Board of Education shall administer all moneys appropriated or available for educational purposes in the City of New York."

In my opinion there is no doubt that the intendment of the Charter is that the Board of Education shall manage, control, and conduct the business of public education in this city and administer all school moneys. It would follow, therefore, that the duty of apportioning the general school fund is one incumbent on the Board of Education, especially as the only power in connection therewith vested in the Board of Estimate is the power to raise the general school fund in bulk, and for the city at large.

The public school system of the city is an integral part of the public school system of the State of New York, as held repeatedly by the courts, is the contention next made by Mr. Winthrop, who offers as the latest decision on this question the opinion of Justice Rudd.

"It appears that the Board of Estimate," continues the latter, "in the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 conceded that it was the duty of the Board of Education to apportion the general school fund; that in 1907, 1908, and 1909 the Board of Estimate recommended the distribution of the items composing the general school fund in the budgets for 1908, 1909, and 1910 respectively; that in 1910 and 1911 (as respects the general school fund for 1911 and 1912) the Board of Estimate, in terms, set up conditions in reference to so much of the general school fund as exceeded the product of the three mill tax; that in the budget for 1913 it has included a recommendation respecting the general school fund, which the President of the Board of Aldermen has stated is merely a suggestion; that in the years 1908 to 1912, inclusive, the Board of Education apportioned the general school fund without reference to the segregation recommended or attempted to be made by the Board of Estimate and disregarded in toto the conditions which the Board of Estimate undertook to impose on it in the budgets for 1911 and 1912."

Mr. Winthrop then quotes from Section 1,000 of the Revised Charter, providing that the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen indicate in the budget in raising the special school fund the respective amounts available for use in the several boroughs.

"Instead of so doing," says Mr. Winthrop, "the budget for 1913 divides the special school fund into no less than 146 different items. Is not this in contravention of the clear statutory provisions? And is not the Board of Education justified in disregarding the above-mentioned 146 items and in consolidating the items for each borough into one amount for that borough?"

Finally, Mr. Winthrop cites the opinion of Acting Corporation Counsel Sterling on Feb. 7, 1911, to the effect that the Board of Estimate acted without authority in attempting to include in the budget for that year a schedule of salaries for the teaching force of the Normal College; and also an opinion rendered by Mr. Sterling on March 13, 1907, in which he held that the Board of Education, "for the purpose of managing and directing its own internal affairs, is an entity separate and distinct from the City of New York."

The letter had been approved by Robert L. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

PCPE BLESSES OZANAM CLUBS

Association to be Extended So as to Admit Catholic Girls.

The Ozanam Association, which provides outdoor sports, debates, and lectures for boys of the Catholic Church and maintains four clubrooms for the association in Manhattan, is now planning to bring in girls' clubs for afternoon sessions.

Another field of expansion decided upon by John A. Ryan, the President, and the Board of Directors is to open classes for boys in subjects covered by civil service examinations.

The Ozanam Bulletin, published in behalf of the association's boys, under the editorship of Ambrose O'Connell, contains in its December number a special blessing on the association in the handwriting of Pope Pius X. The blessing reads:

To our beloved children, the Italian and other young men of the Frederick Ozanam Association, to their superiors and benefactors, we give with all our heart the Apostolic benediction. PIUS P. P. X.

The four Ozanam clubs will have nightly entertainments during Christmas week, including a big minstrel show on the night of Dec. 26.

CARDINAL BLESSES HOME.

The New Building for Incurable Cancer Patients Ready for Use.

The new five-story building of the St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer at 71 Jackson Street was opened to the public yesterday afternoon with services in which Cardinal Farley and Mgr. McGean of St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street participated. After the building had been blessed by Cardinal Farley, a service was conducted in the chapel.

The new building was built at a total cost of $148,110, of which $128,428 has been subscribed. It will contain 100 beds, and will care for men and women patients of all creeds, if they are destitute.

At the dedication of the new combination building of the Catholic parish of St. Ambrose at 539 West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday morning, Cardinal Farley praised the parochial school system of the Catholic Church and declared that it was becoming generally recognized by both Catholics and Protestants that religion in education was necessary.

"The parochial school is the greatest blessing God has bestowed on man since He shed His sanctified blood at Calvary," the Cardinal said. "The day is over when non-Catholics scoff at the necessity for religious instruction in schools. Non-Catholics are now assuming the same position in defense of the necessity for religious instruction which the Catholics have always taken."

Two Boys Looted Car of $20,145.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 15.—Marvin W. Hamby, 20 years old, the express messenger whose car on the Sunset Western train of the Santa Fé Railroad was looted of $20,145 in gold near here last week, confessed to-day that he rifled the safe with the aid of his brother, Melvin, 16.

WANT SCHOOL BOARD LAND FOR A PARK

First Avenue Residents After the Site Intended for $700,000 Supply Depository.

CASH LACKING FOR BUILDING

But Committee on Supplies Has Asked Education Board Not to Give Up the Land.

Nicholas J. Barrett, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, is much exercised over an attempt to wrest from the Board of Education a plot of ground on which it is already planned to erect a $700,000 eight-story supply depository for the Board of Education. Six years ago, when Patrick Francis McGowan was on the Board of Education, at his solicitation the Board of Estimate purchased a site for the supply building. The ground purchased was the First Avenue frontage of the plot between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Streets. The entire block, which is said to be owned by the Schermerhorn estate, is practically vacant. No building has as yet been erected there, though the project has reached a state where plans have been drawn for a supply depository and office building for the Board of Education.

There has been for a long time a sentiment for establishing a park in that part of the city. About a month ago Mr. Barrett, who is in charge of supplies for the board, was surprised to learn that that sentiment had crystallized into a proposal that the block, including the ground owned by the Board of Education, be taken for a park or playground site. The plot desired runs from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-seventh Street and from First to Second Avenue, about 600 by 250 feet in extent.

A petition has been presented to the Mayor, signed by about 1,100 residents of the neighborhood, and he has been asked to give his approval to the plan. The promoters of the scheme, according to Mr. Barrett, have shown great eagerness to obtain the Board of Education land.

Two weeks ago the Board of Education was asked to relinquish its rights to the property. To this Mr. Barrett and the other members of the committee are opposed, and they have so informed the board.

The board is in a dilemma, for it has not been able to obtain the money necessary for the erection of the storehouse. The money for that purpose was appropriated under three items, but it has not become available, for it will require an issue of corporate stock. The committee has now asked that the money voted be made available. Mr. Barrett said last night that he had asked the board under no consideration to give up the site which was obtained with so much difficulty.

"There is great need for a supply depository," said Mr. Barrett. "We have been trying to get such a building for years, and now that we are on the eve of success we don't want to give up our property. The supplies for the department are now stored around in different buildings wherever a convenient place could be found, and those who have had to do with the supplies know just how urgent is the need for a central supply distribution place. There is also need for the housing of the force that has to do with the keeping of accounts and the distribution of the supplies.

"Plans have already been completed for the new building, which is to cost between $600,000 and $700,000. So far as the committee are concerned there is no controversy over the proposed park. We do not want to give up our property, and we have asked the Board of Education not to do so."

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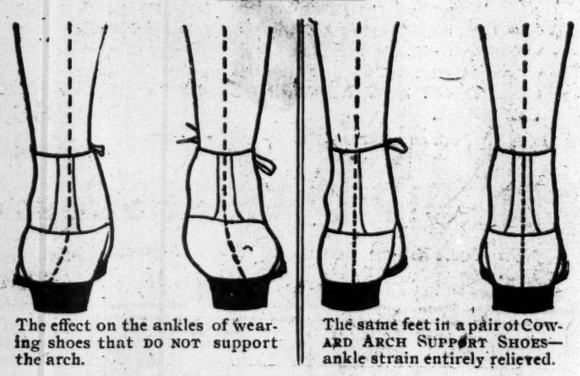

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STATE DEPARTMENTS' DEMANDS FOR 1913

If Met, They Will Increase Legislative Appropriations $9,260,979 Over 1912.

$2,314,780 FOR O'CONNELL

Health Officer Wants Nearly $2,000,000 More for Quarantine Improvement..

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—It cost $39,234,119 to administer the several departments of the State Government during the last fiscal year, and the heads of these same departments are asking the coming Legislature to appropriate $53,533,016, which is a net increase of $9,260,979 over the aggregate appropriations of the Legislature of this year.

Under the law the heads of departments have submitted to State Controller Sohmer the estimates of the sums desired for the maintenance of their departments, and Mr. Sohmer has in turn tabulated them and forwarded copies to Gov. Dix and Governor-elect Sulzer and to the legislative Finance Committees. In submitting his tabulations Mr. Sohmer says:

"Certain requests have been made for reappropriations of unexpended balances for the same purposes as those of the original appropriations. As it is impossible at this time to determine the amounts which will be unexpended when the appropriation bills are introduced, such items have been omitted from the tabulation.

"The total estimated demands upon the general fund, including sinking fund contributions, are $63,817,123.94, or $11,450,541.59 in excess of the amounts appropriated by the Legislature of 1912. This excess, however, includes a net increase of $2,214,262.32 in sinking fund requirements.

"The revenue of the general fund from direct and indirect taxation and other sources for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1912, amounted to $53,213,405.48, and for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1913, is estimated at $51,605,653.70."

The general fund requirements, showing deductions and additions, are summarized as follows:

SUMMARY GENERAL FUND.	Total Asked 1913.	*Increase.	*Decrease.
Executive	$92,590.00	.....	$10,363.90
Administrative	1,284,275.00	$59,217.44	.....
Legislative	1,232,400.00	.....	663,950.00
Judicial	1,797,146.07	.....	33,724.49
Regulative	6,696,295.90	4,213,455.91	.....
Educational	9,145,026.09	.....	501,018.20
Agricultural	3,422,318.18	790,588.67	.....
Defensive	950,094.81	128,543.02	.....
Penal	3,207,600.00	1,060,588.35	.....
Curative	11,792,704.54	3,169,864.57	.....
Charitable	5,082,244.50	1,057,518.09	.....
Protective	2,917,466.04	.....	98,438.44
Constructive	5,132,075.00	859,158.05	.....
General	680,870.00	.....	270,489.80
	$53,533,016.13	$9,260,979.27	.....
Contributions payable to Canal Fund for appropriations	1,261,862.00	.....	$24,700.00
	$54,794,878.13	$9,236,279.27	.....
Canal Debt Sinking Funds	5,434,332.07	992,068.74	.....
Highway Debt Sinking Funds	3,320,626.42	1,242,793.58	.....
Interstate Park Sinking Fund	137,787.32	.....	.....
Saratoga Reservation Fund	129,500.00	.....	$20,600.00
Total general fund	$63,817,123.94	$11,450,541.59	.....
OTHER FUNDS.			
Military Record Fund	$2,000.00	.....	.....
Prison Capital Fund for salaries of manufacturing departments of the State prisons	152,340.00	$21,950.00	.....
Revenue of trust funds for appropriations for educational purposes	349,500.00	.....	.....
Highway Improvement Fund for sundry purposes	348,122.00	73,825.00	.....
Canal Fund, payable from the proceeds of sale of bonds for construction	.....	.....	21,000,000.00
Canal Debt Sinking Funds, for redemption of bonds	3,890,000.00	551,550.00	3,230,000.00 .....
Canal Debt Sinking Funds, for interest on debt	2,310,000.00	800,000.00	.....
Highway Debt Sinking Funds, for interest on debt	100,000.00	.....	.....
Palisades Interstate Park Debt Sinking Fund, for interest on debt	.....	.....	.....
Highway Improvement Fund, payable from the process of sale of bonds for construction	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	.....

*Over appropriations of 1912.

	Amount Asked.	Inc. Over Last Yr.
Construction of new conduits, &c	36,000	36,000
Contingent	50,900	25,000
Food	48,000	.....
General expenses	50,000	15,500
Grading, fencing, paving, &c	30,000	30,000
New boats	180,000	180,000
Installation of mains, &c.	130,000	130,000
Laboratory—		
Official salaries	11,700	3,800
Graded employes	5,240	3,200
Janitor's salary	720	720
Detention Hospital Service—		
Official salaries	11,000	.....
Graded employes	4,000	380
Services	56,520	2,560
Hoffman Island—		
Construction, equip., &c.	612,000	612,000
Swinburne Island—		
Construction, equip., &c.	457,000	457,000
Total	$2,314,780	$1,978,790

The tables show large increases asked for salaries. For instance, the Secretary of State asks for a larger amount for employes by $15,900, the Controller by $40,600, the Attorney General by $14,080, the Civil Service Commission by $2,400, the Labor Department by $17,115, making a total of $276,580, with $60,000 for traveling expenses; the Agricultural Department by $64,140, to $287,400; the Tax Commission by $16,800, with $6,600 added traveling expenses, and the Education Department $12,960.

An official referee in the Second Appellate Division is provided for at $28,143, and $21,000 is asked for for the salaries of Judges Haight and Vann, who retire from the Court of Appeals with the calendar year by reason of the age limit. Last Winter the Legislature expended from its contingent fund $186,344, therefore, an increase of $25,000 is asked for this year to make up a deficiency.

Of the $4,873,800 asked for by the State Highway Department, $3,000,000 is wanted for the maintenance and repairs of the highways. The increase for this purpose over last Winter is $646,463.

The new $4,000,000 Education Building will require $60,000 for care and cleaning. The school library and non-resident tuition sum is increased by $100,000, making the total $750,000, and $100,000 is added for the supervision of common schools, making a total of $5,275,000. There is $790,000 asked for the completion of the State Corrective Farm for Women.

The State Hospital Commission asks for a new appropriation of $300,000 for miscellaneous repairs, $110,000 for a psychiatric institute laboratory, and $43,219 for repatriation and transfers of patients. For the Central Islip Hospital $200,000 is wanted for a new group of buildings for acute cases, and the Kings Park Hospital asks an increase of $594,846, mostly for new construction. An increase of $430,687 is asked for by the Long Island Hospital.

An increase of $265,000, making the total of $530,000, is asked for by the State Agricultural College at Cornell for maintenance, and $475,000 for new buildings and the equipping of others. The State Fair Commission wants an added sum of $334,260. For field exercises $100,000 is asked for by the Adjutant General, as well as $13,000 for salaries at National Guard headquarters. The Naval Militia also has a new item—$30,000 for the services of seagoing vessels.

For charitable institutions these increases are asked: Catholic Institution for the Blind in New York City, $23,360; (new;) Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in New York City, $31,919; International Sunshine Society, $21,620, (new;) Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in Buffalo, $16,071; New York Institution for the Blind, $42,000; Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone, $14,886; St. Joseph's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes at Westchester, $44,025, and Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in Rochester, $18,999.

The Excise Department has asked for $20,000 more for its legal examiners, making a total of $90,000, and $40,000 for special agents, making a total of $190,000. The State Health Department wants $12,000 for a laboratory farm.

There are several departments which ask for smaller appropriations than last Winter. These include: Public Works Department, $40,000; Panama-Pacific Industrial Exposition, $250,000, only $15,000 of the appropriation last Winter having been used; the Executive Department, $10,360; the Attorney General, $10,474; the Supreme Court, $42,183; the Board of Claims, $27,750, and the State Tax Commissioners, $66,660.

The Legislature and the Governor will both have to pass on the sums asked before they can be appropriated.

The Public Service Commissions are asking for increased appropriations of $2,005,468, of which the first district wants $1,500,000 and the second district $500,000 for the elimination of grade crossings. These commissions expended $644,752 last year. The Health Officer of the Port of New York wants an increased amount of $1,978,790. Last year this office expended $248,990. The amounts asked for and their increase over last year are:

Health Officer, Port of New York—

	Amount Asked.	Inc. Over Last Yr.
Official salaries	$41,500	$10,250
Employes' salaries	18,220	12,120
Graded employes	12,920	2,140
Additional land	85,000	35,000
Building sea walls, &c.	200,000	200,000
Quarantine boat service	36,960	9,120
Coal	20,000	5,000
Construction, administration, and storage building	75,000	75,000
Constructions of docks, &c	60,000	38,000
Construction of buildings, installation of heat, plant.	158,000	158,000

SUFFRAGE HOST OFF FOR ALBANY TO-DAY

Pilgrims Train for Long Hike by Eating Chocolate Cake and Jelly Sandwiches.

SCOUT AUTO TO TAKE LEAD

Drum to Make "Music" for Marchers—The Hon. Elizabeth, Suffrage Dog Will Go Along.

Men and women pilgrims filled the State Woman Suffrage headquarters yesterday afternoon, getting their staffs and scrips and making final preparations for the pilgrimage to Albany, which starts at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

A drum, with perhaps a Daughter of the Regiment attached, will be a feature of the pilgrimage not before considered. The pilgrimage leaders felt that something in the nature of music should be taken along to inspire the marchers when the road seemed long and weary. The drum will also be useful in case of a heavy snowstorm, to keep the pilgrims on the right track.

Alphonse Major's commissary automobile is to have a rival. Mrs. Olive Schultz will carry the olive branches for the pilgrims. Mrs. Schultz will lead the procession, dashing ahead from time to time to announce the approach of the army to the villagers or citizens of the town or city it will honor with its presence overnight, and let the people know that there will be no need of getting out either a police force or the militia.

George Pryor Newman of the Men's League, who was at the Pilgrims' Preparation Tea yesterday, painted Mrs. Schultz's title, "Official Scout," in regular lightning-artist style, on a white cloth which was thrown over the front of the scout wagon, the automobile, so that it and Mrs. Schultz could have their pictures taken. Mr. Newman, wearing a red carnation in his buttonhole and a cheerful smile, in spite of the pilgrimage ahead of him, helped to fill the picture and the automobile, and Commander in Chief of the Pilgrim Army Rosalie Jones, her Preparation Tea rose silk gown covered by her Pilgrimage coat and her Pilgrim's staff in her hand, stood by the side of the scout wagon.

Gen. Rosalie Jones's Staff.

Gen. Rosalie's staff has the bark upon it, as it came from the Long Island woods, and her initials, "R. J., G., 1912," on one side and "Votes for Women" on the other. The top is cut with ornamental notches. The officers, or charter Pilgrims, all have the Long Island bark-covered staffs, while the rank and file of the army have nice smooth yellow ones, which came from the shops. These are the most domestic in appearance, for they might be either mop or broom handles.

The tree staffs vary in length, but they are not selected according to the height of the owner. Gen. Rosalie, who is not tall, has a five-foot staff, and Col. Ida Craft, who is no taller, has one six feet high. The Colonel's is also covered with appropriate legends. Hanging from each staff is a little white Pilgrim's bag with "Votes for Women" upon it, and inside raisins, chocolate, and the peanuts which the Pilgrims succeeded in finding on Saturday. It looked yesterday as if the commissary wagon might be used only to carry reporters' luggage, as all the staffs were sold with the bags of emergency supplies and the Pilgrims will take all their meals in camp at the hotels.

Surgeon Gen. Lavinia Dock was at the tea yesterday with her emergency supplies, which were donated by the nurses of the Henry Street Settlement. The outside of the medicine case had a very feminine appearance. It was a small pasteboard box, bound around with strips of suffrage yellow cloth, fastened with a big black safety pin. On the box was the legend, "First Aid Is All Right for Bruises, but Nothing Will Save Us but Votes for All."

One of the automobiles will carry a big transparency, which will bear the words, "Men, Vote for Women in 1915." Col. Craft is secretly carrying a yellow harvest moon lantern which went through the last suffrage parade, and she will surprise the army with it some dark night.

Eat Chocolate Layer Cake.

The Pilgrims ate with their tea, as a preparation for the march, chocolate layer cake, sweet crackers, and apple jelly sandwiches. They were anti-suffrage sandwiches, the jelly made on the Long Island estate of the anti-suffrage half of Gen. Rosalie Jones's family, but they were not expected to have a detrimental effect upon the Pilgrim digestive organs.

One of the happiest Pilgrims at the tea was the Honorable Elizabeth, who may be the only dog in the Pilgrimage. Elizabeth will wear purple, green, and white ribbons of the English militants on her collar, as she is a member of Mrs. Pankhurst's society. Elizabeth ate layer cake with the air of one preparing for a fast in the near future.

The Pilgrims who had not seen Elizabeth when her name was sent in as a fellow-suffragist thought she was a bulldog, but that was a mistake. Elizabeth is an African terrier, and was born in Nairobi, British East Africa, where her mother, who was a famous gun dog, bringing in game for the English soldiers, died and received a military funeral.

Edward Van Wyck, cousin of Mayor Gaynor, was another of the brother Pilgrims at the tea, and will start on the Pilgrimage to-day. It is not known how many Pilgrims there will be at the send-off. Many cannot decide until the last minute, and they will buy their staffs and scrips at the end of the Broadway Subway line, where the Pilgrims will form.

Miss Harriet May Mills has been ill, and will not be able to begin the Pilgrimage with the army, but will join it later. Up-State women say this is the psychological moment for the Pilgrimage, as the Pilgrims will see farmers and farmers' wives en route, and not the Summer boarder.

Dinner to Senator Stilwell in the Bronx.

State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, author of the Bronx County bill, will be the guest at a dinner given by citizens of the Bronx to-night in the McKinley Square Casino, Boston Road and 169th Street. Ex-Congressman Joseph A. Goulden will preside. The speakers will include State Senators Harvey D. Hinman and Robert F. Wagner and George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks.

Search the world over!
You'll find no safer place to buy your Winter clothes.
The best of woolens made into smart suits and overcoats.
In sizes to fit every size of man or boy.
Absolutely safe investments—for there's "your money back," not a credit slip or an argument—any time you grow dissatisfied.

Search the world over!
We did—brought back all these Christmas novelties.
Useful presents for men, women and children.

Ash trays, lighter-stands, key chains, work baskets, alarm watches, musical chairs.

Besides the Christmasy fur gloves, sweaters and mackinaws—and hundreds of other things men and boys wear and want.

Indian and cowboy suits from the big Chief down to the papoose.

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at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

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STORE FOR WOMEN
6th Avenue at 31st Street
First Showing To-day
New Society Slippers

Copies of the $110 Slippers with real watches as ornaments are on display at our store, and 100 other new Parisian ornaments on Wichert Slippers at prices ranging from $3.50 up.

If you want to see the real slipper styles for the coming Season, come to MAHLERS.

Guaranteed Silk Hosiery in colors to match slippers, 75c up.

Also Special
3.50 Shoes 1.90
1,100 pairs of good 3.50 shoes to be sold at 1.90. There are calfskins and patent leathers with kid or cloth tops, in all sizes; also some pretty tan button shoes among them.

LEWIS & CONGER
Housefurnishing Warerooms
Kitchen Furniture, Utensils and Moulds of every description.
Fine China and Glass.
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Suggestions for Unique and Exclusive Christmas Gifts at moderate prices.
Novelties in Lalique Glass, Sèvres Porcelains, Bronzes, Aurene, Engraved and Rock Crystal Glass, Desk and Boudoir Electroliers, Tea Tables in Period designs.
Haviland China
Service Plates and Complete Sets
110 Open-stock Patterns.
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HAND-LOOM DOUBLE DAMASKS
Walpole Bros.
Matched Tablecloths and Napkins of our celebrated Pure Irish Linen Damasks make a Christmas gift of great beauty and lasting worth.
Shown in rich French Period, Italian and Celtic designs, and in the following celebrated patterns woven exclusively by us:
Egyptian Hieroglyphic
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These linens are of unequalled quality and great durability.
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Established 1766.
373 Fifth Avenue
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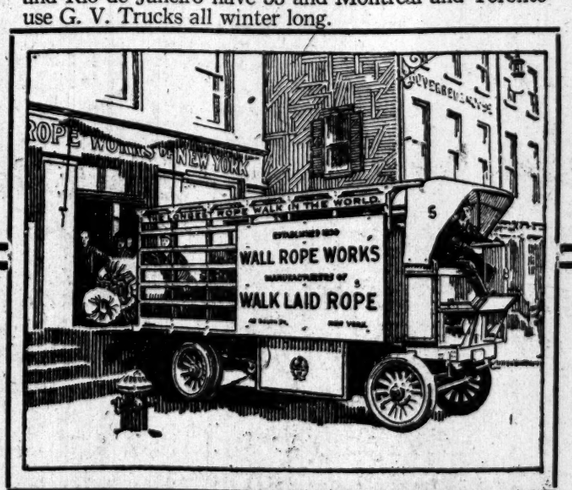
GENERAL VEHICLE GREATEST VALUE
G. V. Electric Trucks
Practically every fourth Motor Truck you see about the streets of New York is a G. V. Electric Truck. There are 1158 of them in daily service.
G. V. Electric Trucks were the pioneer Electric Trucks and they are the leaders still. Thousands in use in 104 lines of trade. The only standardized Electrics with interchangeable parts. The only long-established line of six graduated capacities.
Twenty-five (25) firms already operate 941 G. V. Electrics, an average of over 37 each. Leading retailers use 448, express companies 300, brewers 522, manufacturers and wholesalers thousands more. Manila, Havana and Rio de Janeiro have 53 and Montreal and Toronto use G. V. Trucks all winter long.



G. V. Electrics are the logical trucks for city and suburban work. Ex-teamsters can drive them, and they cost less to maintain than others. The simplest Electric made. Only one Motor, everything accessible, yet important parts housed.
Wouldn't you like to have some G. V. Electrics working for you just about now? Prepare to handle Christmas business RIGHT next year. Six capacities, 750 lbs. to 5 tons. Write for catalogue.
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Prices never higher than prevail elsewhere for equal quality.
5TH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENT
We wish to announce to our customers and the buying public in general the transfer of our New York Sales Department to The Globe-Wernicke Company.
Our exhibition and salesrooms in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, will be continued by The Globe-Wernicke Company. They will also display a large stock of our goods at their main store, 380 Broadway.
Their established reputation will insure to our customers the same courteous treatment it has been our effort to give them.
We take this opportunity to thank publicly those who by spoken word or by purchasing our product have contributed to our success and to solicit a continuance of their patronage through our new representatives.
DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.

IMPORTANT
THE above announcement by the Doten-Dunton Desk Company is of importance to everyone who appreciates and desires DISTINCTIVE BANKING AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Discriminating buyers will be afforded increased facilities for prompt and efficient service through our large organization.
In assuming the exclusive agency for these goods in New York, we feel that now, in the union of an already widely varied stock with the finest line of furniture ever devoted to commercial purposes, we place under one roof for your inspection EVERYTHING REQUIRED by EXECUTIVE or EMPLOYEE.
We ask an opportunity to co-operate with you.
The Globe-Wernicke Co
New York Store at 380-382 Broadway

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WILL HOLD THIS DAY (MONDAY)
A Sale of 5,000 Yards of Choice Black Dress Satins (54 ins. wide)
Regularly $4.50 & 5.50 per yard, at $2.85
Also a Highly Important Sale of Women's Lounging Robes, House Dresses and Negligees
AT UNCOMMONLY INTERESTING PRICES
And Sales of Furs, Misses' and Children's Garments, Women's Jersey-top Petticoats, Colored Dress Goods, Velvet Saddle Purses and Decorative Lace Pieces.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

NO TREASURY AID NEEDED BY BANKS

Nationwide Assurances Come to Secretary MacVeagh That Business Can Take Care of Itself.

WATCH PEACE CONFERENCE

Its Favorable Outcome Should Relieve Europe's Difficulty—Paish's Views and Figures Disputed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Treasury Department of the United States is convinced that the outlook for finance and business is far better than seems to be generally believed, and that there will be no occasion for the measures of governmental relief suggested by London financiers who are troubled by the European outlook. A careful canvass throughout the country shows that the banks feel they are well able to meet all the requirements of the situation.

The most striking feature of the whole financial situation is that the banks of the country are practically unanimous in expressing confidence that no immediate help is needed from the Federal Treasury. Those American banks, or, to make the application clearer, those bankers who have suggested that the Treasury should make additional deposits of Government funds in National banking institutions, may be counted on the fingers of one hand. With more than 7,000 National banks in active operation throughout the country, the contrast is striking, and is regarded here as significant of a confidence in the soundness of conditions that is naturally pleasing to the Treasury.

Ever since the present stringency became apparent, late in the Summer or early in the Autumn, the Treasury Department has kept in close touch with banking and business conditions. Not only has the Treasury a thorough knowledge of the views of bankers and business men in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, but of the leaders in financial operations in many other active business centres, including St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha. It is a significant commentary on the situation that Omaha is in complete accord with New York, and that Chicago, conservative Philadelphia, and Boston are agreed that there is no occasion at this time to call on the Government for aid.

In these circumstances much surprise is expressed in the best informed quarters here over the action of Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York in presenting a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit $50,000,000 with the National banks to relieve the money situation. Mr. Levy's estimate of the amount of idle Government cash that could be thus used was a gross exaggeration, according to what is said in official circles, where there is gratification expressed that no particular attention was given among the House membership to Mr. Levy's suggestion. In the opinion of the Treasury experts, the money stringency will pass without the extension of any help whatever to the banks by the Treasury if the excellent prospects of peace in Europe are verified by the conferences in London.

There is a disposition to resent the London opinion, noted by THE TIMES's London correspondent on Saturday, that "American views of the European situation are characterized by the National optimism," and the view of London financiers that "the Secretary of the Treasury has possibly not yet realised the acuteness of the financial crisis with which the world is menaced." The Washington correspondent of THE TIMES has reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury has not overlooked the importance of the European situation. What has taken place in Europe and what is to follow the gathering of the peace conferees had been and will be watched with careful attention.

The statement of the London correspondent of THE TIMES that "there has been no disposition on the part of bankers of one country to create difficulties for other countries by calling loans," finds ready confirmation here. This favorable indication, to which THE TIMES's London correspondent refers as due to the "evident general desire to relieve rather than increase the embarrassment," applies as much to the United States in its financial dealings with Europe as it does to the financial dealings of European countries among themselves. While the recent effort to obtain European gold to help conditions in America met with failure, there appears to be a positive conviction in Washington that no difficulty will be experienced in importing gold from Europe if the effort is renewed. But Washington is satisfied that there will be no renewal. Whether the present understanding here that gold importations will not be sought, is due to advice to New York bankers from the administration of the United States Treasury, was not ascertained, but at any rate it is known to the Treasury that no effort of this character that will work to the disadvantage of Europe, with corresponding advantage to America will be attempted.

Washington is disposed to reject the views of Sir George Paish, quoted by THE TIMES's London correspondent, as to the necessity of the United States Government coming to the relief of the country and the world at large through additional deposits of Government funds. With American financiers in all sections of the country standing behind Secretary MacVeagh in his attitude of conservatism, it is felt here that the opinions of Sir George Paish do not require any extended answer. His figures as to the amount of Treasury cash available for use to relieve the money stringency are, however, disputed. According to Sir George Paish, there is a balance of $175,000,000 lying idle in the Treasury. Yesterday the total balance of the general funds of the Treasury was $142,207,451.88, including balances of disbursing officers, while the working balance in Treasury offices, included in this total, was $91,690,347. From what was said here, Sir George Paish, like Representative Levy, is included by Treasury officials in that very large class of people who seem to share a misapprehension as to the amount of Government money available for deposits in National banks. While the Treasury Department has been increasing its reserve funds, it feels that it could not put out a greater amount than fifty, or perhaps sixty, million dollars without interfering with the preservation of its working balance.

As has been pointed out, there has been no demand that this reserve fund should be used to relieve the financial stringency. All the information received here is that there has been no real distress, and that, while interest rates are high, merchants and other business men do not regard them as prohibitory and have not complained of inability to obtain loans for use in buying goods or other legitimate business enterprises. The Treasury Department has kept in close touch with merchants as well as with bankers, and has found that they are in accord with banking opinion that no help is needed from the Government.

In connection with the contention in some quarters that the stringency must be met by additional Government deposits in banks, it is pointed out here that about $25,000,000 in National banknotes have not been issued by National banks that have deposited United States bonds as security for issues to that amount. Why, if the money stringency is as great as some people have represented it to be, these banks have not issued notes to the full value of their collateral deposits of bonds, is beyond the knowledge of the Treasury. Furthermore, there are available about $30,000,000 of 2 per cent. Government bonds that could be obtained by the banks and deposited with the Treasury as security for additional note issues. That advantage will be taken of the opportunity presented in these two instances to give relief to the money market, should conditions require it, is the expectation of the officials here.

Another thing which convinces the Administration that the money situation is not pressing is that there has been no suggestion to the Treasury Department that resort be had to the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law to grant permission to National banks, organized as local associations for the purpose, to issue circulating notes on the security of State, municipal, and other non-Federal bonds. Of course, one deterrent effect on such applications is that this currency is taxable at a high rate, but Treasury officials are apparently satisfied that resort would be had to this method if the situation were at all pressing.

Summing up conditions as they are understood here, bankers and merchants all over the country see no present reason why the Treasury should come to the relief of the money market. The Treasury is willing to do its part should occasion arise, but in the meanwhile it is taking much satisfaction in the practically unanimous backing it is getting in its conservative course.

JUDAEANS DISCUSS BOOKS.

Rev. Dr. Enelow Says History of Jewish Race Here Is Still Unwritten.

At an informal meeting of the Judaeans held last night at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, for the discussion of "Some Recent Books of Jewish Interest," the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow reviewed Wiernik's "History of the Jews in America" and declared that one might learn from this book, if nothing more, that a complete account of the Jewish race in this country was still to be written.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss some of the characteristics of the different Jewish peoples, with especial reference to the quality of historic sense possessed by the Spanish Jews, the love for learning and organization by the German Jews, and the idealism and spiritualism of the Russian Jews. These qualities, he said, were being gradually fused by the intermingling of the different Jewish nationalities in this country, and would, he believed, insure the future life of Judaism not only safety but superior achievement.

Julius J. Frank presided at the meeting. George S. Hellman discussed Moneypenny's "Life of Benjamin Disraeli," and Louis E. Levy of Philadelphia made a review of Pollak's "Michael Heilprin and His Sons."

Some of those present were ex-Justice Samson Lachman, Henry Mosley, Gustav Pollak, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, Victor D. Brenner, Max J. Kohler, Secretary of the Judaeans; Henry W. Unger, Dr. Henry Watters, and J. L. Buttenwieser.

EXTENDS TIME FOR GIFT.

Julius Rosenwald Gives Jewish Charities Another Year to Comply.

The second annual subscription dinner of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities was held last night in Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street and Nostrand Avenue, with nearly 600 members and guests present. Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago was one of those responding to toasts. A feature of the dinner was a letter from Julius Rosenwald, the wealthy Chicago merchant, informing the federation he would extend for another year the time in which the federation was required to raise a fund of $190,000 as a condition imposed by Mr. Rosenwald, who offered to subscribe $5,000 a year for five years. The federation lacks $50,000 of the amount. Jacob H. Schiff stated that he had been trying to enlist support in raising the fund, but was sorry to report that he had met with little success.

The annual election of officers in the afternoon at the Jewish Hospital, Classon Avenue and Prospect Place, resulted in the choice of Nathan S. Jonas, President; Simon F. Rothschild, First Vice President; Louis L. Firusid, Second Vice President; Julius Dahlman, Treasurer, and Joseph M. May, Honorary Secretary.

Gifts to Depend On

It is easy to choose Christmas gifts that will last if you select silver stamped

1847 ROGERS BROS.

This brand is known as *"Silver Plate that Wears"* and is made in the heaviest grade of plate. Famous for over 65 years for its durability and beauty.

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Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

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Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street

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Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

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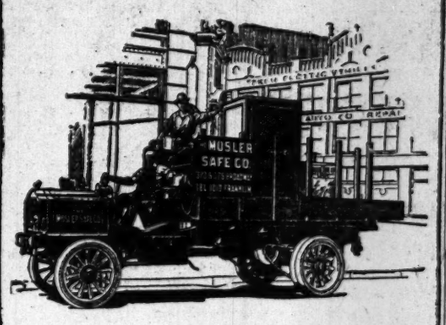

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52% of Packard Truck Sales are Repeat Orders

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Ask the man who owns one

Give Something Electrical for Christmas

It will be a source of satisfaction all the year. Below are some suggestions.
The New York Edison Company supplies only the electric current

Electric Tree Decoration

Piano, Desk, Bed and Library Lamps
Table Decorations
Chafing Dishes
Coffee Percolators
Tea Kettles
Toasters
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Massage Vibrators
Luminous Radiators
Cigar Lighters
Water Heaters
Shaving Mugs
Foot Warmers
Washing Machines
Flatirons
Vacuum Cleaners
Sewing Machine Motors

Electric Automobiles

Moving Picture Lanterns

Stereopticons

Electric Water Heater

Electric Hair Curler

Supply Houses Carrying Complete Lines of Electrical Devices:

Alpha Electrical Supply Co.	130 W. 32nd St.
C. C. Bohn Electric Co.	780 Sixth Ave.
Broadway Electrical Novelty Co.	427 Broadway
Broadway Electrical Novelty Co.	324 Bowery
J. H. Bunnell & Co.	20 Park Place
Electric Shop Co.	168 Madison Ave.
Fletcher Stanley Co.	32-34 Frankfort St.
Fullerton Electric Co.	109-115 W. 26th St.
W. F. Irish Electric Co.	60 Cortlandt St.
E. B. Latham & Co.	4 Murray St.
Chas. W. Leveridge	183 Greenwich St.
Manhattan Electric Supply Co.	110 W. 42nd St.
W. R. Ostrander	22 Dey St.
Royal-Eastern Electric Supply Co.	114 W. 27th St.
Royal-Eastern Electric Supply Co.	506 Willis Ave.
Sibley & Pitman	26 Warren St.
Storage Battery Supply Co.	239 E. 27th St.
Western Electric Co.	17 Murray St.

Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances:

Acme Electric Heating Co.	Detroit, Michigan.
American Electric Heater Co. (Western Elec. Co., Agents)	17 Murray St.
Cadillac Electric Mfg. Co.	Cadillac, Michigan.
Copeman Electric Stove Co.	501 5th Ave.
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	So. Blvd. & 144th St.
General Electric Co. (Sibley & Pitman, Agents)	26 Warren St.
Hughes Electric Heating Co.	1204 Broadway
Kalor Co. (Water Heater)	569 5th Ave.
Nokaire Electric Stove Co.	2315 2nd Ave.
Pacific Electric Heating Co. (C. D. Wood, Agent)	136 Liberty St.
Parker-Clark Electric Co.	Newark, N. J.
Pelouze Electric Heater Co. (J. H. Bunnell & Co., Agents)	20 Park Place
Phelps Mfg. Co. (S. R. Schwartz, Agent)	622 Broadway
Prometheus Electric Co.	236 E. 43rd St.
Quartzalite Co. (Arthur Organ, Agent)	114 Liberty St.
Reimers Mfg. Co. (Flat Irons)	18 Reade St.
Simplex Electric Heating Co. (Roger Williams, Agent)	25 W. 42nd St.
Sykes Mfg. Co. (Fireless Cooker)	Cincinnati, Ohio.

Electric Boudoir Lamp

Electric Chafing Dish.

Vulcan Elec. Heating Co. (Rex Sales Co., Agent)	90 West St.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.	165 Broadway

Portable Lamps, Electroliers, Desk, Reading and Bed Lamps:

T. R. Almond Mfg. Co.	40 Murray St.
Beautility Art Co.	179 Wooster St.
Holophane Works of the G. E. Co.	16 E. 40th St.
Jefferson Glass Co.	71 Murray St.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	Mad. Ave. & 41st St.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.	143 Madison Ave.
W. G. McFadden Co.	38 Warren St.
The Opalux Co.	258 Broadway
Phoenix Glass Co.	15 Murray St.
Sibley & Pitman	26 Warren St.
Henry Siegel	176 Center St.
W. H. Stavenhagen Co.	447 W. 26th St.
Straight Filament Lamp Co.	125 W. 42nd St.
Travolite Specialty Co.	107 Chambers St.
Tungstolier Works	105 W. 40th St.
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co.	36 W. 28th St.
Weintraub Brass Mfg. Co.	27 Bleecker St.
Western Electric Co. (Badger Portable)	17 Murray St.
O. C. White Co.	19 Park Place
L. A. Williamson Co. (Flexilyte)	261 Broadway
W. F. Wolff Co. ("Anywheare Brackets")	32 Union Square

Sewing Machines and Buffing Motors:

The Bissell Motor Co.	508 St. Clair Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
Diehl Manufacturing Co.	90 Prince St.
Durbrow & Hearne Mfg. Co.	12 Wooster St.
General Electric Co.	30 Church St.
W. Greene Electric Co. (Buffing Motors)	81 Nassau St.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	149 Broadway
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.	165 Broadway

Electric Washing Machines and Laundry Equipment:

Dryer Manufacturing Co.	124 Lexington Ave.
Hurley Machine Co.	949 Broadway
National Sewing Machine Co. ("Happy Day")	290 Broadway
Rex Mfg. Co. (King Washer)	Johnstown, Pa.
Rex Sales Co. (Eden Washer)	90 West St.
Western Elec. Co. (Jewel Washer)	17 Murray St.

Vibrators and Hair Dryers:

James Barker, Inc.	121 Lafayette St.
Birtman Electric Co. (E. A. Wilhelmi, Agent)	71-73 Murray St.
Eureka Vibrator Co.	131 W. 42nd St.
Halliwell Co. (Hair Dryer)	64 E. 12th St.
Manhattan Elec. Supply Co.	110 W. 42nd St.
Shelton Electric Co.	13 W. 42nd St.

Vacuum Cleaners:

Cadillac Vacuum Cleaner (J. D. Vance, Agent)	1269 Broadway
Duntley Products Co.	220 5th Ave.
Electric Cleaner Co. (Invincible)	1 East 41st St.
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.	131 W. 42nd St.
Federal Electric Co.	229 W. 42nd St.
Monarch Vacuum Cleaner Co.	1151 Broadway
Regina Co.	47 W. 34th St.
Richmond Sales Co.	103 Park Ave.
Rosenfield Mfg. Co.	587 Hudson St.
Santo Electric Appliance Co.	168 Madison Ave.
Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner (Western Elec. Co., Agent)	17 Murray St.
Vacuna Co. (Vacuna Sales Co., Agents)	251 5th Ave.

Electric Fountains, Flower Baskets and Table Decorations:

O. F. Battaglia	121 West 42nd St.
Gudeman & Co.	37 W. 36th St.

Stereopticons:

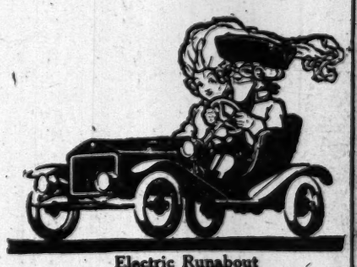
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	200 Fifth Ave.
H. H. Mackie	853 Broadway
Pittsburgh Electric Specialty Co.	105 W. 40th St.

Electric Vehicles:

Anderson Electric Car Co. (Detroit Electric)	Broadway & 80th St.
Baker Vehicle Co.	1798 Broadway
Buffalo Electric (John Wanamaker, Agent)	B'way & Astor Place
Field Electric Bus Co.	30 Church St.
Healey Co.	1654 Broadway
Holt-Chandler Co. (Flanders Electric)	1932 Broadway
Hupp-Yeats Electric Car Co.	1989 Broadway
International Fritchle Co.	505 5th Ave.
Rauch & Lang	Broadway & 58th St.
Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y.	Broadway & 59th St.
Waverley Co.	1784 Broadway

Electric Bed Lamp

Electric Milk Warmer



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27 E. 125th Street, Harlem 4020
360 E. 149th Street, Melrose 3340

Electric Coffee Percolator

Electric Water Boiler

Electric Kitchen Set

Electric Washer

Electric Flatiron

Electric Brougham

NAGEL DEPRECATES OVER-REGULATION

Sees Danger in Extension of Powers of Proposed Trade Commission.

FOR CONCILIATION BOARD

Recommends It as Substitute for Erdman Act—Calls Ellis Island Quarters Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, would sharply define and restrict the powers and discretion of the proposed Federal commission to regulate industrial corporations. In his annual report, submitted to President Taft to-day, the Secretary opposes the endowment of such a commission, if finally created by Congress, with far-reaching powers equal to those exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission over railroads. He disapproves the suggestion that the commission have authority to fix prices of commodities.

Epitomizing his doctrine for Governmental supervision of business, Mr. Nagel says:

"During the past year there has been much discussion of proposed legislation for the establishment of a trade commission, which should succeed to, and considerably amplify, the powers of the present Bureau of Corporations. Several bills were introduced in Congress, but thus far this discussion has been productive of little net result, except to demonstrate the need of still further consideration of the subject.

Restrict Trade Commission's Powers

"Before such a body is established it is essential that some fundamental considerations be carefully weighed and settled. The powers of the present Bureau of Corporations are powers of inquiry and publicity, and in the exercise of these rather wide discretion is desirable and, indeed, almost unavoidable. In dealing with powers of regulation, however, there must of necessity be a definition of these powers in the statute, and that definition presents a problem of vital importance. Perhaps the most serious danger involved in such a trade commission is the natural tendency to extend its authority. Even now some of the plans proposed contemplate extremely radical departures, as, for instance, the direct fixing of prices of commodities. Without further experience and without appreciation of the fundamental distinction between a public carrier and a private industry it is proposed to clothe such a trade commission with substantially the same power which the Inter-State Commerce Commission now exercises over railroad rates.

"Such fixing of prices is, of course, by no means a necessary accompaniment of a trade commission, and, in fact, the most carefully matured plans have not embraced this suggestion. Nevertheless, the fact that such propositions are seriously put forth demonstrates the necessity for extreme caution in framing legislation for the establishment of such a commission. Before reaching final conclusions, experience in this direction, especially that of various State commissions dealing with control of corporations, might well be investigated, either by a special commission or possibly by the Bureau of Corporations.

"Next to the definition of the general powers of such a commission, the most important question involved is how far administrative discretion shall be conferred or how far its functions shall be strictly prescribed. At the outset, at least, it would seem that both the general powers and the degree of discretion should be carefully restricted. Instead of pressing Federal regulation as far as possible, the real desideratum in legislation affecting the country's business should be to preserve, to the greatest extent consistent with the public welfare, the element of self-regulation. The effort should be to lay down principles of conduct sufficiently specific to impose desired restraints, at the same time leaving a wide field for individual achievement.

"Until the idea of a trade commission has been more thoroughly debated, both in the National Legislature and in the public press, the objects for which the Bureau of Corporations was created—namely, investigation and publicity—can well be served by the present policy of effective exposition of facts. For this work it is well fitted. The efficiency of the work of the bureau, however, could be greatly increased by providing for the automatic submission by corporations engaged in inter-State trade of certain fundamental data, such as facts as to capitalization, property, business, investment, profits, officers, Directors, and controlling interest. The collection and compilation of such information, subject to due protection against unnecessarily disclosing matters of no real public concern, is directly in line with the policy of effective publicity, and would render such publicity more prompt than is possible under the present method of laborious investigation in each specific case, although extended investigations would still be necessary. There is at present a conspicuous absence of official information of even the elementary sort noted in a form available for general use, and its publication would be of general public interest. Such information would, moreover, further increase the value of the bureau's work in laying the foundation for such constructive legislation as may eventually be deemed necessary, whether or not this involves the establishment of a trade commission.

Aid in Corporate Reorganization.

"It has been suggested that a trade commission, if formed, should be authorized to act in an advisory capacity to the Federal courts, at their request, in connection with the formulation of plans for the reorganization of corporations found to be in violation of the Sherman law. It would seem that the bureau as at present organized could render valuable service in this respect, although its assistance might with propriety be specifically authorized by statute. Any plan of reorganization looking to the restoration of active competitive conditions in a great industry, especially where the dissolved corporation controls a very large percentage of the business, depends, for its effectiveness, as much on an intimate knowledge of the conditions in the industry as on questions of law. The knowledge possessed by the bureau's experts, together with the specific information gathered in its painstaking investigations, should be of substantial value in such reconstructive work."

In connection with the awakening of the world by the Titanic disaster to the urgency of greater safeguards of life at sea, Mr. Nagel indorses the proposition to hold an international conference and calls attention to the need of laws governing the personnel of crews with a view to guaranteeing the fitness of men so employed. The interest of the United States in this subject is keener than any other country in the world, not excluding Great Britain and Germany, the Secretary points out, because 2,000,000 persons annually cross the ocean to or from this country.

A year's operation of the act of Aug. 13 last requiring the licensing of all wireless apparatus will demonstrate, in the judgment of Secretary Nagel, whether in this country, as abroad, the Government should take over all seacoast wireless stations and operate them jointly for public and commercial purposes.

Board of Labor Arbitration.

A Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to take the place of the provisions of the Erdman act for the settlement of disputes between railroads and their employes is suggested by Mr. Nagel. The Secretary points out that as Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court, who constitute a Board of Conciliation under the Erdman act, will in time have to retire, there is danger "that with the retirement of one or both the advantage of the very admirable system which they have built up may be lost."

Immigration port conditions, especially at New York, where the quarters are declared inadequate, are still unsatisfactory, says the Secretary in urging larger appropriations for the service.

One feature of the Secretary's report indicates that some American citizens who formed part of the great emigration to Canada during recent years are probably contemplating returning. Many of them are applying, the Secretary says, for the bulletins issued by the Division of Information of his department, setting forth the labor needs and small investment opportunities in the United States, especially in the agricultural districts.

Decrease in Immigration.

During the fiscal year 1912 there were admitted to the United States 838,172 immigrant aliens, a decrease of 40,415 as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, 333,262 aliens departed, an increase of 37,596 over 1911. Of the 1912 immigrants more than 14 years of age, about 24.5 per cent. were illiterate, the same percentage as in 1911. Southern and Eastern Europe still continues to supply the greatest proportion of immigrants to the United States. Nearly 70,000 aliens were naturalized during the fiscal year.

The arrangement with Japan governing the admission of Japanese and Koreans to the United States is giving satisfactory results, the Secretary says. During the last fiscal year 5,358 Japanese were admitted to this country proper and 3,231 to Hawaii. The department admitted 5,374 Chinese during the same period.

Secretary Nagel asks that Congress repeal the provision of the recent fur seal law imposing a closed season in Alaska for five years. Two of the nations which signed the fur seal treaty with the United States, he says, have expressed dissatisfaction, as the law is a substantial repudiation by this Government of the position it has maintained for twenty-five years that the depletion of the herds was attributable to pelagic sealing and in no measure to land killing.

PATRICK MAY BE A BROKER.

He Is Taken Into the Office of His Wealthy Brother-In-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Whether Albert T. Patrick, who was pardoned from Sing Sing on Thanksgiving Day, after having served ten years of a life sentence for the murder of William Marsh Rice, was to become a St. Louis broker was a question that was floating about among Merchants' Exchange members to-day as a result of its becoming known that he had been taken into the office of John T. Milliken, his millionaire brother-in-law, a member of the Milliken-Helm Commission Company. It was said Patrick might be taken into the firm.

Patrick refused to discuss the rumor. So did Milliken.

"I don't care to say what I'll do now," Patrick answered. "I will give out a statement when I am ready, but things are not in such shape that I deem it wise to say anything.

"Why is the public interested in me? Why don't the papers let me alone? Has not the interest in my case subsided even now?" he asked, with a glare.

PUBLIC MUST PROFIT FROM WATER POWER

Where Development Is Not for Community Benefit People Should Share in Earnings.

FISHER WANTS NEW LAWS

Secretary of the Interior, In Report, Also Calls For Land Classification and Leasing System Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A definite and comprehensive water power policy for streams in the public domain and navigable streams not in it was urged by the Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, as the most important subject pending before Congress and the country, in his annual report submitted to President Taft to-day. Other legislation which Secretary Fisher recommended embodied an enlarged application of the leasing principle as applied to the public domain in general, a comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil, and other mineral lands, and laws providing for the classification of public lands.

The Secretary also wrote in favor of legislation to develop the transportation facilities and coal lands of Alaska and for the withdrawal from entry of public lands in the West needed to conserve the water supply at the sources of streams. He recommended the retirement and pensioning of civil employes of the Government.

As to water power, he said it must be made certain that those who received special privileges should develop the power to its highest capacity, having due regard to marketing.

"We must make certain," he continued, "that the electric energy thus created shall be made available to the community in appropriate ways at appropriate prices. If it is not to be used for the benefit of the community, some method must be found by which the public shall receive its share of the profits." The present law, he asserted, neither promoted development nor protected the public interest, and he attributed that principally to the fact that a permit was revocable at any time and without specific reason. He called it a "serious and unjustifiable obstacle to the development and utilization of one of the Nation's greatest natural resources." He said conditions should be defined by statute on which permits should be issued, for breach of which only they should be cancelled.

As to Federal as against State control of power concessions on streams not navigable, the Secretary said:

"The suggestion is made frequently by those who are in one way or another representing either present or future investment in water-power development that such power sites and their control should be turned over to the respective States in which they are located. It is interesting to note, however, that the ordinary citizens of those States are not at all concerned over Federal usurpation or unjust treatment. They suspect that the real purpose of those who urge the turning over of the Federal domain to the States is that they may escape the longer and stronger arm of the Federal Government.

"Although certain States undoubtedly have conserved wisely certain of the lands and natural resources turned over to them by the Nation, the story too often has been the acquisition of those lands and resources by special interests or individuals, without adequate recognition of the public interest. In general, all streams susceptible of power development also are of great importance for domestic use, for irrigation and for navigation. All depend to some degree on protection from some source. Increasingly, that source tends to be the Nation and not the States."

Concerning land classification, the statutes, he reported, attempted to recognize in a very general and ineffective way the fundamental differences among agricultural lands still remaining in the public domain. The present system was not flexible enough, he complained.

Secretary Fisher recommended the "adoption of constructive legislation with respect to water-power development and the control and the comprehensive application of the leasing system to the development of our public coal, oil, gas, asphalt, nitrate, potash, and phosphate lands, with appropriate provision for the protection of prospectors during a reasonable exploration period preliminary to the leasing of the land. He pointed to the fact that in the Appalachian Mountains the National Forest Reservation Commission was buying lands on which timber could be raised, but which were not good for agriculture, the purpose being to conserve the waters at the heads of navigable streams.

"It is inexcusable," he added, "to permit public lands of this character to be acquired now by private interests, when we are spending public moneys to buy just such lands elsewhere, and may have to repurchase the very lands with which the Government is parting."

PAUL SMITH DEAD.

Famous Guide and Hotel Proprietor Succumbs to Operation.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Paul Smith, the venerable Adirondack hotel man, aged 87, died to-night in the Royal Victoria Hospital, in Montreal, from the effects of a surgical operation performed some time ago.

Paul Smith, the famous Adirondack guide and hunter, who is known to thousands as a sportsman and fisherman, began his career as a hotel man more than fifty years ago, his first establishment having been a little log cabin that he himself built on the shores of St. Regis Lake.

Paul Smith—his full name was Paul Apollos Smith—was a Vermonter, but he did not live long in that State. Long before the civil war he crossed Lake Champlain, and, settling in the Adirondacks, began the career that was to make him perhaps the most famous personage in those famous hills of Northern New York. When he entered the mountain country Paul Smith found himself amid a mixed population that included many Indians and a considerable number of French Canadians. Those French Canadians were a thrifty lot, but none was so thrifty as the young Vermonter who had come to live among them.

Paul Smith took with him from Vermont his young wife, and she was his faithful and loyal aid in the laying of the foundation of the business to which Smith was to devote his life. At that time the Adirondacks swarmed with deer and other game, and Paul Smith soon became one of the most skillful as well as popular guides in the wilderness. So great did the demand for his services become that it was not long before he realized the necessity of setting up a place to entertain the hunters who sought him out, and it was then that he built the little house on the banks of St. Regis Lake.

For several years the little house remained as originally built. There were no carpets on the floors; there were no servants, and each guest on going to bed took his own tallow candle from a basket that was in the living room. After a time Smith started a coach service, and six horses drew the vehicle that brought the hunters and fishermen from the railway station, then seven miles away.

But Paul Smith's was to grow into a settlement of some consequence, and as time went on cottages and sawmills sprang up around the little house on the lake. Also, in due time, forty men, whose wealth was rated in the millions, built splendid "camps" on the edge of the neighboring chain of lakes. Paul Smith's reputation and acquaintance grew with the settlement, and among those who employed and liked him were persons from every walk of life. Statesmen, Bishops, actors, financiers, men of letters, and famous huntsmen were among those whose friendship he enjoyed.

Paul Smith and his sons, Paul, Jr., and Phelps Smith, owned and operated the Paul Smith Hotel Company, the power plant at Franklin Falls, nine miles from Paul Smith's, and the railway which connects the hotel property with the New York Central, six miles away. From his small beginnings Paul Smith developed his business of attracting pleasure seekers to the woods until he had acquired more than 30,000 acres of land, within the confines of which were ten lakes, and had become a capitalist. Several of the millionaires who have elaborate "lodges" and camps in the Adirondacks bought their land from the shrewd but kindly Vermonter.

Miss Morgan Summons the Spugs.

Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Useless Giving, sent out a call for every man and woman Captain of a Spug Squad and every other Spug who means to obtain at least five other Spugs before Christmas to attend a meeting to-morrow at 8 P. M., at the office of the Vacation Committee, 105 West Fortieth Street.

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Architecture · Engineering · Construction · Decoration · Equipment · Furnishing

Price and Quality, Both.

A frequent shortcoming of the competitive system is that it misleads the owner and the competitors for his contract, into placing higher importance upon price than quality.

The sequel may be stated in two words—*constant repairs.*

We offer a better building method—one *sure* in economy.

Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.

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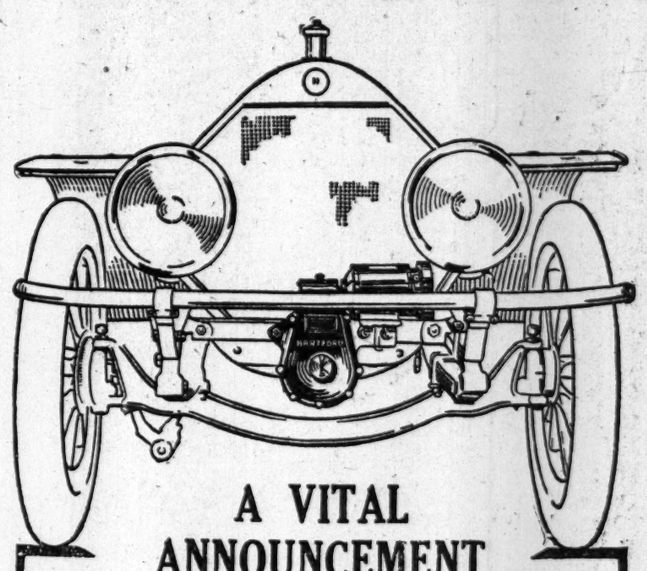

A VITAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Motorists' Greatest Need Realized in the Hartford Electric Starting and Lighting System

An electric starting and lighting system that at last realizes *practically* and *economically*, what the greatest motor engineering geniuses have been endeavoring vainly for years to accomplish. A real, compact electric starting and lighting system that does away with uncertainty and chance, and is *applicable to any car.*

Invented and perfected by Edward V. Hartford, the Hartford Starting and Lighting System successfully solves the problem of an independent, practical, easily-applied, always efficient and dependable method of electric starting and lighting your car.

Can be applied to any car regardless of MAKE—CLASS—MODEL—or SIZE, in a few hours without structural changes in the car or the need of involved technical knowledge. Simple in construction—simple and consistent in operation.

The Hartford Starting and Lighting System has created a sensation among automobile engineers here and abroad.

It is the lightest weight starter in the world—the motor weighs only 24 pounds. The Hartford System is so compact and powerful that it will spin a 90 H. P. engine twice as fast as any other starter, developing a power that seems out of all proportion to its size; in fact it is the only starter that will crank a 90 H. P. motor on magneto with compression closed, and it uses less current and requires a smaller battery equipment than any other starter—yet with intervals of 10 seconds of running, it has the power to start a 90 H. P. motor, 24 hours a day.

Of course you want an efficient electric starting and lighting system on your car, but it is not necessary for you to make an exchange or buy a new car and run a very excellent chance of possibly getting an inferior starter. You can bring your present car up-to-date by equipping it with the HARTFORD ELECTRIC STARTING and LIGHTING SYSTEM. We will gladly explain to you just how the Hartford System overcomes drawbacks heretofore existing in electric starters.

Demonstrating Car at Our New York Branch, 1700 Broadway, at 53rd St.

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Main Offices and Factory: Jersey City, N. J.
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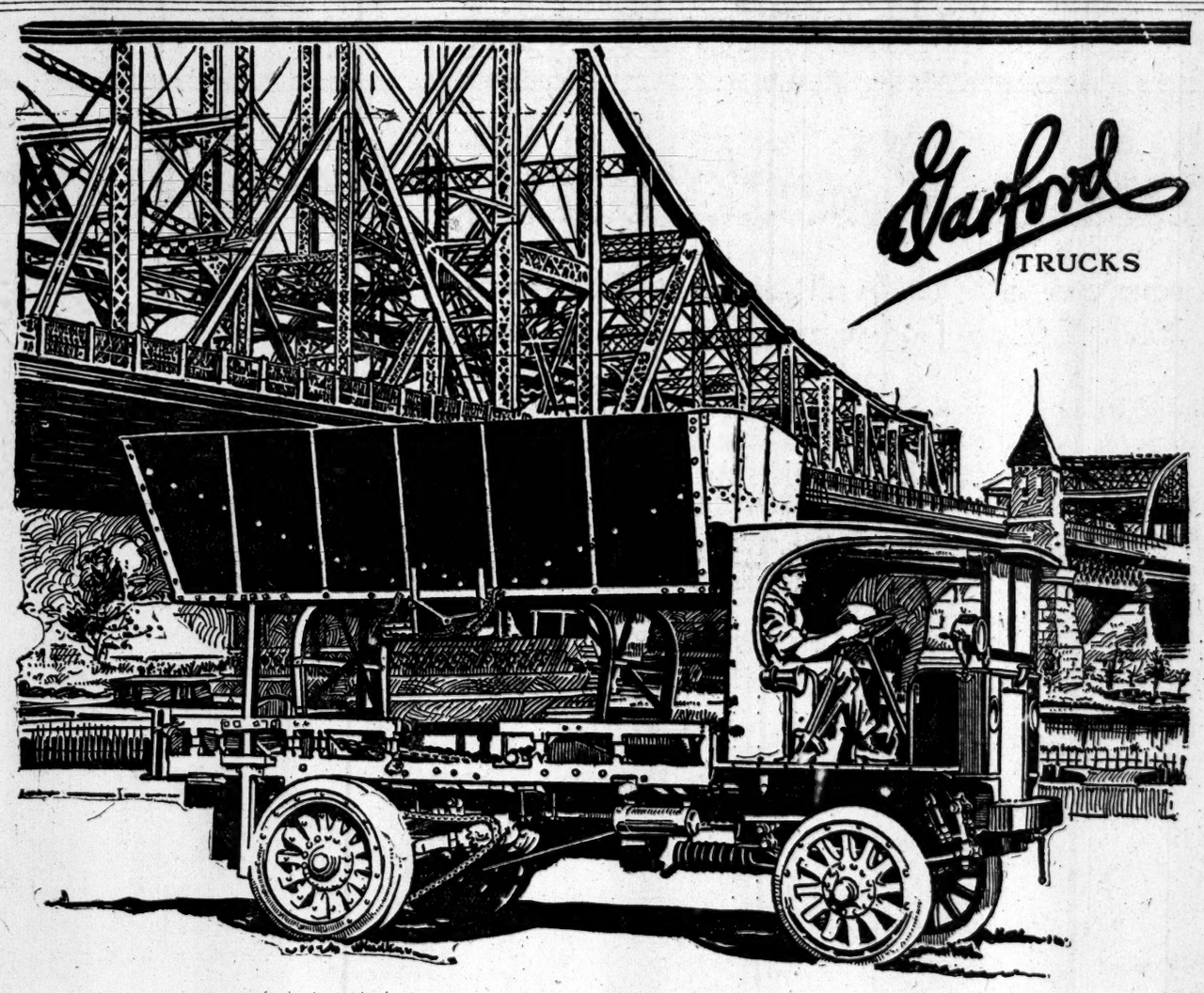

Garford TRUCKS

Big Business and the Garford truck

FOR ten years the Garford truck has been associated with big business. It has always been picked by big men. It has helped to develop and build some of the world's most modern structures. Right now it is identified with the nation's largest construction jobs. It is built for big things—the tasks of today.

You will find these efficient trucks at work on the famous Catskill Aqueduct in New York City. This job is the greatest undertaking of its kind in the world. It will cost over $200,000,000.00.

Over in the United States Navy Yard (Brooklyn, New York,) Garford trucks are helping to carry on and rapidly complete the important and costly work of the United States government.

The New York Mail Company, probably the largest individual handlers of mail matter in the world, selected Garford trucks. No other business must be conducted with such accuracy as the transportation of mail. Outgoing and incoming trains, arriving and departing ocean liners, must be connected with promptly, at all hours of the day—seven days in the week. Sub-station deliveries must be prompt and not subject to delays on account of bad weather, or a sick horse. The Garford truck solved the problem for this transportation company. The New York Mail Co. has just ordered twenty-six additional Garford trucks to be ready on January first for the new Parcels Post Act, which becomes effective on that date. They have purchased, to date, fifty-seven Garford trucks.

Contractors in charge of and carrying on the construction work of the New York State Barge Canal and the New York Connecting Railway Bridge use Garford trucks.

You will find Garford trucks at work on dams and bridges. You will find them the preference of metropolitan transportation men, and grain and produce shippers—whose business it is to transport quickly, promptly and economically. We can supply you with the names of scores of well-known concerns.

Municipal Committees, Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs, are indorsing the work of the Garford truck. You will find it doing splendid Fire Department work. Some cities, where the Garford truck is in use for street cleaning purposes, have reduced their operating expenses thirty per cent.

Down among the great docks of our principal seaport cities (particularly where trans-Atlantic liners dock) you will find Garford trucks loading and unloading merchandise, of every description, going to and from all parts of the world.

In great manufacturing centers where steels, huge girders, raw or finished materials of all kinds are continually being hauled, you will find our "five tonners" traveling all over the yards. It will pay you to talk to the traffic managers of some of these great plants; they will tell you some surprising things about Garford efficiency.

The judgment of such men is a valuable guide for you. What is economical and right for their business—must be so for yours.

At any rate, if you are in the market for trucks (and you should be if you haul things) it will pay you to investigate, or delegate some one to listen to what we have to say about the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Garford truck.

They come in all sizes for any line of business. Shall we send a representative, or would you prefer to call?

The Garford Company, Elyria, Ohio

THE R. & L. COMPANY, J. T. Rainier President
Broadway at 62nd Street, New York — 915-921 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn — Central Avenue and Hudson Street, Newark, N. J.

PEERLESS Closed Cars

The Peerless Limousine for 1913 has large doors which make it as easy to enter or leave as a drawing room. This is a small detail, but it is by painstaking attention to details that the unparalleled comfort, beauty and convenience of Peerless Motor Cars have been attained.

Started promptly by the

Peerless Electric Starter

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark

"38-Six" Limousine, $5,300

FARRELL TO MEET CHANCE IN CHICAGO?

Peerless Leader Says He Is Willing to Talk Business Right Away.

Information was received from Los Angeles, Cal., last night that Frank L. Chance, from his orange farm in Glendora, has sent word to President Frank J. Farrell of the New York Americans that he is willing to start for Chicago at once and meet Mr. Farrell in that city to talk over signing a contract to manage the Yankees next season.

Mr. Farrell could not be found last night. but it is believed that he has been in wire communication with Chance, and that his overtures to the former Cub leader have been so encouraging that Chance is ready to meet him as soon as possible. Chance does not want to make the trip to New York, but is willing to meet Mr. Farrell in Chicago, for the peerless leader wants to get back to California as soon as possible, where his business interests will keep him busy all Winter.

The official release of Chance from the Cincinnati Club and waivers on him from all the National League Clubs are now in the hands of Secretary John Bruce of the National Commission, so that Chance is now a free agent, and is open to listen to Mr. Farrell's proposals.

Dispatches from Los Angeles state that Chance was so much interested in Mr. Farrell's latest telegram to him that he was willing to start for Chicago to-day. It is believed that the opportunity to come to New York appeals so strongly to the former Cub leader that he is more than anxious to take the chance to lead the local American League club.

Chance has not hestitated to tell his friends that he is more than hurt at the treatment he received at the hands of President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago Club. Murphy turned him loose when he thought that Chance's physical strength had weakened, and that he was never able to play ball again. Murphy did not want him as a bench manager evidently. However, New York physicians assured Chance, when he was being treated in this city last Fall, that he was entirely cured of the ailment to his head which was caused by being hit by a thrown ball. At the meeting of the National League in this city last week, Joe Tinker was asked about Chance's physical condition, and he said that the peerless leader had entirely recovered from the injury which has troubled him more or less during the past season.

It is believed that Chance is anxious to take the opportunity of piloting the New York Club of the American League, to show Murphy of Chicago that he was all wrong. It is also stated that, although Chance was sincere when he announced a couple of months ago that he was through with baseball for all time, Mrs. Chance is just as anxious to have him stay in the game to refute the unjust charges of Murphy.

From the present indications it would not be surprising if Chance met Mr. Farrell in Chicago before the end of the week and arranged to come here next season.

During his visit to this city last week at the meeting of the National League, Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission stated that from letters he had received it was evident that there were people in nearly every country in the world who were interested in the American game of baseball.

During the past two or three years, Mr. Herrmann, as head of the commission, has received letters from England, Ireland, and Germany, where the game is pretty fairly known. Mr. Herrmann stated that he also received queries from Johannesburg and Cape Town in South Africa, where American residents have been playing the game for some time. Numerous communications have been received from Japan, where the game is well established in the colleges, and also in the Philippines and China. Baseball is played by Americans in India, and Mr. Herrmann has had a report of a game played in the Sandwich Islands.

"So you see," Mr. Herrmann stated, "that the sun never sets on the great American game."

FAILED TO MAKE BUSH TEAM.

Tesreau So Big at 17 That Town Club Turned Him Down.

Charles Tesreau, the Giants' pitcher, was born at Ironton, Mo., which is near the Ozark Mountains. He is 23 years old now. Tesreau was so big at 17 years of age that his native town would not let him play on the team. Tesreau was recently asked if he was always a "big fellow."

"Ever since I can remember," he replied. "To tell the truth," he added, "I was so big at 17 that I couldn't get on the little team at Ironton. They said I was too clumsy. I wanted to play ball, though, and I went out into other fields. I went over to Perryville, Mo., where I got a job in the lead mines.

"While working there we had a team of miners, and I got to pitching so good that I was finally given a job on the Independent team of Perryville. I was paid $75 a month, and that was some money in those days."

Tesreau's father is a farmer, and Jeff says there was great satisfaction in his home over the fact that he had got on the big team at Perryville, though he wasn't good enough for the bum team at Ironton.

While playing at Perryville and working in the lead mines between times a man named Gordon induced Tesreau to go to Austin, in the Texas League. He reported there, but the club was dropped from the league, and he was sent to Houston. Later he was sent to Galveston, and then to Shreveport, La.

Two years ago the Giants stopped over for a day at Shreveport to practice, and during a morning game McGraw saw the mammoth Tesreau at work. He at once set his eyo on the big fellow and bought him during the latter part of the season. McGraw didn't know anything about the ability of the big fellow, but declared that a man with that natural strength ought to make a good pitcher. He stuck to his theory until he has developed a wonder.

Football Captains for Next Year.

Most of the big colleges and other institutions of learning have announced their football Captains for next year's teams. Back field men have in the majority of cases been chosen as the leaders of the various elevens. Those who have been announced so far follow:

Princton, Hobart A. H. Baker, *(h.;) Yale, Henry H. Ketcham, (c.;) Pennsylvania, Lewis A. Young, (e.;) West Point, Ben F. Hoge, (e.;) Brown, Davis E. Henry, (f.;) Carlisle Indians, Gus Welch, (q.;) Dartmouth, W. T. Englehorn, (f.;) Swarthmore, Maurice Lutz, (h.;) Haverford, Paul Sangree, (h.;) Lehigh, George P. Flick, (h.;) Holy Cross, Wilfred J. Metovie, (e.;) Colgate, Fred A. Peterson, (c.;) Trinity, Peter P. Lawler, (h.;) Williams, Alfred Vinal, (e.;) Lafayette, William Wagonhurst, (t.;) Pittsburgh, John H. Wagner, (e.;) Bowdoin, Robert F. Weatherill, (h.;) Phillips-Exeter, James P. Kelly, (h.;) Phillips-Andover, John W. Gault, (h.;) Tufts, William J. Bennett, (t.;) St. Johns, (Annapolis,) Raymond Clark, (q.;) Western Maryland, E. F. Dukes, (e.;) Rock Hill, Charles Staley, (f.;) New Hampshire, W. H. L. Brackett, (g.;) Syracuse, Martin J. Hilfinger, (h.;) Washington and Jefferson, Russell Goodwin, (q.;) Springfield (Mass.) Y. M. C. A., Leslie R. Mann, (q.;) Bethany, Barnes Webster, (h.;) Virginia Wesleyan, —— Lambert, (c.;) Vermont, W. E. Whalen, (t.;) Wesleyan, Richard Eustis, (e.;) Bates, John H. Danahy, (e.;) Amherst, Walter H. McGay, (f.;) Hobart, Harry Hall, (e.;) Massachusetts "Aggies," Harold W. Brewer, (f.;) Bucknell, Willmon Keiser, (h.;) Albright College, —— Yost, (c.;) Chicago, Nelson H. Norgren, (h.;) Michigan, George C. Patterson, (c.;) Wisconsin, Alvin Tandberg, (f.;) Illinois, Enos M. Rowe, (h.;) Nebraska, Leonard Purdy, (h.;) Missouri, C. R. Wilson, (c.;) Ohio State, W. J. Geissman, (g.;) Oberlin, Frank Fisher, (h.;) Lake Forest, Fred Ounsmore, (h.;) Indians, Ed Davis, (t.;) Wabash, Brooks Howard, (e.;) Iowa, —— McGinnis, (f.;) Georgetown, Harry Costello, (q.;) Virginia, Aubrey L. Carter, (g.;) Vanderbilt, Enoch Brown, (e.;) Alabama, Hatgrove Vande Graaff, (h.;) Sewanee, "Heavy" McCallium, (g.;) Georgia Tech, Homer Cook, (h.;) Tennessee, Sam Hayley, (t.;) Georgia, Robert McWhorter, (h.;) Woodberry Forest, Bob Tanner, (h.;) Auburn, Kirk Newall, (h.;) Louisiana Tigers, —— Dutton, (c.;) South Carolina, John D. Mills, (t.;) Mercer, Fred Kelly, (t.)

*(h.) half back, (c.) centre, (e.) end, (f.) full back, (q.) quarter back, (g.) guard, (t.) tackle.

SCORES ATHLETIC CRITICS.

P. J. Baker, British Expert, Upholds American Training Methods.

P. J. Baker, a former President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club and one of England's foremost athletes, contributes an article to The Cambridge Granta, the official organ of the Light-Blue university, in which he severely takes to task the critics of American methods at the Olympic games. Mr. Baker is unsparing in his language, and points out the weakness of the British training methods and failure to secure the best results from English athletic material. Regarding the latter, he says more running tracks, with genuine and serious competitions, will alone win the Olympic games for England. Mr. Baker's article has attracted widespread attention in England, where the truth of it is secretly admitted.

"For months," he says, "our papers have been full of articles proving (always without evidence) that the American runners were guilty of every foul in the calendar. For months they have been urging that this noble nation of sportsmen must retire from a competition which they cannot win without staining the pure, unsullied virginity of their amateurism. The members of the team have not been saying these things. They have not been saying them because they know that they are untrue and unjust. But against their will and their conviction they are damned as poor losers by the fulminations of the journalists.

"Mr. Lehmann, not unknown to Cambridge oarsmen, was the first to formulate in its completeness the doctrine of the divine right of the amateur not to train. The argument is this: No team can win the Olympic games without training similar to that indulged in by the Americans; such training is professional in nature and in spirit; it reduces the games to the level of commercial enterprise; we cannot undertake it without degrading what has always been for us a 'splendidly rough and ready' sport into a business which is inconsistent with our high ideals of amateurism, and, therefore, O shades of county cricket Secretaries, we will affront the German Nation by withdrawing from the competition at Berlin!

"Far be it from me to be offensive. But I find it difficult to drive from my thoughts the offensive words 'ignorance' and 'cant.' I have lived in an American college; I have trained with an American college team, under an American trainer; I have run in the American intercollegiate championships. Perhaps, therefore, I may diffidently offer that analysis of the American methods which Mr. Lehmann and the rest have forgotten to propound.

"The American athlete specializes on one or two events; before any race of great importance he devotes most of his energies and time to his training; he has a coach—often a professional—who likewise devotes his whole time and energies to his coaching; he has an organization behind him which is managed by paid organizers—which system depends on organizing ability and intelligence, supported by a reasonable amount of money.

ATHLETICS IN THE ORIENT.

Americans in Philippines Responsible for Interest Evidenced.

That Americans in the Philippines are responsible for the vast interest in athletics in the East, as evidenced by the announcement that Japan, China, and other sections near the American colony in the Pacific Ocean will be strongly represented in the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916, is conceded to be the result of the appointment of Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., now located in China, and formerly President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Among followers of athletics in this section who are well aware of Major Pierce's allegiance to up to date and purely amateur games it is granted that all such will receive a great uplift with his encouragement, as he is a strong believer in physical culture in all its forms.

The Philippines Athletic Association, which has been doing a great amount of missionary work in and about Manila, where the high schools, under American domination, have taken up sport on up-to-date lines, has paved the way for the furtherance of athletics in a new section of the world.

This organization has come forward with a proposition for a series of biennial games fashioned after the Olympic, to be open to all countries in the East, to be held in turn in the capital cities of the countries named, which include six districts, namely, Japan and its dependencies, the Philippines, North China, with its centre at Shanghai; South China, with centre at Hongkong; Malay Peninsula, with centre at Singapore, and Siam.

Power is to be taken to admit formally any Asiatic-Pacific territory not included in the districts named above when it is deemed advisable. It is proposed to hold the first games in Manila next year and the second series in Tokio in 1915.

The proposed list of events is as follows, and it is noticeable that they are at distances and sports usually named in the American championship list, viz.: 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, one mile, five-mile road race, 120-yard hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles, standing high jump, running high jump, standing broad jump, running broad jump, pole vault, discus, (free style,) and shotput.

Two relay events are also named, these being at 220 yards and 440 yards for each man of a team. A pentathion, consisting of running broad jump, shotput, 220 yards, discus, (free style,) and one-mile run, and the decathlon, 100 yards, running broad jump, shotput, running high jump, 440 yards, 220-yard low hurdles, discus, (free style,) pole vault, hop, step and jump, and one-mile run will also be decided.

In swimming the events will be 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, one mile, 100 yards back stroke, 220 yards breast stroke, 400-yard relay, and plunging for distance. The cycling will consist of a ten-mile road race. There will also be gentlemen's and ladies' singles at lawn tennis, as well as the following games: Basevall, volley ball, (teams of fifteen,) football, (association,) and basket ball.

The clause in relation to those eligible to participate is apparently far reaching, reading as follows: "The Olympic contests will be confined strictly to amateurs. The general definition excludes any person who enters a competition for money, accepts a money prize, sells or pawns his prizes, issues or accepts a challenge for money, accepts a free membership or remission of dues or other reward for becoming or continuing a member of an athletic organization, teaches, trains, or coaches in any athletic sport for money, or enters a competition under a false name. The term money is used in its broadest sense, and includes its equivalent or anything in the nature of a monetary consideration."

Southern Boys Corral Mike Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 15.—Mike Murphy, the University of Pennsylvania's trainer, who had charge of the American athletes in the Olympic games at Stockholm, is regaining his health at Thomasville, near the Florida line. Thomasville people seem proud to have Murphy with them.

"I begin to feel like myself again," Murphy is quoted as saying.

Murphy takes exercise every day, gets out for long walks, and in a few days has promised to address the boys of the town on athletics. He says that as soon as his health permits he will show them how to properly train to develop their strength. He expects to organize the boys into an athletic club.

Three-Cushion Carrom Billiards.

George Moore, the high run record holder at three-cushion carrom billiards will be the opponent to-night of Arthur Davenport of Kansas City in the opening game of a three-game series at Doyle's.

Moore made his high run record of 15, two years ago in a game with Tom Gallagher and in view of this fact the New Yorkers are expecting the victory of the series. Of late the home players have not made a very creditable showing against the other seven clubs, being sixth in the standing, but on the local tables expect to get into the first division before the week ends. After the New York engagement the Kansas City cueists will engage in a triple series with Brooklyn. The standing of the clubs follow:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833	Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Kan. City	9	3	.750	New York	6	9	.400
St. Louis	4	2	.666	Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Chicago	12	6	.666	Boston	2	16	.111

CYCLISTS STRONG AFTER LONG RACE

All Look Fine and Many Add Weight—Kramer Says, "Never Again."

Refreshed by the first full night's sleep that they had enjoyed in a whole week, the twenty-six bicycle riders who remained in the six-day grind at Madison Square Garden up to Saturday were around yesterday, apparently none the worse for their long labors. A bruised or slightly drawn face here and there, or an occasional limp, was the only reminder of the 142 hours of continuous pedaling which drew record-breaking crowds to the Garden all last week.

As has been the case with previous six-day riders, the cyclists either held their own or took on weight. The mechanical work of the bicycle rider exerts less drain on the vitality of the athlete than any other form of exercise, and this fact, coupled with the continual eating of the best of food, helps them to put on weight. That the long grind does not have the same effect as continuous work in other athletics was amply proved on Saturday night, when the six riders, in a tie for first place, covered the final mile at a clip exceeding any speed shown during the week. In other sports the athlete becomes slower as he progresses, but in cycling this condition does not exist—at least in six-day races. Barring accidents the six-day rider can meet all speed requirements for a week and ride as fast in the final mile as in the first. In this year's race the final mile was covered in 2:09 4-5, and the first mile in 2:31.

Of the four riders who left the race before the final day two were around the Garden a few hours after retiring. Neither Lawrence nor Walthour showed the least sign of having been in a race. Magin and Ryan, who were put out by injuries, are both getting along very well. It was said at the Polyclinic Hospital last night that Magin would probably be discharged on Thursday next. Ryan's injury was not as serious as was at first supposed. Instead of sustaining a broken collarbone he suffered a dislocation in his shoulder, and was in the hospital only a few minutes. He returned to the Garden shortly after midnight Friday and witnessed much of the riding on Saturday.

Of the riders who remained in the race up to Saturday, Berthet alone is marked badly. His face is covered with bruises as the result of numerous falls in which he figured, but otherwise he is in fine condition. Moran carries a slight limp as the result of a badly bruised knee, but the other riders show no outward signs of having taken part in the race.

In the matter of injuries this year's race was one of the most noteworthy ever held in the Garden. Only two riders were forced out of the contest, and in neither case was the injury sustained during a big "spill." There was plenty of speed shown, as new records were hung up for ninety-five hours, and there were many exciting sprints, but few of the latter were stopped by such "spills" as have marred many races of the past. The track was much better that in other years, and this had much to do with the high speed and few bad falls. Another noteworthy feature of the 1912 race was that twenty-six of the thirty riders remained in the contest to the final day.

The seven foreign riders who came here to take part in the race spent yesterday at their hotel, and the greater part of the cyclists who make their home in America returned to their homes in Newark. Practically all of them reside near the Velodrome track, where they engage in the weekly races during the Summer.

To-day they will all be back to the Garden to draw the checks for last week's work. Besides the riders will be trainers, cooks, camp attendants, and repair men, all of whom will be paid off by the riders after the management pays the cyclists. About $25,000 will be given out, of which sum $5,100 represents the prize money for which eight riders sprinted on Saturday night, and more than $19,000 will go as bonus money. Each rider is guaranteed a sum ranging from $50 to $275 a day as long as he remains in the race, and all will be paid for the full six days. Walter Rutt and Joe Fogler will draw down the heaviest share of the riders' money, as each will receive $800 for finishing first, besides the bonus, which is far above that figure for each man. Frank Kramer will get only $125 in prize money in addition to his bonus. The Wells-Walker team and the ten riders who left the race before the finish will get no prize money, but all will receive bonuses for six days.

When Frank Kramer got off his wheel at the close of the parade of all nations at the Garden Saturday night, he declared with emphasis "Never again." Asked to explain the statement the sprint champion said that he would never attempt another six-day race. As a sprinter Kramer has ranked supreme for twelve successive years, but he is willing to let the long distance game go to those who like it, and he does not belong to that class. He has received the highest bonus paid to any rider during the past two races, but this will not tempt him again, he says. Kramer has tried the six-day stunt at the Garden three times. In his first, several years ago, he retired early. He finished in the 1911 and 1912 races, but each time his team was lapped before the finish, and he did not have a chance to sprint in the deciding mile.

With few exceptions the riders who competed at the Garden last week will sail to-morrow for Europe to take part in long distance races in Germany and other European countries. Rutt, Brocco, Berthet, Egg, Perchicot, and the Suter brothers will return home at the same time, and all expect to figure in the races abroad. The other riders who will sail are Eddie Root, Jackie Clarke, Paddy Hehir, Joe Fogler, Alf Grenda, Ernie Pye, Fred Hill, Elmer Collins, Gordon Walker, Peter Drobach, and Bobby Walthour. Frank Galvin, who has competed in several six-day races at the Garden, will also be in the party. Charles Turville will accompany Collins and act as his pacemaker. Several of the riders will be accompanied by their wives.

The work of taking down the track at the Garden will be started this morning.

Larchmont Yacht Club Shoot.

Under conditions that were ideal for the sport, the trapshooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club made some good scores yesterday at their regular weekly shoot.

Honors were pretty evenly divided between Ralph L. Spotts, D. F. McMahon, and A. B. Alley, each of whom won two contests. In addition to being "high gun" for the day, with a score of 140 out of the possible 150 in the scratch contest, Spotts also proved the winner of the fifteen-"bird" scratch event. McMahon won both the visitors' trophy and the first take-home trophy, with full scores.

A. B. Alley, in the 100-target handicap match, with a handicap of 25, returned a full score of 100, and he also showed good form in the special trophy match, which he won with a full score of 25. Of the fourteen that shot for the monthly cup, J. Henry did the best work, returning a full score of 25, with a handicap of 3. A. Whiting and four others tied for second place, with 24. J. Batterson was the winner of the ten-"bird" scratch contest, with a full score, and B. M. Higginson won the leg for the Accumulation Cup, also with a full score. There was a second take-home trophy shot for, in which nine men took part, and which was won by T. Lenane, Jr.

O'Sullivan's Fifty-Yard Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—That Horace C. O'Sullivan, a member of Princeton's freshman swimming team, had swum the 50-yard race on Friday night in better time than the intercollegiate record was not known here until to-day. Sullivan covered the distance in 25 4-5 seconds, one-fifth of a second better than the record held by Sherlrock of Pennsylvania.

Through a fault in announcement of the time, the full significance of the race was not generally known.

O'Sullivan's home is in New York City, and he is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Auto and Athletic Clubs Merge.

Members of the Wolverine Automobile Club have hit upon a novel scheme to popularize the organization. At the last annual meeting of the club it was decided to merge with the newly organized Detroit Athletic Club. The merger is welcome, because payments amounting to $90,000 had to be met on the automobile club property by Dec. 1, 1913, and the club funds did not warrant the withdrawal of this sum. Some of the Directors of the auto club opposed the merger because of the possibility of losing the identity of the club through the deal. But it was argued that Detroit could not support two large clubhouses and it was desirable to combine.

CHAMPIONSHIP SOCCER TIE.

St. Georges and New York Celtics Make a Goal Each—Other Matches.

After battling ninety minutes up and down Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in a first division New York State soccer championship contest, the St. George and New York Celtic elevens walked off the field with one goal each to their credit. Line-up:

St. George.	Position.	Celtics.
Jones	Goal	Daily
Napier	Right back	Waters
Milnes	Left back	Dahill
Calderbank	Right half	McKavanaugh
Longhurst	Centre half	O'Hare
Mollineaux	Left half	Glover
Boyle	Outside right	Flatley
Campbell	Inside right	Doyle
Newman	Centre	Phillip
Valentine	Inside left	Skiffinton
Dick	Outside left	Duffy

Goals—Valentine for St. George F. C.; Glover for New York Celtics. Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—W. Broming for St. George, H. Redmond for New York Celtics. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

In a Metropolitan League championship game, contested at Montgomery Park, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, the Hibernian Football Club suffered their fifth straight defeat in the series, this time at the hands of the Fulton Football Club, by 2 goal to 0. The alertness of the Hibernian goal keeper and A. Peebles at right back kept the Fulton score down. In the first half Cobill scored from a good distance out, and in the second period Capt. Jackson sent in a "beauty" which the Hibernian custodian failed to negotiate.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon the Clan McDuffs won their New York State League engagement with the Over-Seas Football Club by 3 goals to 1. Davidson was in fine form for the winners, and annexed two of the points, while Fitzpatrick tallied the other. The lone point of the losers was scored in a scrimmage in front of the Clans' net.

Although the second division New York State League championship game between the German Football Club and the Anglo-Saxon Football Club at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon was concluded thirty minutes before "time," it will go down on the records as a German victory by 3 goals to 1. The trouble started shortly after half time, when the Anglo-Saxon manager, who was refereeing the game by the consent of both Captains, put one of his own men off the field for rough tactics. The game went along smoothly for five minutes, and at that stage the Anglo-Saxons demanded the reinstatement of their teammate. When this was refused they walked off the field in a body. The goal scorers for the winners were A. Van der Weghe, Reichwagen, and C. Meir.

Superior work on the forward line, backed up with a fine defense, resulted in the Clan McDonalds winning their New York State League engagement with the Brooklyn Celtics at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday by 3 goals to 1. The game, which was a much-heralded event, drew about 3,000 spectators, and it was a fast one from start to finish. The goal scorers for the winners were Peters, Burnie, and Wilson, while Campion, who has just returned from Ireland, saved his team from being blanked. Campion signalized his return to the game, and he played excellent throughout.

The prevailing score of 3 goals to 1 yesterday also occurred in the contest between the Columbia Oval F. C. and the St. George United at Macomb's Dam Park. The Columbia contingent were on the long end of the score, the points being registered by Maskell, Myers, and Pierson.

In a first section New York State League game at Yonkers yesterday the Hollywood Inn took the Critchley F. C. of Brooklyn into camp to the tune of 2 goals to 1. The game was a "hummer" from the minute the whistle blew to the call of time.

Because the only ball they had bursted seventeen minutes before the scheduled time, the game between the Eureka and Longfellow elevens at Van Cortlandt yesterday will have to be replayed. The score was a tie—one goal each.

Hungarians Win Again.

At Montgomery Oval, Jersey City, the Hungarian soccer football team continued its winning career yesterday by its defeat of the Washington Club by a score of 3 goal to 1. Hager, Barlow, and Dysen contributed the points for the Hungarians, while Carver was responsible for the solitary goal gained by the home team. It was conceded that the winning club had done remarkably well, as it was without the services of Ecker, its star centre forward.

Corinthians Defeat St. Georges.

The Corinthians defeated the St. Georges in a Metropolitan District Association Football League championship game yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 3 goals to 0. Both teams were blanked in the first half, but a combination of aggressive attack by the forwards and excellent defensive play by the back field netted the Corinthians three tallies in quick succession in the second period. The goals were scored by Donovan, Dundy, and Rosen.

Fordham's Annual Meet.

Fordham University will hold its annual indoor track meet on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Ten events are on the programme, including a number of relay races, chief among which is that to decide the Catholic College championship in the East and another relay to decide the Catholic Prep school championship of the district. Fordham, Georgetown, and Holy Cross have entered teams for the former, while teams for the district championship have been entered from Fordham Prep. Xavier, Brooklyn, Loyola, and St. Peter's. A special 50-yard low hurdle race has been added, in which "Jack" Eller of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and his brother "Bob" of Georgetown, among others, will strive for the world's figures.

Collins Leads Sheridan Harriers.

M. Collins of the Settlement A. C. won the Sheridan A. C. cross-country run yesterday, finishing a few yards ahead of J. Soukup of the College Point Y. M. C. L. Soukup led until about 100 yards from the finish, when Collins went to the front. The order of finish: M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C.; J. Soukup, College Point Y. M. C. L.; L. Schuszler, New York Evening High School; J. Wormke, St. George A. C.; M. Greenberg, E. R. C. 188; H. Young, St. George A. C.; J. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. Lynch, Union Settlement A. C.; B. Lichtman, Clarke House A. A.; O. Cruys, New York Evening High School; A. Knoll, Sheridan A. C.; M. Seinfeld, Sheridan A. C.; M. Siemsen, unattached; D. Politzer, Sheridan A. C.; A. Wilkes, E. R. C. 62.

Bell First in Pennant A. C. Run.

The weekly cross-country run of the Pennant A. C. was won yesterday by O. J. Bell of the Irish-American A. C., who finished some distance ahead of H. D. Gunther of the Bronx Church House. J. Clancy finished close behind Gunther. The order of finish: O. J. Bell, Irish-American A. C.; H. D. Gunther, Bronx Church House; J. Clancy, Dominican Lyceum; E. Orsenigo, unattached; W. Morrison, Mohawk A. C.; H. Crafford, Mohawk A. C.; H. Tliege, Mohawk A. C.; E. Forshay, Mohawk A. C.; E. Kearns, Pennant A. C.; W. Boak, unattached; C. Hurlie, unattached; J. Turley, Pennant A. C.; J. M. Murray, unattached; R. E. Martin, Pennant A. C., and C. Ganter, Newark Y. M. C. A.

Heydet Wins Paulist A. C. Run.

L. Heydet of St. Bartholomew's A. C. finished first in the weekly cross-country run under the auspices of the Paulist A. C. yesterday, covering the course in good time, being credited by the timers with 23:30, which is fast for the course. P. Hulsebach of the Paulist A. C. was close to the leader most of the way and finished only two seconds behind him. The order of finish: L. Heydet, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; P. Hulsebach, Paulist A. C.; E. Reilly, Holy Cross Lyceum; P. Dunn, Paulist A. C.; P. Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum; G. Schmitt, Holy Cross Lyceum; A. Lavin, Paulist A. C.; J. Minogue, Ozanam Association; E. McMahon, Paulist A. C.; E. McGuinnes, Paulist A. C.

Small Field for Monarch Run.

A small field turned out for the weekly road race of the Monarch Social and Athletic Club yesterday. C. McCann of the Morningside A. C. won the event by a good margin from O. Nelson, his clubmate. The order of finish follows: C. McCann, Morningside A. C.; O. Nelson, Morningside A. C.; C. Timmins, Morningside A. C.; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; J. Manning, Morningside A. C.; F. Fleisher, Monarch A. C.; H. Margolis, Monarch A. C.; H. Witowski, Monarch A. C.; W. Fleisher, Monarch A. C., and C. Griswold, Pennant A. C.

No Princeton-Cornell Meet Next Year

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Manager McMillan, of the Tiger track team, made known this evening that Cornell and Princeton will not engage in a dual track competition this Spring as they have been doing for the past seven or eight years. The reason is that Princeton cannot afford to make the long trip to Ithaca, this year. It would be Princeton's turn this Spring to make the trip and the expense was considered to be too much of a drain on the funds of the Athletic Association. The track team has been a losing proposition financially for years and the deficit caused by its maintenance has to be wiped out by drawing on the funds of the two major sports, baseball and football.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY,
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

BELMONT HELPS REMOUNT SITUATION

Chairman of Jockey Club Presents Son of Rock Sand to Government.

Army remounts, a subject which furnished a vast amount of discussion at the sportsmen's dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria last Spring, and which had enthusiastic adherents in Gen. Leonard Wood, August Belmont, and numerous other sportsmen assembled at that time, seemingly has met with fitting response in regard to the request that every means be pursued for the betterment of cavalry mounts for the army.

This became assured when it became known that August Belmont, carrying out his promise made at the dinner, that he would give a number of stallions and Rock Sand colts to the United States Government for breeding purposes, had caused to be shipped from Lexington to the Government farm at Front Royal, Va., as the forerunner of other donations, the brown colt Dandy Rock, by Rock Sand-Donna Mia, the dam of Mizzen.

Dandy Rock was a stable companion of Rock View, and is a compactly built horse, well suited to be bred for cavalry mounts. His sire, Rock Sand, is the triple event winner of the English classics in 1904, which was recently sent back to England after having been purchased by an English syndicate for a sum stated to have been $150,000.

Kin to Dandy Rock have won races in four countries since Rock Sand was quartered at Lexington, the chief among these being Tracery and Rockflint, which made their way in a manner not surprising to close followers of the "sport of Kings."

Octagon, another of Mr. Belmont's stallions quartered at Front Royal, has produced many horses suitable for the use of officers, and it is expected that Dandy Rock will duplicate his successes in that department, as horses of such type are very much needed in view of the story told by one of the speakers at the dinner, which touched on the fact that an officer stationed at one of the Western forts stated that his mount was the true type. Upon the officer's statement being investigated by those desiring to know what manner of horse he had, it developed that he was riding an under-sized broncho which stood exactly 13.2 hands.

In contradistinction to the gift of Dandy Rock to Uncle Sam, it was learned that the French Government has just paid Mr. Belmont $16,000 for the colt Amoureux, by Octagon-Amicitia, out of Fides, by Hastings. Amoureux was exported in utero from this country, and has won numerous races of importance on the French turf.

American followers of matters in connection with the turf and army remounts have commented upon this state of affairs, which shows the French Government willing to pay large amounts for American stallions while the United States Government is said not to be able to afford such necessaries for their officers and the cavalry generally, relying upon the generosity of American breeders.

HARLEM NAVY HANDBALL.

Delegates from Rowing Clubs Organize League and Elect Officers.

Delegates from the Hudson, Nassau, Lone Star, Union, Nonpareil, and Metropolitan Clubs organized the Harlem Navy Handball League for 1913 at the Metropolitan Club yesterday. John O'Regan was elected President, and James A. Francis, Secretary-Treasurer. It is expected that the New Rochelle and Waverley Clubs will be added to the list of contestants before the start of the annual tournament, which is scheduled for Dec. 29. Gold and silver medals will be given to members of the winning and second teams, respectively.

David Brown, Captain of the Atalanta Boat Club, and Secretary of the Middle States Regatta Association, is a strong advocate of the Pelham Bay rowing course. He urges the necessity for concerted action by New York oarsmen looking toward the formation of a plan that will provide a rowing course and boatclub settlement of such character that oarsmen from all parts of the world will be attracted by its advantages. Capt. Brown said yesterday: "With Subway transportation direct to Pelham Bay now assured, Pelham Bay Park will soon be one of the most popular recreation spots in the vicinity of Greater New York, and ideal for water sports. Though the Merchants' Association is waging an effective battle for the purification of New York's navigable waters, it will be several years before any improvement worthy of note can be carried out. In the meantime, the Harlem, Middle States, and National rowing organizations should join in an appeal to the city authorities for the grant of whatever privileges will be necessary."

The following officers of the Friendship Boat Club have been elected to serve during 1913: President, J. M. Farrell; Vice President, H. F. Tiernan; Treasurer, N. R. Dewes; Recording Secretary, J. H. McCollum; Financial Secretary, Curtis Hawes; Captain, A. J. Bunyan; Lieutenant, Harry Mainardy.

Members of the Lone Star Boat Club are interested in the club's handball tournament, which is now in progress. Lilienthal and Tuckerman are leading at present.

Social events scheduled in rowing clubdom include the New Year's Eve reception of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, to be held at the clubhouse; the sixty-fifth annual reception of the Atalanta Boat Club on Feb. 7 at Bretton Hall, and the annual minstrel show of the Friendship Club at Palm Garden on Feb. 1.

Girls Taboo Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 15.—Because of the high physical and nervous tension involved, the young women students at Cornell will not be allowed to play basket ball games with teams from other girl colleges, but must confine their activities to games in their own gymnasium between class, college, and Fraternity teams. Interest in basket ball in the co-eds' dormitory is very active, and a number of the girls were hopeful that games with other girl college teams might be allowed, but the Athletic Council vetoed the plan. Dr. Esther Parker, woman's physician and member of the council, says that possibly excepting rowing, basket ball is the sport that is hardest on women, and she declared that intercollegiate games might cause such a nervous strain as to be injurious to the players.

Long Trip for Walkers' Club.

Paced by James Hocking, the members of the Walkers' Club of America held their weekly walk yesterday. The members were divided into squads, and made the trip from 162d Street and Jerome Avenue to Fort Schuyler and return in good time. The fast squad finished in three and a half hours, and the novice pedestrians required four hours to cover the distance. The course was from 162d Street and Jerome Avenue by way of the Grand Concourse and Eastern Boulevard to Fort Schuyler, and return by the same route. The walk next Sunday will start from St. George, S. I., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Local Y. M. H. A. in the Lead.

The Ninety-second Street Branch of the Y. M. H. A. held its big lead in the Y. M. H. A. basket ball tournament and defeated the Perth Amboy Branch yesterday by a score of 67 to 33. The local branch has not yet been defeated in the tournament. The line-up:

92d Street.	Position.	Perth Amboy.
Rubin, Glasel	Left forward	Miller
Brissel, Ablowich	Right forward	Feldman
Glasel, Rosenfeld	Centre	Schwartz
Taub	Left guard	Sarokin
Keller, Rubin	Right guard	Doris

Goals from field—Rubin, 12; Glasel, 11; Ablowich, 4; Brissel, 1; Taub, 5; Miller, 3; Feldman, 1; Schwartz, 4; Sarokin, 2; Doris, 1. Goals from fouls—Rubin, 1; Schwartz, 11. Referee—Mr. Streusand.

Scores of other games during week: At Bayonne: Brownsville Y. M. H. A., 47; Bayonne Y. M. H. A., 36. At South Brooklyn: South Brooklyn Y. M. H. A., 34; Brownsville, 24. At Bronx: Yonkers Y. M. H. A., 42; Bronx Y. M. H. A., 7. At Mount Vernon: Brownsville Y. M. H. A., 50; Mount Vernon, 8.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Y. M. H. A.	W.	L.	P.C.
Ninety-second Street	6	0	1.000
Brownsville	4	2	.667
Bayonne	3	2	.600
Perth Amboy	4	3	.571
Terrace City (Yonkers)	3	3	.500
South Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Mount Vernon	1	6	.143
Bronx	0	4	.000

RIDING ACADEMY.

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The oldest established, best situated, and most popular academy in the city. Seventh Ave. at 59th Street.

BOUTS AT LOCAL CLUBS.

Dundee-Morgan Contest Thursday Night Heads This Week's Card.

The bout between Johnnie Dundee of this city and Eddie Morgan of England, scheduled for last Thursday night at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club and postponed for one week, will be the feature event on this week's boxing card in New York. Several other clubs will put on their usual weekly shows, and some interesting cards have been arranged, but in no case will the bouts attract the attention of the Dundee-Morgan event.

Morgan has made a fine impression since coming to this country in his bouts with Frankie Burns and Eddie O'Keefe. He has been an insistent challenger of Johnny Kilbane for the featherweight title, and expects to prove his right to battle with the champion by defeating Dundee Thursday night. The latter recently returned from the Coast, where he defeated Frankie Conley in nineteen rounds, and he is now matched up for a bout with Kilbane in March. Dundee is more rugged than the little Briton and carries a much heavier punch, these important requisites making him the favorite over Morgan, whose boxing skill is unquestioned.

Two ten-round bouts will feature the programme arranged for Wednesday night's show at the Fairmont A. C. The main event will bring together "Soldier" Kearns, who has been seen in several New York matches, and George ("One-Round") Davis of Buffalo, who recently stopped Jim Stewart in seven rounds. This bout alone has gained Davis considerable fame, as Stewart has been able to hold his own with numerous heavyweights of note during the past two years. Kearns should prove a good "trial horse" to bring out Davis's real worth, as he is a hard puncher and very game. The semi-final bout will bring together Joe White and Tommy Maloney for ten rounds.

At the Olympic A. C. in Harlem tonight, Young Mike Donovan, son of the old-time boxer, will clash with Young Hickey, the Harlem welterweight. Donovan has won several bouts during the past few months, but he has not fought any opponent of Hickey's ability, and there is much interest in the bout. In the ten-round semi-final Tommy Houck of Philadelphia will clash with "Special Delivery" Hirsch, who is now under the management of Abe Attell.

At the Royale A. C. in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, Young Brown of the east side will oppose Billy Bennett, the Irish lightweight. Tommy Murphy was matched with Brown, but was forced to call off the bout, and Bennett was secured as a substitute. The latter is a big favorite in Brooklyn, where he recently had Jack Britton puzzled for nine rounds, finally being stopped in the tenth.

The usual week-end shows will be put on at the Fairmont A. C. in the Bronx and at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn.

WORLD'S AUTO RECORDS.

Victor Hemery Creates Eleven New Marks at Brooklands Track.

Eleven world's automobile track records were recently established by Victor Hemery in a De Dietrich car at the Brooklands track, near London, England. Hemery started out for the twelve-hour record, but met with engine trouble soon after the sixth hour and was compelled to abandon the attempt. His greatest speed was ninety-eight miles an hour, and he created new figures for each of the six hours he was on the track. He also set new records for 100, 150, 200, 400, and 500 miles, and was only a few seconds outside of C. M. Smith's record for 300 miles. Hemery set up the following marks in his record ride:

One hour—97 miles, 1,037 yards.
Two hours—189 miles, 1,747 yards.
Three hours—284 miles, 817 yards.
Four hours—344 miles, 1,344 yards.
Five hours—422 miles, 1,574 yards.
Six hours—518 miles, 312 yards.
100 miles—1:01:27.69.
150 miles—1:31:52.06.
200 miles—2:05:56.73.
400 miles—4:34:23.87.
500 miles—5:48:38.87.

New Course Record for Porpora.

Tony Porpora of the Mohawk Athletic Club established a new record for the St. Anselm's A. C. course yesterday, when he won the weekly road race in 28:55, clipping twelve seconds off the best previous time made over the course. Porpora led the entire distance, approximately five and one-half miles. About one hundred yards from the finish W. Galvin, unattached challenged the leader, but failed in the final sprint and finished second. James Flatley of the home club was a good third. The order of finish:

T. Porpora, Mohawk A. C.; W. Galvin, unattached; W. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.; P. Kealing, Irish-American A. C.; C. Green, Mohawk A. C.; H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C.; T. Robertson, unattached; F. Wheeler, Glencoe A. C.; T. McCormick, Xavier A. A.; R. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.; R. Christ, Oakdale A. C.; C. Hartman, Oakdale A. C.; J. Cleary, Oakdale A. C.; W. Newmann, unattached; H. Newbold, unattached; E. Hambrook, Bronx Church; W. Monahan, St. Anselm's A. C.; G. Deltman, St. Anselm's A. C., and J. Armstrong, unattached.

Schreiber Favors Racing Commission.

Barney Schreiber, the horseman, is trying to revive the racing game in Missouri. He was recently in Kansas City visiting horsemen and talking to a number of members of the Legislature about the prospects of a bill to restore racing in Missouri. Mr. Schreiber does not expect a revival of the sport under the old conditions, but advocates a racing commission and regulated in such a manner to overcome all objections. It is known that a number of St. Louis legislators favor the plan.

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We have a number of 1911-12 new and slightly used automobiles that we can dispose of on monthly payments. A few of our bargains: 1909 Hotchkiss, 7-passenger, $600; 1910 Peerless, 7-passenger, $1,000; 1910 Locomobile limousine, like new, $1,600; 1912 Chalmers, two bodies, $1,100.
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Packard, 1908 "30," 1910 "30," and 1912 "18," touring cars for sale; also 1910 "30" Rambler touring car; all in good condition; fully equipped and at reasonable prices. See or write C. E. Holzkamp, 360 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Packard 1910, 30 H. P. runabout; Continental rims; two extra tires, top, windshield, electric lights, clock, Klaxon speedometer; A1 mechanical condition; bargain, $1,600; no dealers; demonstration by appointment. Box X 169 Times.

Lexington, 1911, 40 H. P., 2-passenger roadster, extra tire, 2 tubes, top, Meteor starter, gas tank; completely overhauled, A1 condition; cost $1,775; will sell $700. J. P. Cahoon, 245 West 47th St., New York. Tel. 4329 Bryant.

Landaulet body, by Brewster, brand new condition; fit Packard, Pierce, Renault, any standard chassis; real snap, $750. Simmons, 21 West 62d St.

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A few slightly used Reos, 1910, '11, and '12 models; $350 to $750.
Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Taxicabs, Ford Model T, 1910; in good running order; to close out at your own price. R. W. Doherty, 1,673 Broadway.

Packard Landaulet car, for sale or to let; beautiful car. Whitehorn, 122 West 54th. Columbus—6840.

To Rent—Packard landaulet; hour, day, week, month; owner drives. Brothwell, 'phone 470 Columbus.

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Packard limousine, hour, week, month; special rates shopping, calling, theatre. Moroney, 'phone 7261 Columbus.

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Cadillac, 1911, toy tonneau, equipped like new; bargain; $750. Premier Co., 19 West 62d.

Must sell my Reo the Fifth immediately; fully equipped. A. Froehlich, 507 West 113th.

Buick toy tonneau, fully equipped; taken in exchange; $375. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo, 1912, centre control, fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo, 1911, roadster, fully equipped; $500. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1912.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

The Democrats have a strong position in this State, which they have won largely through the deep rift in the Republican ranks. There is among some of the leaders a tendency to try to confirm this position by measures that will appeal to the radical or "Progressive" sentiment which has split the Opposition. So far as the appeal is made to the sincere Progressives, who desire a real reform of our politics and a real strengthening of the control of public affairs by deliberate public opinion, more free from the dictation or the manipulation of professional politicians, it is sound and needed. But the line of discrimination between effective and sham, or illusory, reform should be clearly drawn and closely followed.

The one fact that stands out in the situation is the utter impossibility of any extended change for the better so long as nine-tenths of the voting at our elections is done, and must be done, blindly. While this remains true, the direct primary, the initiative, and the referendum—we decline to consider the recall as a reform at all—are worse than useless. Whatever good there might be in them is nullified by the physical and mental impossibility of getting, under our present system, an honest, telling expression of a reasoned decision by the voters. They are, as we say, worse than useless because they increase the number and confuse the process of elections, and must, in the long run, give the professional politicians a stronger hold on the management of public affairs than they have had in the past. They may have a deceptive success while they are new and public attention and interest are concentrated upon them, but when these die out the grip of the politicians will be found tighter and more strangling than ever. We have no doubt that with time, discussion, and the study of experiments elsewhere this will be plain to the honest and sober progressives. If they are to be won, it must be by another appeal based on facts as they are and promising the substance, not the mere show, of reform.

This the Democrats are in a position to make, though it will require a good deal of courage and uncommon sense to make it. Happily the leader of the party in the State, the newly elected Governor, has shown in other fields that he has a liberal share of these qualities, along with an honorable ambition to secure the confidence of the people. He can do much if he takes the right line. The right line is in the direction of simplifying elections. The most convenient name for the policy needed is "The Short Ballot." This must be taken, however, in a fuller sense than is usually implied. It involves, first, appointment instead of election to all offices that can rightly be filled by appointment. How very large the number of these is is clearly shown in the operation of the United States Government, where only the President and Congress are elected. Second, the offices to be filled by election should not only be reduced to the lowest number, but as few of them as is practicable should be filled at any one election, so that the choice of the voter should be simple, and his mind concentrated upon it. A striking example of this is shown in British elections, when the voter chooses between the candidates for one national office only—a member of Parliament—and for one municipal officer, a member of the Council for his ward.

No such complete simplification is possible by legislation in this State without Constitutional amendment. But much can be done. So far as the State officers are concerned, a declaration of policy by the Legislature—by the Democratic majority and by as many Republicans as would join in it—would influence the Constitutional changes that must soon be made.

The cities, towns, and villages are completely, and the counties largely, within the direct jurisdiction of the Legislature. In these important work can be done. It would be foolish, of course, to enact sweeping changes, but the principle of simplification could with entire safety be applied in many cases of minor offices; experiments could be authorized in some more important cases, and provision could be made for a thorough inquiry with an authoritative report. The needful thing is that the majority in the Legislature, under the guidance and with the cordial support of the Governor, should commit the party clearly to the ground principle of simplifying elections and thus conferring real freedom and power upon the voters. That is the plain path to genuine and effective, sound and progressive, democracy. If this principle can be applied, the voters can deal intelligently and practically with any measures that may be proposed to them. Without this they are miserably and needlessly crippled.

FIGHTING FOR PEACE.

The peace negotiations between Turkey and her wonderfully, yet only partly, victorious foes begin in London today under the watchful eyes of the Ambassadors of the six great Powers, and, what is of even greater importance, perhaps, within easy reach of the British Foreign Minister, Sir EDWARD GREY. This statesman admittedly holds a strong, possibly a commanding, position among those who will ultimately decide the outcome of the immediate and remoter negotiations. It is not yet an assured position, but it has been won by infinite patience, tact, and, so far as can be judged, sincerity and candor. It has been won, too, in the face of bitter and extreme opposition in his own country and in his own party. Should success follow, Sir EDWARD will take a high rank in the long roll of distinguished British diplomatists.

Meanwhile the delegates are naturally very firm in their professions of confidence that peace will be reached on the terms they respectively propose, though as between the opposing parties these claims seem quite irreconcilable. This is the time-honored practice of manoeuvring for position. What really shall happen in the noble gallery of St. James's beneath the portrait of "Edward the Peacemaker" is likely to depend ultimately on what the Powers may determine. Sir EDWARD GREY'S severest trial is yet to come.

DEATH OF AMBASSADOR REID.

Fortunate in a very high degree, far above the lot of most men, was the life of WHITELAW REID. It was the life of his desire, his ideal, the career he would have shaped for himself had he had free choice and full control. Opportunity seemed to attend at his door, and her summonses were heeded. The tasks that befell him were altogether to his liking; tasks he was well fitted to perform, and not only that, but tasks he enjoyed, in which he felt a vital interest, and of which men could say when achieved that they were well done. Few, indeed, are the men who find their sojourn on earth so replete with the satisfaction of things accomplished and enjoyed.

At his death Mr. REID had just passed the age of 75, and for more than fifty years he had lived in intimate and often influential relation with public affairs. While still very young he found employment upon local newspapers in Ohio, afterward as war correspondent, then as correspondent at Washington, and as committee clerk and librarian of the House; then for many years as an editorial writer, managing editor and editor of The New York Tribune, until in the late 80's he entered upon his long and distinguished diplomatic career—as Minister to France, Peace Commissioner for the negotiation of the treaty with Spain, twice sent upon a special mission to England as the representative of this Government at the jubilee of Queen Victoria and the coronation of King EDWARD, and as the crown of this long service appointed by Mr. ROOSEVELT in 1905 as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. All his life Mr. REID was very much at the centre of things. As a journalist he was personally active in politics, notably in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872, and he was his party's candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1892. His first political service was in the Frémont campaign of 1856, when he made public speeches in Ohio. Inasmuch as Mr. REID'S service with his party began with its birth and ended with his own death in the year when the ravages of Mr. ROOSEVELT have brought the party, as some view the matter, to its destruction and death, one may recall the premature assumption of EDWARD A. FREEMAN'S famous title, adopted but afterward modified, "History of Federal Government from the Foundation of the Achaian League to the Disruption of the United States." Current prophecy in respect to the Republican Party may prove to be as untrue as that of Mr. FREEMAN.

Mr. REID'S career as a journalist, notable as it was, has naturally been overshadowed by his later and more conspicuous services in public life. He had for the newspaper calling the essential gift and equipment of a mind habitually interested in everything that is going on. It cannot be said that he was an editor of the creative type, like Mr. GREELEY, with whom he was associated, much less like Mr. PULITZER. His tastes and inclinations, indeed, led him away from the type of journalism of which Mr. PULITZER was the exemplar. Working with the men of note and distinction whom Mr. GREELEY had gathered about him, men like BAYARD TAYLOR, JOHN HAY, HASSARD, RIPLEY, and with Paris correspondence from the pen of the brilliant HOUSSAYE, Mr. REID made The Tribune in the years immediately succeeding Mr. GREELEY'S death a fine example of journalism of a high class. It may be doubted whether he would have been content to pass his life in performance of the daily tasks of a newspaper office. With his marriage and the great change in his fortunes came opportunities of a different kind. He found great enjoyment in society and in travel. Very likely the drudgery of the newspaper had grown irksome to him when the call came which summoned him to public duties. He had declined diplomatic appointments under two Administrations, that of Mr. HAYES and that of his successor. He accepted the appointment to France, offered by Mr. HARRISON. Thereafter to the close of his life Mr. REID was for a great part of the time in the Diplomatic Service. He enjoyed it. He had keen pleasure in his association with men of note and prominence, and his social gifts and his wealth enabled him to bear his part in that life with grace and distinction. In particular he enjoyed the opportunities of his life as American Ambassador at London. The criticism has been heard in this country that the hospitality he dispensed at Dorchester House and the noble ducal estate at Wrest Park was somewhat too sumptuous.

Certainly it was quite beyond the means of most Ambassadors under appointment from our Government. But social entertainment, given or received, was by no means the whole of Mr. REID'S career in London. His interests were broader. He was honored with frequent invitations to deliver addresses upon occasions of ceremony at universities or upon the anniversaries of men of letters whom England honors, and these duties he performed, as they have been performed by our other diplomatic representatives in London, in a manner to win the approval and applause of the English public. His latest address, that upon THOMAS JEFFERSON, at the University College of Wales on Oct. 31, has been the occasion of some unfavorable comment in this country. But Mr. REID simply painted JEFFERSON as he was, paying high tribute, full tribute, to his greatness, and merely noting as a faithful biographer some of those inconsistencies of JEFFERSON'S career which were the outcome of the political poses he assumed. For JEFFERSON was at times a great poser, and the practice has not by any means become obsolete. We have in our own day the example of our Tillmans, our "Joe" Cannons, our Bryans, and our Roosevelts. The sum total of the impression given by the address was that JEFFERSON was a very great man with the defects of his qualities.

It was a long life that ended yesterday, it was a full life, a life of achievements and honors, of opportunities proffered and availed of, of ambitions satisfied, a life whose rewards might well content any man of gifts who aspired to it.

"THE BOSTON BEER PARTY."

Representative CURLEY of Massachusetts is to be congratulated upon his vigorous opposition to the Burnett Literacy Test bill, so far as his opposition is effective. The argument that illiteracy should not be a bar to immigration is sound. Many immigrants who can neither read nor write have in them, nevertheless, the making of good citizens. Illiteracy is not necessarily associated with criminal instincts, insobriety, or chronic disease. On the other hand an immigrant who can read and write may have defects which make his exclusion desirable. When Mr. CURLEY remarked that the ancestors of many members of Congress would have been refused admission to this country if the Burnett test had been applied at the beginning of the Government, he hit the nail on the head.

But why did he go further and sully the fame of New England? He declared that the scheme of the "Boston tea party" was concocted not in the Old South Church, but "in JOHN DUGAN'S saloon in Corn Lane," (it would have been nicer to say Dugan's Tavern,) and that, if it were properly characterized, it would be called the "Boston beer party." This is cruel, and the most authentic records do not support the assertion. The Dartmouth, with its load of "that worst of plagues, the detested tea," dropped anchor in Boston Harbor Nov. 28, 1773. A meeting was held in Faneuil Hall Nov. 29, which, because of the huge crowd, was transferred to the Old South Church, and the return of the tea to England in the original packages within twenty days was demanded. A crowded meeting was held in the Old South Church Dec. 14, and at the meeting of Dec. 16 (to-day is the glorious anniversary) the veracious chronicles estimated the attendance at 7,000. From that meeting forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, rushed down Milk Street to Griffin's Wharf, boarded the Dartmouth and emptied the detestable contents of 342 tea chests into the waters of the bay.

To be sure, really authentic history is sparing of the details of the incident. Whether the "Mohawks" painted their faces in the church or went to the meeting in their savage disguises we do not know. There have been conflicting and unverified tales. If they assembled in Mr. DUGAN'S café, however, to put on their red paint and feathers privately it is still not fair to call them a "beer party." Beer—not the wine of the country. Strong ale the New Englanders may have dallied with, and Madeira they did not despise. Gin and tansy, a mixture they disliked very much, they took of a morning for the good of their stomachs. But, like Elder Stiggins, if they had a favorite vanity, it was Medford rum. That was the wine of the country. If the Mohawks fortified their spirits, it was not with beer. But this is not history. It is gossip inspired by malice. We are surprised that Representative CURLEY should permit himself to give it credence.

THE TOWN IS NOT BETTER.

The old gentleman (so he terms himself, though, as he is still in the seventies, he has not passed his prime) who narrated to a TIMES reporter his experiences thirty-odd years ago in a New York which he considers much worse than the metropolis of to-day forgets that times have changed, and manners, too. The New York of the seventies was full of obvious, gaudy, and flaunting vice. The New York of the sixties, with its dives along Broadway, was even worse in this respect. But the actual moral condition of this city in 1912 is worse than it has been in any year of its history, worse because the decent citizens, after all the information they have received, all the warning that has been given to them, seem to be as unwilling, or as unable, as they ever were to take action in defense of their homes and the repute of their city.

Vice is hidden now where formerly it was flaunted. But there is more of it, it is spread over larger territory, it is harder to combat. There are few noted and picturesque criminals in the public gaze. There are many more thugs, burglars, pickpockets, cutthroats for the police to deal with. The dives of HARRY HILL, MCGLORY, and their contemporaries were a disgrace to the younger city, but their enticements were few. They were ugly, and their influence was restricted. The agencies of vice work secretly and silently now and do their destructive work more surely.

New York was a less sightly and a dirtier city thirty, forty, and fifty years ago. The paving was poor, the lighting less effective, the means of transportation were archaic, the sanitary precautions primitive. In none of these things, however, have we reached perfection, with all the billions we have spent, while practical measures to check the growth of vice and crime have been shamefully neglected. Let us not felicitate ourselves on our superiority. There is a great deal of hard work to be done, to which men and women must freely give their lives, before the conditions of New York life can be radically and permanently improved.

SHACKLING CUNNING.

The interview with Assistant District Attorney JOHN KIRKLAND CLARK, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, went far to answer the surprised question asked by pretty nearly everybody: "How could "HYDE have been successfully tried "and convicted?" BECKER'S was a crime of violence, startlingly overt and defiant. HYDE'S operations were civilized and subtle. The public entertained no doubt of his guilt, but the public had also become accustomed to seeing such men escape. Indeed, public opinion once apparently condoned their acts, as Mr. CLARK observes:

> Thirty years ago HYDE'S action would have been regarded with indifference. Twenty years ago it would have aroused some criticism. Ten years ago it might have met with general condemnation, but it is highly doubtful if at any time in the past his conviction would have been really possible.

Mr. STANCHFIELD, HYDE'S counsel, actually cited a hypothetical case of indirect bribery in defense of his client, and stood aghast when it was taken by the prosecuting attorney and the public as a plea not of exculpation, but of guilt. The public never really condoned such acts. It has simply been made acquainted with the criminal motives back of obscure doings which it formerly regarded with indifference. The instruments of the law have been tempered and sharpened to penetrate these actions and to lay them bare to the gaze of everybody. In this work a new class of prosecutors is achieving distinction, men who, like Mr. CLARK, are trained in modern business methods.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Facts, Not Motives, Important.

Senator WAGNER wastes his time in denying that political motives prompted him and the other members of his committee in making the report they did upon the fruit and vegetable canneries of this State. Their motives, whether high or low, are of little or no concern to the general public. The one important question is whether the report is true or false.

If the Senator has his facts right—if he has not for any reason allowed exaggeration to creep into them—if he has not made the mistake of accusing, explicitly or by implication, the canners as a class of social and economic crimes of which only a few of them are guilty—then he need have no fear of anything that may be said about his motives. Indeed, if he be sure that his report can stand the other test, nobody of any consequence will complain about such political advantage as he and his associates may derive from it, for they will have served their party and themselves by serving the public, and of that they can be proud, not ashamed.

There seems to be no real doubt as to the existence of grave abuses in the canning industry. That children and women are permitted or compelled to work harder and longer than they ought is practically admitted by the committee's critics, but they plead, some necessity and some extenuating circumstances, and neither convincingly. The American Grocer, which speaks as organ of the trade, talks about the "libels" of which it has been the victim, but its contention, in substance, is that the many properly conducted canneries are suffering for the sins of the comparatively few where the horrors described by the investigators are to be found.

It would, perhaps, have been well for the committee to separate the innocent from the guilty, but it also would have been well if the virtuous canners for whom the heart of The American Grocer bleeds so abundantly had cordially assisted the investigation and supplied it with information. In that case, too, there might have been some questioning of motives, but clear consciences wouldn't have minded that.

It is the very worst of arguments to say that laws to prevent wrecking the lives of women and children will drive this great industry from the State and close a great market for the growers of fruits and vegetables. There are few places now, and soon will be none, where ruthless exploiters of helpless humanity can go and be safe from what they call persecution. Great industries are not injured in any such way.

Gubernatorial Propriety Illustrated.

Gov. WEST of Oregon takes the distinctly modern view of capital punishment, and opposes it as both barbarous and useless. It certainly is barbarous—at least in the sense that all primitive peoples have kept the hangman and the headsman busy, but none of them, one notices, ever failed to view both of those officials with a mingling of hatred and horror, a fact which provides a significant commentary on the assumption that the service they performed was beneficial to society.

As to the uselessness of capital punishment, that is still an open question, with an obvious tendency everywhere toward the abolition of this penalty. We know that the gallows and the electric chair do not prevent the commission of murder entirely, and we are not sure, though most of us incline to the belief, that fear of death keeps some who are murderers in their hearts from becoming murderers in fact.

Gov. WEST has, of course, a right to his opinion of capital punishment, and he is to be commended because, unlike some other Governors, he does not think that disapproval of the law as he finds it justifies him in refusing to execute it. Governors are not intrusted with the power of pardon for that purpose, but in order that in case of real need they may remedy the law's defects as applied to individuals.

The people of Oregon refused to take the death penalty out of their code, and therefore Gov. WEST, though he hates it and says so with vigor, permitted the legal killing of four men whom he would have liked to save, and would have saved if there had been any excuse for doing it other than his own feeling that capital punishment is wrong. The responsibility was on the voters of Oregon and with entire propriety he let it remain there.

592 WORDS A MINUTE.

Court Reporter Is Skeptical of Machine's Rivaling Shorthand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 5th inst. contained an article concerning an alleged new machine, called the "stenotype," for which the promoters make the extravagant claim that at a recent test in this city two operators, who might be styled novices, wrote 592 words in one minute.

As this is a matter which concerns many readers of THE TIMES, it occurs to the writer that an expression of opinion on the subject by a court reporter of long experience, who is qualified to discuss it, will be of general public interest.

In the first place, at the so-called "competition," the opponents of the machine were two young girls from The Outlook offices, who admittedly were not skilled reporters, and it cannot be claimed that their training and occupation entitle them to be classed as experts.

From the account it would appear that the best actual showing made by the operators of the machine was writing from dictation 180 words in 59 seconds, which falls considerably short of the demands made upon a court reporter in the ordinary course of his duties.

Regarding the 592 words claimed to have been written in one minute upon the machine, the statement is absurd on its face. It is a physical impossibility for any human being to utter, distinctly, many more than 300 words per minute; and, furthermore, writing and rewriting a particular sentence which has been practiced and committed to memory means absolutely nothing. Indeed, the repetition of a sentence, no matter how long, can be clearly indicated by one character in shorthand, and if speed developed on this basis were accepted as a test it could be justly claimed that the present systems of shorthand are capable of recording thousands of words per minute.

I wish to state that there has been on the market, and in use throughout the country, as well as in this city, for over twenty years, a little machine called the stenograph, with which court proceedings and reporting of every character are successfully recorded.

In the opinion of the writer, a mechanical device of the kind in question cannot compete with the shorthand writer. And even if it could, nothing is gained by the substitution, for the work of reporting court proceedings, conventions, &c., would require an experienced and skilled operator just the same.

The wildest dream of the visionary is a machine that will at once record and transcribe speech in final form. The man who could invent such a machine would be indeed a genius, but the present invention would seem to possess no economic value. REPORTER.

New York, Dec. 12, 1912.

Evasive Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Women suffragists have a consistently feminine way of evading the point at issue, of squirming around a corner into a field of vague insinuation, or ungrounded assertion, where they revel in glee over having worsted the adversary.

Wenona Marlin is one of these offenders in her recent letter to THE TIMES. May an "anti" ask her one direct and pertinent question? How does it happen that women—young women—who would with the ballot bring into legislative activity men who would obtain for them "living conditions, proper sanitary conditions, fire escapes, three meals a day, and other much-needed luxuries in the workingwoman's world"—how does it happen that these women, having such superior political acumen, should have so little matrimonial acumen that they will link themselves and all their noble family aspirations for life with men who are capable of "voting to keep in power the men who aid and abet the crimes of murder, adultery, and robbery?" Strange, isn't it? AN ANTI.

New Canaan, Conn., Dec. 13, 1912.

A Feminine Mystery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES be kind enough to inform me—and I fancy many others like me—why does a woman sit down on the floor to put on her stockings? The only woman I can ask does not seem to be able to give a coherent reply. MARRIED MAN.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1912.

Short Enlistments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding Major Gen. Wood's letter in this morning's TIMES, his plan is ideal. There are thousands of young men anxious for a certain amount of military training, but who are reluctant to enlist for a period of three or four years. ONE OF THEM.

New York, Dec. 10, 1912.

Quality and Quantity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it the quantity or the quality of news that makes a newspaper worth buying and reading?

Brooklyn, Dec. 13, 1912. INQUIRER.

THE PUJO INQUIRY.

A Spectator Fears That the Full Facts Are Not Being Brought Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interesting psychological phenomenon is being presented to the public in the conduct of the Congressional Committee just now engaged in Washington in the so-called money trust investigation under the leadership of Mr. Pujo. A spectator of perhaps average intelligence, who attended a number of sessions and heard the testimony of Mr. Frew, Mr. Sturgis, and many other experts in finance and business, formed impressions, which may seem to be representative.

It would appear reasonable that the object of such a serious inquiry would be to obtain a full, free, and fair discussion of the facts in respect to the general conduct of a business affecting the entire Nation, but if such a desire was originally intended by the resolution and appointment of the committee, it seems to be forgotten or neutralized greatly by the manner in which the investigation is actually made.

The eminent lawyer who supposedly represents the wills of the gentlemen composing the committee apparently desires each witness to contribute color to a picture of which he is the artist and designer. American citizens have been summoned to the witness chair whose prominence in their callings demands the highest respect for their opinions, but to the observer of the inquiry, and even to one who may read the printed record, it might appear that they themselves were defendants in a civil or even a criminal action, and prejudged guilty of acts detrimental to the welfare of the State, without the benefit of explanation.

The counsel of the committee, who is the sole examiner, has sought to draw out such facts as seem to prove a case already outlined in his own mind, but not disclosed except by innuendo, or has insisted upon a categorical yes or no to questions which though applying to the object of the search are apparently intended to bring out replies unfavorable to the investigated interests. Yet the gentlemen who appear to enlighten the committee upon subjects of which its members are supposed to be ignorant—else the inquiry would not be necessary—are themselves the natural champions of their business, and best enabled to throw light upon the case, and should be given complete freedom of expression.

Instead of giving a witness the privilege of stating the full facts from his close experience of the situations involved in the discussions, and following such a statement by as searching a cross-examination as may be necessary to emphasize the facts and to bring out the whole truth, the very opposite course seems to be taken by the astute examiner, whose own purpose still remains an enigma to the witness, or, as has been said, is revealed only by satire.

The examination of Mr. Frew illustrates this. Perhaps no one is better qualified to enlighten the committee upon the intricate financial problems brought up. But he was allowed to give his testimony only subject to the arbitrary course laid down by the questioner. Mr. Sturgis, formerly a President of the New York Stock Exchange, and for many years associated with it in the conduct of its affairs, and certainly an expert whose testimony might have been of the highest importance if given without apparent qualification and distortion by the examiner, was restricted in his replies.

While this criticism does not appear to be so necessary in the examination of the money brokers who were permitted to state more freely their important part in the distribution of loans for the carrying on of great business, yet even in their case the object of the investigation would undoubtedly have been met more completely if they could have spoken with fullness.

During the sessions when this observer carefully followed the inquiry not once did the Chairman or any member of the committee ask a question or pass upon what was said by the witnesses or counsel, but, willingly or otherwise, were apparently under the spell of the latter's domination.

If evils in the financial world are to be corrected by new laws to be proposed by this committee, the entire community of business is interested in a development of the whole facts which shall lead to such beneficent action; but if, on the other hand, only a part of the truth is exposed by the present search, the result will be contrary to that which is desired. A SPECTATOR.

New York, Dec. 14, 1912.

A CHANCE FOR 3,000 GIRLS.

Students of Costume Designing May Compete in Times Contest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are about 3,000 girls studying costume designing in the public High Schools and art classes throughout America. For the most part these girls are earnest in their endeavor to become successful in a line of work especially feminine, much neglected, and which offers today a wonderfully productive field for women. But what are we making of these girls? Copyists, pure and simple. "Copycats" as one High School Principal recently confessed to me. This will be denied by art instructors, but go into any one of these classes and the number of French fashion periodicals in the classroom tells the story. They are rarely told to design of their own initiative. And suppose they were? When they go out into the business world to practice their art, it is the same story all over again—they are told to copy or adapt some French fashion design. In short, here are thousands of young girls, with minds fresh and alert, ready to create, eager to do so, and instead of the chance being given them to be original, we discourage and throttle originality and set them to copying.

To my mind this is nothing short of being criminal, and your advocacy of American designs in clothes is, therefore, most timely, much needed and the first sign on the horizon for one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the students in our costume-designing classes. It is a chance for our American girls to be American, to contribute of their gifts to building up our American idea. You are right when, in your comment, you maintain for the American girl that she has "the gift" to originate fashion designs. She has. All she wants is the chance. And, at last, it looks as if you were going to give it to her.

AN AMERICAN BELIEVER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1912.

Winter Vacations Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES'S article urging Winter vacations and outdoor pastimes. Too few of us realize the great benefits derived from outdoor sports in a cold Winter climate. Who does not know the wonderful condition of mind and body after a few hours spent in skating, sleighing, sledding or a brisk jaunt? With clear brain and accelerated blood, who does not feel a new being and fit?

By all means, let us have Saratoga, or its kind, for we need the joy and benefit of the week or week-end vacation for shunting anaemia and brainfag. With its carnival of skating, curling, hockey, &c., let us Marathon the microbe and rejuvenate.

GRACE W. BEALL.

New York, Dec. 9, 1912.

Another Tonsorial Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in THE TIMES the letter of Johnson Jones's "tonsorial troubles" amused and interested me. It is amusing that Mr. Jones should write of such a thing, but what he states is a fact, and I, like himself, have been troubled by the same tendency in barbers. My wife scolds me about every time I get my hair cut, saying it is far too short, and that when I return from the barber I look like a prizefighter, convict, or some such character.

I never sit in the barber's chair that I do not admonish him not to cut my hair short, but "only trim it a little," telling him that I wish to wear it long. But invariably it is cut so much that I am again in disgrace with my family. NOT JOHNSON JONES.

New York, Dec. 9, 1912.

Dating by Numerals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES headed "12-12-12" suggests the fact that there is a difference between us Americans and "all nations," which perhaps should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for adjustment. The practice in Europe is to write dates when numerals are used in the order of day, month, and year. For example, 4-11-44 will mean on the other continent the 4th of November, 1944, and not the 11th of April, 1944. This seems to be the natural order, and were it universal would avoid ambiguity and confusion.

Some, myself included, when dating by numerals use Roman letters for the month, and I accordingly date this communication 12, xii., 12. AUSTIN SCOTT.

New York, Dec. 12, 1912.

SECRET FEE-SPLITTING

Is the Wrong Way of Rightly Rewarding Physicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago a physician brought a patient to my office for a consultation and made no charge. Shortly afterward another little patient of his developed an abscess in the ear, and it was necessary for us to cross the city at 4 o'clock in the morning. Would it be fair for me to receive the usual consultant's fee, and for him to charge nothing for his services? Any man of business would put an exaggerated price on his services at that time in the morning; but the physician, used to the vagaries of illness and the caprices of human nature, must not consider his sleep, his health, or his wealth.

Every service that is done for nothing, to patients who can afford to pay something, is valued accordingly.

A crusade against "fee-splitting" has been waged before medical societies throughout the country for the past five years, and condemnation of such transactions has been universal. The New York Academy of Medicine within the past year has passed a rule to the effect that any Fellow found guilty of fee-splitting shall be expelled. The Buffalo Academy has also been active in discrediting men who indulge in such practices.

The principle of the division of fees between physician and surgeon, between specialist and family doctor, is a bad one, and is founded on the fact, wrongly construed, that the surgeon is paid proportionately too much, the physician proportionately too little. To a certain extent this is true, and I am in hopes that in the course of time some means will be adopted, particularly in operative cases, whereby the physician who spends as much time on the case as the surgeon will receive his just due. Although I am decidedly against division of fees on principle, (for reasons I shall explain,) yet I would be in favor of a rule being passed by a local society, such as the County Medical Society, allowing the surgeon to recompense the physician by giving him a stated percentage of the fee, *with the knowledge of the patient.*

The evils of fee-splitting may be twofold: First, a larger fee may be charged by the surgeon in order to make up for what he has to give away; second, there may be a temptation on the part of the physician to send the case to the man who will give him the greatest rakeoff. I say "may" instead of "is" because I doubt very much whether either of these two things happens in many cases.

I am glad to say that the majority of physicians are honest men, and practice medicine as honestly as they know how. They act according to their "lights," and there are many arguments that honest men give in defense of fee-splitting.

The relation of consultant or operative surgeon to the physician should be likened to the attorney and his consultant, (or counselor.) Among lawyers it is not unusual to call in a consultant *with the knowledge* of the client, who pays both legal advisers. Such a procedure is so customary that there is never any question about fee. The client knows he has to pay both men, and, therefore, there is no question about it. So it should be, (and will be,) with surgeon and physician.

It is easy for the fee-splitting surgeon to argue in his own behalf, and I admit there is some justification from the way he puts it. The general practitioner is underpaid, and he wishes to do the right thing by him. A medical man, after long years of training, is asked to keep up an expensive establishment, must invest in countless pieces of apparatus and must have the outward semblance of a man of means; and yet the public will not pay fees any higher than they did twenty years ago. It is dreadfully wrong. Physicians have literally "cut off their noses" by fostering the advance of preventive medicine, by eliminating contagious and infectious diseases, by educating the public in individual psychotherapy; yet they do not complain that the field of medicine is narrowed, but they do complain that they are not properly compensated for the little work they do.

The majority of physicians, at heart, are humanitarians. They work for all the people, rich and poor alike. They do not expect the same fee from each patient; nor do they ask it. They do not attempt to exact the "pound of flesh," but they do demand a just recompense. Over half their time is spent in charity work, and the rich should be willing to pay in some measure, at least, for this charity. A two-dollar fee charged to a patient making $18 a week is a fair fee; but a two-dollar fee charged to a millionaire is absurd.

A proper understanding between physician and patient can only be brought about by a more open attitude of one toward the other, by the understanding that the physician has the welfare of his patient at heart primarily, by the understanding that the physician has to be somewhat of a business man if he wishes to be a success in his profession.

HAROLD HAYS.

New York, Dec. 14, 1912.

CRUEL UNCLE SAM

Works an Old, Unfit White Horse in the Postal Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it seems to me, the United States Government in its paternal concern for the moral welfare of its people should show something as an earnest of its apparently broad beneficent intent toward the living creatures it employs—by which I mean animals as well as men.

The particular creature I have in mind at the moment is an old white horse that I saw to-day in Pine Street, backed up to the rear entrance to the Wall Street Branch Post Office. That this old white horse was a unit of our vast and important mailing service was testified to by the red, white, and blue, and other insignia of the wagon to which he was attached in bondage.

Suffice it to say that a licensed vendor could use this poor old white horse only in fear of arrest. Why, then, should our great Government, our all-pervading, carefully constituted regulator of National morals, our synonym of rectitude, use even a poor old white horse in a way that would fetch the blush of shame to the countenance of any other civilized nation on the surface of God's green earth?

If this be an example of the contract system, so much the worse for the system; so much the worse for the enlightened Nation that employs it. J. W. H.

New York, Dec. 12, 1912.

THE COLLECTOR.

I bought a scarab on the Nile
And brought it home to Hetty, but
I learned the trinket had been made
Right here in old Connecticut.
The rug with mellow reds and blues
O'er which I felt so proud and perky,
Alas! upon a Yonkers loom
Was woven to be sold in Turkey.
The tapestry inwrought with scenes
From Holy Writ and texts of Latin,
I could have sworn was genuine,
Was but a product of Manhattan.
I feel inclined to doubt the Sphinx,
My faith in foreign art is fractured,
Henceforth my antiques I will buy
At home, where they are manufactured.

MINNA IRVING.

THE STAGE SOCIETY OUTWITS THE POLICE

Evades Ban on Sunday Drama by Starting Performance After Midnight.

THREE PLAYS PRESENTED

Inspector Dwyer in Lyceum Theatre Audience, but Makes No Trouble —Magistrate Member on Hand.

Shortly before midnight last night automobiles began to arrive in front of the Lyceum Theatre and discharge men and women in evening dress. Soon all the orchestra seats in the theatre were occupied, and the curtain then rose for the start of a dramatic performance.

It was the first production of the Stage Society of New York, and the performance was held after midnight because the police had threatened to arrest all concerned in the play, planned for a week ago, if it were given on Sunday. There was no police interference, although Inspector Dwyer was in the audience and the society had on hand a City Magistrate, who is a member of the organization. He was said to be there to accept bail if there were any arrests.

Among those who were in the audience were leaders in the theatrical profession, in the operatic field, in arts and letters, and society. The object of the organization is to produce plays by new authors, and such as might not be readily accepted for production by theatrical managers.

The members of the organization were jubilant at the success of their venture, at the crowded house, and the presence of so many persons whose attendance meant influence for the society. There was a good deal of jesting heard at the expense of the police, and it appeared that the members felt that they had outwitted them.

Three one-act plays were given, and the performance, beginning promptly at 12:15 A. M., as was promised, lasted well into the morning. The hour was a test of faith in the principle, but it was met pretty well.

The first of the plays was "Moral Courage," by Felix Salten. Those who participated in it were William Fazen, Frederick Lloyd, Glady Morris, and Leslie Faber, under whose direction it was staged.

"Nocturne," by A. P. Wharton, enlisted the services of Emily Stevens, Dorothy Parker, Alice Belmore, Douglas Imbert, and Julien Lestrange. It was produced under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske.

The last of the plays was "Tilda's New Hat," by George Paston. Those in the cast were Vera Pole, Eva Leonard Boyne, Walter Leonard Howe, and Annie Hughes, under whose direction the piece was staged.

The performance was by invitation only, and among those seen in the audience were Walter Maynard, Billie Burke, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Harrison Rhodes, Constance Collier, William Raymond, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Metcalfe, Justus Miles Forman, Caroline Duer, Mrs. H. B. Fuller, Mrs. Jessie Baskerville, Marie Doro, Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Walter Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Medill McCormick, Douglas Fairbanks, Effingham Pinto, Henry Clews, Jr., Alf Hayman, Coster Wilmerding, Charles Greenough, Eleanor Sears, Andrea de Segurola, John Corbin, Arthur Donnelly, Edward Sheldon, Renaldo Stroppa-Quaglia, Fanny Cottenet, Rawlings Cottenet, Mrs. Estelle Valentine, Mrs. W. A. Pinto, Mme. Francis Alda, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, the President of the society.

BELATED NEWS OF WEDDING.

South Orange Learns That Virginia Taylor Wed Two Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—South Orange folk who have known the family of Charles J. Taylor, an artist, whose home is at 426 Centre Street, are getting belated news of the fact that Miss Virginia Taylor, his daughter, was married several years ago in Paris to Gené Francois Rambouillet, a resident of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and their daughter were then living in Paris, and Mrs. Taylor said to-day that announcement was duly made in the French capital.

That no announcement had been made in this country was, however, admitted to-day by Mrs. Taylor, who refused to say why it was not made. Mrs. Taylor refused to say what the date of the marriage was, saying, "I don't see that that is necessary."

Mrs. Taylor said her daughter and her husband were now in this country, though not in South Orange. Mme. Rambouillet was graduated in 1906 from Barnard. She was a substitute teacher for a short time after that in the South Orange public schools.

TWO NEW THEATRES READY.

The Cort and the Children's to be Opened This Week.

Workmen are busy with the final touches on two new theatres, which will have to be in condition to receive audiences at the end of this week. The Cort Theatre in Forty-eighth Street, east of Broadway, will be opened by John Cort on Friday evening with "Peg o' My Heart," and the Children's Theatre in the Century Theatre Building is to hold a specially invited audience on Saturday afternoon prior to the first regular performance on Monday evening of Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play for children, "Racketty Packetty House."

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the special performance at the Children's Theatre are Mgr. Lavelle and a party representing Cardinal Farley, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Egerton L. Winthrop, President of the Board of Education; Frederic C. Howe, managing Director of the People's Institute; President Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Miss Patty S. Hill, head of the kindergarten at Teachers' College; W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Peter Newell, Francis Wilson, Miss Mary Shaw, Daniel Frohman and Augustus Thomas from the Stage Children's Society; Judge Ben Lindsey, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Ellis Parker Butler, Albert Bigelow Paine, Kate Douglas Wiggin, George G. Haven, John D. Lindsay, Charles P. Fowlison, Miss Madeline Evans, H. Clay Preston, Ray F. Parsons, and William Loeb.

A feature of the invitation performance is that instead of the child having to be accompanied by parent or guardian the parent or guardian must be accompanied by a child.

Mrs. Adams to Lecture Here.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, widely known as a traveler and writer of the primitive life and countries that she has found in South America, is to lecture next Thursday evening at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the Pan-American Society. Mrs. Adams has been as much of an explorer as a traveler, particularly in Peru.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Stella Hammerstein has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for an important part in "The Unwritten Law," a new play by Edwin Milton Royle, which he is to produce in Chicago shortly.

George M. Cohan and his company will celebrate the one hundredth performance of "Broadway Jones," at the Cohan Theatre to-morrow evening. A touring company opens in the play at Poughkeepsie on the same evening.

A professional matinee of "Atop of the World in Motion" will be given at Weber's Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

The Harlem Board of Commerce will give a theatre party to-morrow evening at the Lafayette Theatre, Seventh Avenue and 131st Street. Several hundred members of the organization are expected to attend.

The annual Christmas festival of the Stage Children's Fund will take place at William Collier's Comedy Theatre on Sunday evening. It was originally scheduled for Daly's Theatre, but that theatre will be needed for the dress rehearsal in "The Question," which is to be produced there the following night.

The principal players who will be seen with Sam Bernard in his forthcoming offering, "All for the Ladies," are Adele Ritchie, Alice Gentle, Teddy Webb, George Schiller, Stuart Baird, Louise Meyers, Max d'Arcy, Jerome Uhl, and Arthur Webner.

CHINESE GYMNASTS TO WED.

Ching Ling Foo's Niece to Become the Bride of Chee Yoe Teh.

Ching Ling Foo's troupe of Chinese gymnasts at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre is very much excited over the fact that two of their number yesterday announced their engagement to be married. The excitement communicated itself yesterday to the theatre's press agent, who took the newspaper men into his confidence. Ching Chee Kwai, the 17-year-old niece of the Chinese magician, is the prospective bride, and Chee Yoe Teh, an acrobat in the troupe, is her betrothed.

Miss Ching during the recent Chinese rebellion, volunteered as a Red Cross nurse and did service in Nanking. A sister of hers joined one of the troupes of women that were organized to fight in the war, and has never been heard of since she went away from her home. Miss Ching is a "small-foot" woman, her feet having been compressed in childhood, according to old Chinese custom. It is rare that one of her youth is found nowadays with this characteristic, as the practice has been somewhat frowned on during recent years, although at one time it was universal.

The betrothal ceremony of the two was very simple, according to a man at the theatre who qualified on the spot as an expert in Oriental customs, and the marriage will be just as simple. The two simply went to Ching Ling Foo, as titular head of her family, and said they were going to be married. Miss Ching is a contortionist, and is a fine type of Oriental beauty. Her parents are dead, and, according to Chinese custom, she is the ward of Ching Ling Foo, the head of the family.

TITTA RUFFO'S FAREWELL.

The Hippodrome Packed to Hear the Famous Italian Baritone.

Titta Ruffo, the sensational Italian baritone, made his third, and what was announced as his last, appearance in New York this season last evening at the Hippodrome before one of the large audiences which can crowd into that enormous auditorium—an audience whose enthusiasm was almost unbounded. It was a notable audience, too, and contained many faces familiar to concert and opera goers. Among those observed were Andreas Dippel, Efrem Zimbalist, Alma Gluck, Bella Alten, Josef Stransky, Prof. Stengel, and Alfred Hertz.

Mr. Ruffo's first appearance was the signal for prolonged applause, and after he had sung the air from "Rigoletto" he was greeted with cheers. He finally responded with an air from "Zaza." When he next appeared he sang two Neapolitan songs and added two more as a result of the applause. The duet "La ci darem" from "Don Giovanni," which he sang with Mme. Teyte, was repeated, and he closed the programme with the "Brindisi" from "Hamlet."

Maggie Teyte and Margaret Keyes, who assisted in the programme, were also warmly received. Mme. Teyte was first heard in the air from "Louise," to which she appended Musetta's waltz. Later she sang a group of songs. Miss Keyes sang "Che Faro" from "Orfeo" and "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's "Don Carlos." The orchestra, under the direction of Nahan Franko, played several selections.

ARENS ADAGIO HEARD.

Programme of People's Symphony Orchestra Much Too Long.

The People's Symphony Orchestra gave another concert yesterday afternoon under the direction of Franz X. Arens at Carnegie Hall, and there was a very large audience in attendance. Mme. Frances Alda was the soloist of the afternoon, and another feature was the presence of W. H. Humiston as the conductor of his own "Southern Fantasy."

The programme was much too long, and even without an intermission it lasted until long after 5 o'clock. It began with some remarks by Mr. Arens, included Mendelssohn's overture, "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage"; Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, an adagio for horn and strings written by Mr. Arens—pleasing if not very original music; Puccini's "Vissi d'Arte," sung by Mme. Alda; a group of songs with piano accompaniment, and Humiston's "Southern Fantasy," which seemed to be based on negro melodies, although their melodic lines were much twisted.

Mme. Alda was received with storms of applause. Her welcome was so hearty, in fact, that she added an air from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," after the air from "Tosca," and after her group of songs, sung variously in German, Italian, and French, she added a song in English.

THE MANNES RECITALS.

Sixth Season of Piano and Violin Sonatas Opens at the Belasco.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes began the sixth season of their sonata recitals in the Belasco Theatre last evening before an audience whose numbers attested the steadily increasing taste for the form of music cultivated by the concert givers. The place is well adapted for such performances; it allows them to be kept in the scale of chamber music and in the feeling of intimacy appropriate to it. The scale, indeed, seems sometimes unnecessarily small, especially in the part of the pianoforte, where something more of decision and crispness, not necessarily of loudness, would not be amiss.

The programme included the sonata in G minor, Opus 5, by Daniel Gregory Mason, still in manuscript; Mozart's sonata in G major, No. 11, and Brahms's in D minor, Opus 108. Mr. and Mrs. Mannes had played Mr. Mason's sonata last Spring, when it created a very favorable impression as the work of a musician with something to say and with unusual command of his material and of the form in which he had chosen to express it. Highly original it can hardly be called; it shows, and shows more evidently on repeated hearing, the strong influence of Brahms upon the composer. But its ideas and its excellent musicianship give it value.

The sonata by Mozart is one of his most charming ones; its first movement with the slow introduction shows some of the composer's deepest and most serious inspiration.

FARRAR AT METROPOLITAN.

Soprano Gives an Encore, Playing Her Own Accompaniment.

Miss Geraldine Farrar and Messrs. Gilly and Martin were the singers who furnished the programme at the Metropolitan concert last evening. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Sturani. Miss Farrar sang the air from "Madama Butterfly," a group of songs, and the final trio from "Faust" with the two men singers. After her group of songs she was recalled, until she sat down to the piano and sang to her own accompaniment. After the trio there were countless recalls.

Mr. Martin was heard in the Flower Song from "Carmen" and three songs, and Mr. Gilly sang the Toreador Song from "Carmen," Liszt's "Si j'étais roi," and Tschaikowsky's "Serenade of Don Juan." The audience was a very large one.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SANTA CLAUS IS LIKELY TO FORGET.

Many homes where unavoidable misfortune has occurred will be cheerless unless the A. I. C. P. sends Santa Claus to them.

A contribution of any size can be used in sending Christmas cheer into some home that Santa Claus is likely to forget.

Here are a few suggestions:

$100 will send Santa Claus to 40 poor homes, with a Christmas dinner for each and a toy for every child.

$50 will send a Christmas basket and a half ton of coal to each of ten families.

$25 will bring Christmas to ten boys and girls, a warm school dress or school suit, and a Winter cap for each.

$20 will send warm gloves, mittens, caps and stockings to 35 girls and boys.

$15 will put warm Winter overcoats on 6 schoolboys.

$10 will tie up 7 Christmas packages, each containing a warm sweater for some one who goes out to work.

$5 will send baskets with substantial dinners into two poor homes on Christmas Day.

$2 will buy 8 pairs of woolen stockings for sick women or children.

$1 will make a little girl happy and comfortable with a suit of warm underwear and a doll.

IN HOW MANY HOMES WILL YOU SEND SANTA CLAUS?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

THE N. Y. SYMPHONY CONCERT

Franck, Debussy, and Tschaikowsky Played—Mrs. Cahier Sings.

César Franck's symphony was the principal number on the programme of the New York Symphony Society's concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. It is one of the foundation stones of the modern French orchestral school, and has in recent seasons been made familiar to New York concertgoers. It is not long since Mr. Damrosch himself played it at one of these concerts. The work seems almost old-fashioned to-day in its clearness and euphony, in comparison with the productions of Franck's pupils and successors in France. It shows, as so many of his works show, his predilection for themes of short breath and apparent insignificance which he develops often at great length, and with great skill in making much of them through the vital and poetic influence of his rich harmonic treatment. His scoring for orchestra is masterly in the clearness and vividness of its instrumental color. The first movement is elaborated into a substantial piece, full of a grave and sonorous beauty, consistently and lucidly expressing a mood. There is a haunting charm in the slow movement, which, as has been observed, vacillates between the character of a slow movement and a scherzo. In the last there is the feeling sometimes that the composer has not quite succeeded in lifting his thematic material very high above the level of insignificance, with all his resources of development and of instrumental color, and all his ingenuity in recalling themes from the previous movements.

The performance was in most respects excellent and had much of the richness upon which the composer counted, but it was marred by several unfortunate slips in the wood wind.

Very different was the music of the newer French style as illustrated in Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," which Mr. Damrosch played two years ago, soon after its appearance. It is the third of a set of pieces called "Images." It still seems far from one of Debussy's best compositions, with little of the shimmering and delicate beauty of "The Afternoon of a Faun," or the impressionistic suggestiveness of the "Fêtes," and some other of the earlier orchestral works. There is much of the Debussyan mannerism and formula; there are glimpses of poetical feeling; but there is on the whole only a thin substratum of idea, and the development of the old French song, that Mr. Damrosch played on the piano and said was in the music, is well and carefully concealed.

In the orchestration there are occasional touches that recall Debussy at his best; but there is much that seems uncertain, desultory, and unsuccessful.

At the end there was Tschaikowsky's suite called "Mozartiana," the first three movements being transcriptions of pieces by Mozart, and the fourth a set of variations on a theme by him.

Mrs. Sarah Cahier was the soloist. She sang the aria from Mozart's "Titus," beloved of contraltos, with a clarinet obbligato, and sang it in admirable style, with finish and power, and a dramatic accent. Later she gave two songs, both with orchestral accompaniment. Berlioz's graceful "La Captive" and Liszt's "Die Drei Zigeuner," which she interpreted with thoroughly characteristic delineation of the moods that are so strongly impressed on the music. Mrs. Cahier was much applauded; so much so that she added an extra song, an inconsequential piece of sentimentality that was not wholly in place with what had gone before it. But the audience seemed to like it, Mrs. Cahier evidently did, and Mr. Damrosch apparently approved of it; so why should not Mrs. Cahier sing it?

OPERA CHARITY BENEFIT.

Metropolitan Performance Saturday for the Italian Hospital.

On Saturday evening a performance for the benefit of the Italian Hospital will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House. "La Gioconda" will be sung. Emmy Destinn will appear in the title rôle, Mrs. Homer as Laura, Mme. Duchene as La Cieca, Mr. Caruso as Engo, Mr. Amato as Barnaba, and Mr. de Segurola as Alvise.

Governor-elect and Mrs. Sulzer have accepted an invitation to attend. Consul General Fara Forni and a representative from the Italian Embassy, together with other representatives of the Italian Government, will be present. Mayor Gaynor is also expected among the guests.

The Italian Hospital has recently moved from West Houston Street into its new building at the foot of Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets and the East River. The institution has every possible improved appliance, and will accommodate over 100 patients, besides attending to outdoor patients. The Directorate intends to enlarge the building as soon as sufficient funds are raised.

MARY E. TILLINGHAST.

Designed Many Famous Stained Glass Windows—Associated with La Farge.

Mary Elizabeth Tillinghast, the stained glass artist and designer of many well-known windows, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her studio home, 3 Washington Square North. Miss Tillinghast was born in New York, and studied art in Paris under Carolus Duran and Henner. Since 1882 she had been an artist in stained glass and at one time was associated with John La Farge. She received a gold medal at the Chicago Exposition in 1893 and a gold medal and bronze medal at the Cotton States Exposition in 1895.

Miss Tillinghast's work has covered a wide range of subjects, and it said that there is hardly a large city in the United States which does not own some specimen of her craft.

Among her most important works are a stained glass portrait of Mrs. James Brown Potter as Charlotte Corday, the Gould window presented by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Home for Friendless Children in honor of the work of Miss Helen Gould, the famous Hutton window in Grace Church; "The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" in the New York Historical Society's Building; an astronomical and classical window, "Urania," in the new Allegheny Observatory, the gift of the Misses Smith of that city, and mural decorations in the café of the Hotel Savoy.

Miss Tillinghast was perhaps the first to point out the new problems in her art due to the use of electricity.

"It was while I was experimenting," she once said, "that I realized, as I had done vaguely before, that the electric lighting of churches is destined to make a great difference in the spectacular effect of the window designs."

Obituary Notes.

JANE R. TORREY, daughter of the late Prof. John Torrey of Columbia, died on Saturday from heart disease at Glenridge, N. J.

CLOE BRADISH KEESE, 55 years old, wife of Theodore Keese, formerly general cashier of the Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company, died on Saturday.

JAMES E. CONNELLY, member of the Hudson County Tax Board, died on Saturday after a long illness at his home, 57 Mercer Street, Jersey City. He was born in that city fifty-six years ago, and had held public office since he was 18, serving in the Assembly and filling various city and county posts. Four children survive him.

Mrs. SAMUEL SMITH of Ballston Spa, N. Y., died on Saturday after an operation in Rochester, Minn. She had been ill for several years and went west in quest of better health. She was the mother of Mrs. Martyn Thomas Kennard, formerly Cora, Countess of Stafford, now living in London; Mrs. Alfred Kessler and Sydney J. Smith of New York, and Andrew W. Smith of Ballston Spa. Mrs. Smith was formely M. Adele Casey.

PHOEBE ANN HOLMES, a cousin of Walt Whitman, died at the age of 73 years on Saturday at her home, 118 Day Street, Orange, N. J. Her husband, James S. Holmes, was for many years a Newark jewelry manufacturer. He and two children survive her.

CAROLINE SELTNER died of heart disease in her sixty-ninth year on Saturday at her home, 505 West 162d Street. She was the widow of Julius Seltner, a Brooklyn merchant.

MORRIS OFFNER, an accountant, died on Saturday in the German Hospital following an operation for spinal trouble. He was 66 years old, and lived at 92 St. Nicholas Avenue.

DANIEL FERGUSON, employed by Harper & Brothers for a quarter of a century, died of heart disease on Thursday at his home, 817 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old. Mrs. Ferguson survives him.

ANNA E. BOULETER, wife of Frank Bouleter, a retired shoe merchant, died on Thursday at her home, 722 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN D. HOOVER, President of Hoover & Smith, manufacturing jewelers, of 616 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is dead at his home in that city. He was born in Washington fifty-two years ago, and going to Philadelphia as a boy, started work in the office of Simons Brothers & Co., then the largest wholesale jewelers in that city.

Dr. YUJIRO MOTORA, Professor of Philosophy in the Imperial University of Japan, is dead in Tokio. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University.

JOHN T. TIERNEY, 40 years old, well known as an Irish comedian, died at his home in Baltimore yesterday. His widow is Gertrude Millington, an actress.

K-C

ORIENTAL RUGS

A wonderful collection for

Holiday Gifts

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KENT-COSTIKYAN INC.

8 West 38th Street

Only Location

CYRUS ELDER DEAD.

Bessemer Steel Company Founder Wrote Book Opposing Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Cyrus Elder, lawyer, author, and business man, died suddenly on Saturday in his apartments in this city. He was 79 years old. Death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. Elder was born in Somerset, Penn., and served as a volunteer in the civil war until 1863, when he settled in Johnstown. Mrs. Elder lost her life in the flood that desolated that city, and Mr. Elder was one of the men prominent in the work of rehabilitation. He served as secretary to the Finance Committee organized to relieve the suffering.

Mr. Elder organized the Bessemer Steel Company. He wrote several works on economics, and was the author of a small book called "My Testament," in which he opposed burial after death. Two sons survive him.

PETER DOELGER DIES.

Founder of Brewing Company Was in His 82d Year—Retired in 1910.

Peter Doelger, one of the founders of the brewing company that bears his name, died yesterday at his home, 330 West 100th Street. He was 81 years old and had been ill for two months. He was actively interested in charitable works and held membership in many German societies.

Mr. Doelger retired from the active direction of his brewing interests two years ago and the management has been undertaken by his three sons, Peter, Charles P., and Frank G. Doelger. One daughter, Madeline, was married to William A. Marschhauser and another, Mathilde, to Adolph G. Hupfel.

Minstrel Show to Aid Paulist Church.

To aid the new Paulist Church to be erected at Broadway and 207th Street, of which Father Thomas A. Daly is to be pastor, New Amsterdam Council 217, Knights of Columbus, is to give a minstrel show and reception at the Amsterdam Opera House this evening. The show has been coached by George W. Fink, President of the Minstrel Club of New York, and the music is by Charles A. Prince.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BACHRACH.—Dec. 9, 1,624 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bachrach, a daughter.

COHEN.—Dec. 13, 302 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cohen, a son.

COHEN.—Dec. 12, 773 East 183d St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Cohen, a son.

KLUGE.—Dec. 11, 137 West 141st St, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Kluge, a son.

LEVY.—Dec. 10, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Levy, a son.

ROMANS.—Dec. 12, 505 10th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Romans, a son.

Married.

TRACY—RIGGS.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., by the Rev. John H. Chapman, assisted by the Rev. William Oscar Jarvis, Alice, daughter of George W. Riggs, to Jacques Hubert Tracy.

BEANEY—BRUCH.—Dec. 13, Minnie M. Bruch to James A. Beaney.

NEWMARK—JACOBS.—Dec. 10, Dorothy Jacobs to Ralph Newmark.

POST—UNDERHILL.—Dec. 14, Gladys W. Underhill to Robert F. Post.

Brooklyn.

ABBEY—CROCKER.—Dec. 10, Miranda Crocker to Charles P. Abbey.

HUND—HOSCHKE.—Dec. 14, Louise M. Hoschke to Harry O. Hund.

Died.

BARTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912, Maria T. Barton, wife of the late Capt. Charles C. Barton, in her 72d year. Funeral at her late residence, 351 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday evening at 7:45. Interment at Rochester. Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

BEARDSLEE.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912, at Westport, Conn., after a brief illness, Elizabeth A. Frost, widow of the late William F. Beardslee. Funeral services will be held at the home of Miss Willcox, Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., on Wednesday, Dec. 18. Portland and Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 61 West 46th St., on Friday, Dec. 13, William Harold Brown, son of the late Edward Brown and Eliza Marsh Brown. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 A. M.

CARRERE.—At Summit, N. J., on Dec. 14, in her 72d year, Anna Louisa Maxwell Carrere, widow of the late John Mervin Carrere, Sr., and daughter of the late Joseph Maxwell. Funeral private. Baltimore and Paris papers please copy.

COX.—On Dec. 15, 1912, Matthew H. Cox, beloved son of the late Matthew and Ann Cox. Funeral on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M. from his late residence, 550 West 174th St., thence to the Church of the Incarnation. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

DOELGER.—Peter. On Sunday, Dec. 15, at his residence, Riverside Drive and 100th St., after a brief illness, Peter Doelger, in his 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

EVANS.—Katie, wife of the late Moritz Evans and mother of Mrs. Charles A. Pelpasos, Bertha, Daniel S., Joseph and J. Harry, entered into life eternal on Dec. 15. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from 1,533 St. Nicholas Av. Kindly omit flowers. St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

HYDE.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1912, at Tucson, Ariz., after a lingering illness, Richard Hyde of 22 8th Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEESE.—Saturday, Dec. 14, suddenly, of heart failure, at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, 861 Riverside Drive, Cloe Bradish, wife of Theodore Keese, and daughter of the late John E. and Margerete S. Gavit. Funeral services in the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 158th St., Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Stockbridge, Mass. Boston, Buffalo, and Chicago papers please copy.

KEILEY.—Suddenly, Dec. 15, at his late residence, 486 Convent Av., William Matthew Keiley, beloved husband of Eleanor L. McDonnell and son of the late Mary L. Keiley. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912, Maria P. Leonard. Funeral services at her late residence, 467 West 159th St., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.

LUETGE.—Died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, at his residence, 37 Duke St., Mattapan, Henry F. Luetge, aged 47 years. Notice of funeral later. Please omit flowers.

MASTAGLIO.—On Dec. 14, at his late residence, 99 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, Peter, husband of Bridget Mastaglio and father of Rev. Joseph L. Mastaglio. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 17, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby Av., between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

McKENDRICK.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, Jeannette S., widow of the late Quentin K. McKendrick. Funeral services from her late residence, 25 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M.

MEAGHER.—Dec. 14, Martin B. Meagher, at his late residence, 701 West 178th St. Funeral Tuesday, requiem mass 9 o'clock, Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Interment private, Madison, N. J.

MICHAELS.—After a short illness, William, beloved husband of Johanna, (nee Alsberg,) in his 58th year. Funeral from his late residence, 90 Morningside Drive, 10 A. M. Tuesday, Dec. 17.

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BRONZES AND CLOCKS

Died.

MYGATT.—On Dec. 14, 1912, at his late residence, in this city, 155 Audubon Av., John Tracy Mygatt, eldest son of the late Henry R. and Esther Maria Mygatt, aged 76 years. Funeral services Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon.

ROSENTHAL.—At his late residence, 485 Central Park West, on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912, Leo J., beloved husband of Millie Rosenthal, (nee Hamburger.) Funeral services at Beth-El Cemetery Chapel (new Union Field) Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock.

RUDDIMAN.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912, Effie Neal Hagadorn, wife of John Ruddiman, in her 57th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, Tuesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Carriage will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 10:45 A. M., also southbound train arriving Hastings 12:12 P. M.

SCHNEEMANN.—John. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d (FRANK CAMPBELL BUILDING.) Remains lying "MEMORIAL CHAPEL."

SCHROEDER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 15, 1912, Henry A. Schroeder, husband of Millie Schroeder. Notice of funeral hereafter. Cincinnati, St. Paul, and New Orleans papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—Mrs. Rosa. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. W. McManus, 2,846 Decatur Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 9 A. M. Interment at Highland Falls, N. Y.

TILLINGHAST.—At 3 North Washington Square, Dec. 15, 1912, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Philip and Julia A. Tillinghast. Funeral services at her late residence, 3 North Washington Square, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1912, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

TORREY.—Dec. 14, of heart failure, Jane R. Torrey, oldest daughter of the late Dr. John Torrey of Columbia College, New York, and Eliza Shaw Torrey. Leaves an only brother, Herbert Gray Torrey of New York, and sister, Eliza S. Torrey of San Diego, Cal. Service at residence, 68 Glenridge Av., Glenridge, N. J., Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Dec. 16, for the relatives and intimate friends only. Interment at Stirling, N. J., at convenience of family.

TURNER.—Sunday, Dec. 15, after a lingering illness, James Duncan, son of James and the late Ophelia M. Turner. Funeral private.

WEBB.—At his home, 67 Cliff Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912, Rev. John Wallace Webb, D. D., member of Central New York Conference. General services at Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Monday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—Sunday, Dec. 14, 1912, Virginia Force Williams, widow of the late George G. Williams, at her residence, 34 West 58th St., of pneumonia. Notice of funeral later.

AHERN.—William, 210 East 101st St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

APPLETON.—Marie, 860 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Dec. 14.

BRITTON.—Mary, 50 Leroy St., Dec. 13, aged 46.

BRODERICK.—Mary, 119 East 118th St., Dec. 13.

CARR.—James J., 403 West 25th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CURRY.—Bridget, 157 East 82d St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

FELTMAN.—Carrie, 565 West 162d St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

FERGUSON.—Lillian, 120 Lawrence St., Dec. 13.

JOYE.—John, 504 West 166th St., Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.

KANE.—Catherine, 201 West 128th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

KAUFMAN.—Babetta, Dec. 14. Funeral 241 West 23d St., to-day.

KINRADE.—Marion, 516 West 53d St., Dec. 13.

LOWERY.—James, 209 West 67th St., Dec. 14.

LUNNY.—Capt. Hugh, 2,058 Watson Av., Bronx, Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

LUTHER.—Philip, 873 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral service to-day.

McKIERNAN.—James, 568 11th Av., Dec. 13. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

MABIE.—Sanford, 310 West 112th St., Dec. 14.

NIGGESCHMIDT.—Marie, 492 East 134th St., Dec. 13. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

OSBORNE.—William A., New York Hospital, Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.

RANCE.—Frank, 261 West 69th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—Rose, 209 West 15th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

SANDS.—Charles, Dec. 13. Funeral 1,688 Park Av.

TISCHLER.—Louis, 43 West 117th St., Dec. 14, aged 48. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

WEHRLI.—Lydia, 438 West 42d St., Dec. 13. Funeral to-day.

Brooklyn.

BUCHANAN.—William, 489 Classon Av., Dec. 14. Funeral service to-day.

CARMER.—Catherine S., 1,229 New York Av., Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow.

DIEGAN.—Dorothy, 1,038 50th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DONALDSON.—Ellen M., 341 East 9th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-day.

GALLAGHER.—Frances G., 219 88th St., Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow.

HALIM.—Lillian, 339 Jamaica Av., Dec. 13, aged 28. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HORTON.—Sarah, 198 North Henry St., Dec. 14. Funeral service to-day.

JENSEN.—Edith, 261 65th St., Dec. 13.

Died.

KELLOGG.—Sarah M., 968 Nostrand Av., Dec. 14, aged 91. Funeral service to-day.

KING.—Louise, 485 Stanhope St., Dec. 13, aged 7. Funeral to-day.

LOGAN.—Teresa R., 79 Poplar St., Dec. 13, aged 11.

McGOWAN.—Gerard, 1,661 43d St., Dec. 13.

MEYER.—Fanny, 597 Willoughby Av., Dec. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MORGAN.—James, Jr., 87 Park Av., Dec. 14, aged 24. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MOSEMAN.—Oscar N., 1,107 Putnam Av., Dec. 14, aged 73. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—Patrick, 128 Division Av., Dec. 13. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

ROGERSON.—Mary, 247 27th St., Dec. 13, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SHEIS.—Frank, 176 Graham Av., Dec. 13.

SINGER.—Louise, 492 Humboldt St., Dec. 14, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SPECKMANN.—Charles, 409 Classon Av., Dec. 14, aged 53. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

TALMAGE.—Virginia, 318 Hancock St., Dec. 14. Funeral service to-day.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BALIGER.—William, 205 Hudson St., Hoboken, Dec. 13.

HARRIS.—Charles H., 809 Washington St., Hoboken, Dec. 13.

HEALEY.—Margaret, 514 4th St., Hoboken, Dec. 13, aged 4.

LEAHY.—Dennis, 196 7th St., Jersey City, Dec. 13. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

SLEDGE.—Walter E., 418 Monmouth St., Jersey City, Dec. 13.

Long Island.

DONNELLY.—John J., 108 Sycamore Av., Corona, Dec. 14.

GILLIGAN.—Joseph, Hempstead, Dec. 14, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

POTTS.—Ambrose J., Far Rockaway, Dec. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

RANDALL.—Harry, Bellport, Dec. 14, aged 35.

In Memoriam.

ARMSTRONG.—Eliza J., in memory of; died Dec. 16, 1911.

BECKINGHAM.—Peter J. and Alice, mass St. Philip Neri Church, to-day, 7:30 A. M.

BROWN.—Rose, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.

CLARE.—Teresa, mass Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Dec. 21, 9 A. M.

COLEMAN.—James, mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, to-day, 9 A. M.

DAVEY.—Albert F., in memory of; died Dec. 16, 1905.

HARRISON.—Isaac, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Dec. 22, 3 P. M.

HOROWITZ.—Leopold, in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1910.

LEHRKINDER.—Emma M., mass St. Francis Xavier Church, to-day, 9 A. M.

LEVY.—Eugenie, in memory of; died Dec. 16, 1905.

MACKIN.—Sarah A., in memory of; died Dec. 7, 1910.

MANHEIMER.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Dec. 22, 3 P. M.

SCHIFFMAN.—Charles E., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1910.

SLOMON.—Samuel, in memory of; died Dec. 18, 1911.

SPIGAROLI.—Carlo M., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1905.

STERN.—Mallie, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.

WILLIS.—Jane J., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1911.

WILSON.—Gilbert O., in memory of; died Dec. 19, 1909.

ZEITUNG.—Max, in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1910.

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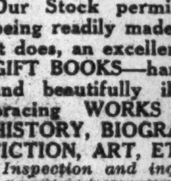

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Conditions in the stock market last week made it almost impossible for the investor and the trader seeking only temporary advantage in the market to take the same view of the situation. That there were many investors large and small who felt that the level to which prices had declined early in the week had more than discounted all the uncertainties of the situation—those clearly recognized as well as those but vaguely defined—was indicated by the extent of the investment buying which was seen in the market from Tuesday on. But to the trader the market, even up to the very moment when prices were ready to rebound, remained in a condition of such uncertainty that there were some willing to increase their short commitments even at that level, and many who had come to convince themselves that what the Stock Exchange had experienced during the previous ten days was merely a forerunner of still more havoc to come. Such is very apt to be the speculative attitude toward a market which is moving under the influence of uncertainties and of fears, even more than in response to known economic factors. But the greater the discomfiture of the speculator, the greater the investor's opportunity, and those who based their judgment of the security market upon fundamental factors rather than upon the influence of vague fears begetting still vaguer ones were large buyers of stocks last week. The judgment of such is not always infallible, but when in an analysis of the situation we have eliminated all that can be eliminated there is left much more to support the view which investors took of the market than to justify the opinion of those traders who, after the general level of prices had gone back practically to the low level of last February, were predicting a still much lower level.

If manipulation of corporation accounts were as common as manipulation of the stock market—there was a time when the former was handmaid to the latter, but it cannot be fairly said that it is so to-day—we might well leave the market and judgment of it to those who thrive on manipulation and with whom the real investor has nothing in common. But if it be granted that corporation accounts are to-day relatively clean and, speaking broadly, fairly represent the condition of the business of the corporations there is no excuse for a failure to measure the market position of a stock by that which, in the final analysis, must measure its value, namely, its earning power. Union Pacific was the centre of liquidation and of bear attack last week. Is it fair to assume along with those who were so assuming last week that this property, which for six years has been able to pay 10 per cent. dividends and show a handsome average annual surplus over that rate, is to be so reduced in state by the decree which compels it to forego its control of the Southern Pacific that it will justify the bearishness which was rampant last week? True, the Southern Pacific has during these six years contributed in a substantial degree to the Union Pacific's earnings, but on what ground can it be argued that this income is to be lost? The Southern Pacific, owned by the Union Pacific, has a current value of approximately $140,000,000, which is yielding the Union Pacific an income of about 5.5 per cent. In some form this capital will be released to the Union Pacific, and if it can be made to earn an equivalent rate the earnings of the Union Pacific will not, in the least, be reduced by this phase of the enforced segregation of the two systems. Operation of the systems under the conditions which will prevail after the decree of the Supreme Court has been carried out will be somewhat more expensive, doubtless, but it may be taken for granted that the Union Pacific will continue to enjoy the use of an outlet to the Coast at San Francisco upon satisfactory terms. When all is said and done the future position of the Union Pacific, so far as it can be judged by any presently known facts, is by no means seriously threatened by the success of the Government's suit against it. Those in close touch with the problems presented by compliance with the court's decree have, it is true, understood that it was not the fear of losing use of the Central Pacific that caused the anxiety which prevailed in Union Pacific circles last week. The immediate and practical difficulty of the situation lay in quite another aspect of this several sided problem, but a happy solution there, as elsewhere, in the task of separating the two systems seems within reach.

It has heretofore been emphasized that the Union Pacific decision caused concern, as much if not more, because of the inferences which were drawn from it regarding the fate of other consolidations than on account of the problems which it presented for the Union Pacific itself. Among corporation lawyers who have given close study to the ultimate working of the principles laid down or reiterated in the Union Pacific decision, some were pointing out last week that the Supreme Court has drawn a rather clear line between railroad combinations and industrial combinations in applying the prohibitions of the Sherman law. It was held in the Northern Securities case, and the doctrine was again enunciated in the Union Pacific decision, though Wall Street has unduly emphasized this feature of the decision, that a consolidation of railroads, which gives to the combination the power to stifle competition or create monopoly, is in itself a violation of law. It was not on that ground that the American Tobacco and Standard Oil combinations were decreed to be in violation of law. In those cases it was not the possession of the power to stifle competition or create monopoly, but the exercise of that power which was assigned as the fundamental ground for holding both those combinations to be illegal. Acceptance of this view of the difference which the Supreme Court makes between railroad and industrial combinations, and recognition of the fact that the court held the Union Pacific guilty of specific violation of the law, would call for revision of the view which, since the Union Pacific decision was handed down, has been so generally entertained in the financial district regarding the application of that decision to the case of the United States Steel Corporation and other industrial combinations.

To the concern caused by the Union Pacific decision and by the problems to which it gave rise may be attributed the prime influence among last week's immediate market factors, but fears which were aroused by the re-opening of the Congressional investigation of the alleged "money trust" exercised potent influence in creating the stock market atmosphere of the past fortnight. As with other things, this investigation lost much of its terror when viewed closer at hand. Indeed, if the wide publicity given to methods of manipulation should result in lessening the evils attendant upon such operations some practical good may come from the public inquiry into Wall Street affairs. Meanwhile, it may be said, that Wall Street itself is none too proud of the light in which the Stock Exchange was put by the testimony of some of the witnesses who were examined before the Pujo Committee. A stronger case might have been made out for the Exchange, but its own shortcomings made the case a somewhat difficult one for those who were practically placed in the position of defenders of the good name of the institution. It is not at all unlikely that a vast number of those who read the daily accounts of the hearings at Washington got the impression that the one thing which in the eyes of the Stock Exchange is sacred beyond all others is the rule against cutting commissions. If that impression has been gained the blame rests solely with the management of the Stock Exchange itself, for it has long been apparent to many observers that the rule in respect to commissions has been enforced with a severity strikingly in contrast with the indifference of the Exchange to abuses which, in the eyes of the public, are vastly more important than the violation of commission rules. One Stock Exchange witness, who testified that he looked upon cutting commissions as an infamous offense, thought a vote of censure sufficient punishment for most of the firms which participated in one of the most notorious instances of manipulation in the history of the Stock Exchange.

Considered from a view other than that which deals with the immediate rather than with the broad underlying explanations of the market's position, the liquidation which we have seen, though according to many observers it seems to have been carried to extremes as is usually the case, represented a readjustment caused by the strain to which the money market had been subjected. It has been clear for a long time past that the credit facilities of the country, and, indeed, of the world, would hardly be adequate to provide for the enormous volume of business and at the same time for the financing of an extensive speculative position in stocks. It now appears that there was a speculative account of much larger proportions than had been generally recognized, and but for the existence of which the stock market might have gotten through these past two weeks with but a small part of the unsettlement which actually occurred. The money market position has been improved, but there remains the probability that both here at home and abroad the end of the year will be a period of stiff money rates. There are some who foresee business contraction sufficient to offer explanation for a good deal of the recession which has taken place in security prices. Those who do so lay emphasis upon the uncertainties attendant upon a change in National administration and upon a revision of the tariff. Some falling off in the volume of trade may occur, but no signs are offered at present of any such curtailment of industrial or commercial activity as would give substance to the contention that what has happened in the stock market is but the forerunner of what is likely to happen in the business world at large. The financial and business situation as a whole is never without its problems, but gradually the brighter side of some of those upon which much stress has been laid of late will appear. So far as the stock market is concerned the mere reduction in the level of prices serves automatically to lessen the force of the influences to which price declines are due.

LONDON PRICES DOWN.

Feel Slump Here and on Continent—New York Calls on Gold Feared.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Liquidation from abroad, in consequence of continued uncertainty in the political situation, reacted on the London markets, bringing prices down. Two factors helping the depression have been a less satisfactory outlook and the slump in Wall Street.

In reference to the continued drain of gold from London and the resulting shrinkage in bank reserves, The Sunday Times says of the two competitors for gold, Germany and New York, the latter is the more formidable.

"Once that centre starts taking gold," it says, "we become anxious, for its appetite is voracious, and it certainly possesses the means of satisfying it. Had, therefore, New York last week again taken the available gold, it was not improbable that the Bank of England would have decreed a 6 per cent. rate."

There were signs on Saturday that London was shaking off the influence of Continental and Wall Street depression.

BERLIN MARKET STAGNANT.

Nervousness Over Balkan Turmoil Causes General Drop in Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Irrepressible nervousness over international developments kept the Boerse in a state of semi-stagnation last week. Weakness in the American market was a further aggravating factor. The realization movement toward the middle of the week was quite general, and caused prices to close yesterday one to four points lower than a week ago.

America's absorption of the Austrian loan attracted much attention here, where it had been thought that the funds from New York were not sufficiently fluid to enable an easy flotation of such an issue. Only $10,000,000 of the Hungarian loan will be supplied by German banks, which profess to have received positive assurances of the improbability of warlike complications.

The Christmas trade is feeling the blight of the Balkan turmoil, buying especially by the wealthy classes, being considerably below 1911.

PARIS BOURSE IDLE.

Investors, Scared by War Fears, Hold Off—Prices at Low Ebb.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bourse passed again a very unsatisfactory week. Although experienced dealers do not entertain the idea that Austria's inexplicable attitude with reference to Servia will bring about a European conflagration, the great majority of the investing public seems to have become more apprehensive, with the result that business was reduced to a very low level. The only activity last week took the form of liquidation, while reaction was the dominant note. Hence, there were lower prices and an all-round depression.

Rio Tintos followed the general tendency, but managed to close firmer, or 26 points above the previous day.

Comparative idleness is expected until there are more encouraging advices concerning the international situation.

BANK MERGERS INCREASING.

Van Tuyl Reports Tendency to Take Up Trust Companies.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Mergers of several large trust companies in the year will be discussed by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Superintendent of the State Banking Department, in his report to the Legislature. The Superintendent said to-day:

"Tendencies toward consolidations of banks and trust companies, and particularly the latter, have been marked for several years. Consolidations of smaller banks have been approved as bringing about a strengthening of the general position. Mergers have resulted in the creation of larger and stronger institutions. Trust company mergers have been particularly noticeable in New York, where seven trust companies have been merged in the last year.

"Competition is keen in the larger cities and operating expenses are great. Small institutions have to bid high interest rates. This tends to make their business unprofitable. Trust companies have been taken over as branches, it being considered desirable to operate in that manner rather than as independent institutions. Through such consolidations, the New York City trust companies stand at the head of all similar institutions in the United States.

"The passage of the law by the last Legislature permitting banks to own stock in safe deposit companies has permitted banks to do in a legitimate manner a kind of business which had formerly been conducted to a considerable extent, although not directly authorized by law, that is, the operation of safe deposit company business in connection with their other lines in the same manner as conducted by trust companies.

"Several corporations have been organized to do a personal loan business under the supervision and examination of the Banking Department.

"The several classes of institutions under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks reported in the year aggregate resources of $4,366,697,806, an increase over the previous year of $232,532,243.

"The 191 banks of deposit and discount reported resources of $631,783,542; 140 savings banks, $1,827,507,287; eighty-two trust companies, $1,821,889,070; forty-four safe deposit companies, $8,799,094; twelve mortgage loan and investment companies, $16,500,598; two security companies, $2,245,248; 245 co-operative savings and loan associations, $57,634,054; one building lot association, $27,535; eleven personal loan associations, $311,378.

"The Superintendent of Banks will suggest to the Legislature the importance of an amendment to the phraseology of existing sections of the penal law to more clearly define what constitutes the misapplication of funds in institutions under his supervision. The State law can with advantage be amended so as to make it conform in harmony with the reading of the provisions of the National Banking act."

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
2,300	Allied Sec. Co.	84	81	81	— 4
44,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25¼	23¼	24⅛	— 1⅛
1,100	Brown Shoe	55	53	55	..
850	Brown Shoe pf.	102½	99¼	102½	..
400	Cluett Peabody.	68	65½	67	— 1⅞
1,800	C. Peabody pf.	103½	101½	103½	+ 1
310	Deere pf.	101	100	100	— 1
1,850	Em. Brant'gham	70¾	66	68½	— 4¾
1,682	E. Bran'ham pf.	100½	98	98¾	— ⅝
2,100	Houston Oil.	22¼	17	21¾	+ 1¾
800	Man. Shirt Co. pf. w. i.	103¾	102	103¾	..
500	Marconi of Am., new	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15,800	*Maya Oil	18	14	16	+ 2
500	Oil Fields of M.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
150	PettiboneM. pf.	100	99	99	..
540	Standard Oil of N. J.	398	381	396	+14
29,600	Tobacco P. pf.	100½	88½	92	— 7½
71,400	U. Cigar S. w. i.	116½	104⅞	107¼	— 8⅝
1,225	U. C. S. pf. w. i.	116¾	115	115	— 1¾
150	U. S. Light & H., new	12½	12	12	— ⅝
2,150	Wileys Overland	70	68	69	— 1
3,200	Wileys Over. pf.	101	99¼	99¾	— 1¼

RAILROADS.

28,500	Gt. Nor. right.	2 13-16	2⅛	2 11-16	— 1/16
4,120	Manhattan T.	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛

MINING.

15,600	Alaska G. M.	11	9	10⅞	+ 1⅝
5,100	*Beaver Con	42	40	41	..
29,000	*Big Four	57	50	55	+ 1
41,700	Braden Copper.	10¼	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
3,250	B. Col. Copper.	4½	4	4⅜	..
850	Buffalo Mines.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— 1/16
3,075	Butte & N. Y.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
13,600	Chester. Cop.	10	9	9	— 1
15,500	*C. O. D. Con.	9	4	7	+ 2½
5,000	Con. A. S., new.	½	½	½	..
1,000	D.-D. Copper.	1 13-16	1⅝	1¾	—1-16
12,500	*Dia. B. Butte.	3	4	5	+ 1
10,500	El Paso, new.	6⅜	5⅝	6	..
150	First Nat. Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
200	*Florence	52	52	52	—10
11,100	Giroux Min.	3 13-16	3 3-16	3 13-16	+7-16
9,000	Goldfield Min.	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9,900	Greene-C., new.	9	8	8⅝	— ⅛
200	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
3,000	La Rose Con.	2 9-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	— 1/16
1,300	Ltg. Creek G.D.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
900	Mason V., new.	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
1,525	McKinley-D.	2¼	1 15-16	2	— ¼
1,000	Mines Co. of A., new	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ⅝
18,600	*Mut. Min. Co.	59	53	59	+ 1
3,450	Nevada Hills.	1½	1¼	1⅜	—1-16
13,800	*N. J. Mines Co.	17	15	16	..
2,800	Nip. Mines.	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
2,950	Ohio Copper	1 5-16	1⅛	1 3-16	—1-16
8,775	P. S. & R., w. i.	2¼	2 1-16	2 3-16	..
17,500	Stewart Min.	2 3-16	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
82,250	*Ton. Merger.	82	72	75	— 8
5,300	Tonopah Ext.	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16	—5-16
3,500	Ton. M. of Nev.	6½	6	6	— ½
5,900	Tri-Bullion	9-16	5-16	½	—1-16
8,550	Tularosa	1 1-16	15-16	15-16	— ⅛
800	Tuolumne Cop.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
8,390	West End Con.	1 5-16	1	1⅛	— ⅛
2,000	*West End ex.	15	15	15	— 5
7,800	*Wett. S. M.	26	24	24	— 1
19,327	Yukon Gold	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛

BONDS.

$54,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	205	188	197	— 8
17,000	Brad. Cop. 7s.	202½	188	190	..
86,000	BRT 5% notes	96¾	95⅞	96¼	—5-16
10,000	Hav. Tob. 5s.	62	62	62	+ 2
2,000	NYC 4½s, 1960	99½	99	99¼	..
38,000	NYC 4½s, 1962	99¼	99	99	— ¼
55,000	West. Pac. 5s.	84	83¾	84	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

These securities were admitted to listing at Wednesday's meeting of the Governing Committee:

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $8,996,000 thirty-year 4 per cent. debentures of 1912, due 1942, tax exempt, with authority to add $11,005,000 additional on notice that they have been sold and passed beyond the control of the company.

General Electric Company, $10,000,000 5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1952, on notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding temporary receipts; also $23,297,000 capital stock, making the total authorized to be listed $101,514,200, both bonds and stocks to be admitted to trading Jan. 2, 1913.

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, $13,000,000 twenty-five-year first and general mortgage 5 per cent coupon bonds, due 1937.

Deere & Co., $27,628,500 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 14, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Adirond. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	....	62	65
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	85	89
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	46¼	47¼
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	67	68
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	85	86
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,190,100	3	S	F. & A.	98	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	24½	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	....	75	76½
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	....	12	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	50	55
Asheville L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	104¾
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	49	51
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,037,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	180	190
Do preferred	1,000,000	¼	Q	Nov 1, 12	85	92½
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf........	600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	77	80
Capital Trac.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	121¼	122¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	109¾	110
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40...	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s....	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L,H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Clev. El.R 5s,'13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Col. Spgs. El.1st 5s, '20	......			......	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	......			......	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	..	88¾
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	75½	76½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	104
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.......	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
El. B. & S. pf..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	99¾b	101b
E.St.L.& Sub.pf	7,000,000	1¼	Q	F,M,A,N	..	..
Do coll.tr.5s,'32	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	34	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 13	81	83
El Paso E.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Exc. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	....	32½	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	81½	84
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96¼	98
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	140	155
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	93	96
Ga.Lt.,P. & Rys	6,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '41	2,335,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	83¾
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	30	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	83	85½
Int. Ry. of Buf. Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	105
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.F.D.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70½	71
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	19	21
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	40	41
Do 1st r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	87	90
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	104½	105
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	78
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
K.C. Met. St.Ry. cn.ex.1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92½
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	97¼b	100b
Do 5s of '22.	2,049,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s.......	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20...	800,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Min.St.Ry.6s.'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	92½b	95½b
Do 1st 6s, '46.	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	2¼	S	J. & D.	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
N. F. Pow.5s.'32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102¼
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	85
Do deb. 5s,'54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
N. I. & Mont. P	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	4	5
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	40	45
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35....	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	86	87½
N. Ont. L. & P.	4,585,000	V	V	V	16	17
Do preferred	2,000,000	V	V	V	66	67
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	....	24	25
Do preferred	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	86	88
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s..	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Ont. P. stock..	8,509,000	1¼	..	Dec. 2, 12	85	86
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¼	95
Do deb. 6s,'21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	92½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Ottum. R.&L.pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	102
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	99½
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	107	109
Pub U Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$48	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	....	25½	27
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	80	82½
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & E. 5s '53	V	5	S	J. & S.	95	98
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '58	1,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	84
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39......	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
St. Clair Co. G. & E. 1st con. 5s, '59	1,591,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	95
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920 ...	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97¾
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.&E.1st 5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23...	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100½	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29...	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
Superior W.L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G&E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$20½	$22
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 16, 12	$50b	$51b
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	..
Tenn. R., L.&P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	23	24¼
Do preferred	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 2, 12	76½	77¼
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	56	59
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	94½	95½
Do 5s of '23..	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	98
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¾	82½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s..	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of NJ.5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
U.L.& Rys 5s,'32	4,375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92½
United Util....	5,000,000	..	..	....	37	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	100b	102½b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	94	96
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 12	86	88
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 12	88	90
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	82¾	84
Wash.-Va. Ry.	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	77	80
W. Clt. G.& E.pf	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	92¼b
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	....	26½	27
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	54	56
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	V	5	S	A. & O.	100½	102
West. St. G.&E	3,503,000	4	..	....	56	60
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El.5s,'41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15,12	51	53
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	53	54
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 15,12	212	217
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	103
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	103	108
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	144	147
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	52	52¼
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	Q	Nov 15,12	..	81
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	114	115
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	101
Am. Typef'ders	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	48½	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	102	103½
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	2½	3
Ast V'neer Mis. & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	112	115
Autosales Gum & Choco. Co..	6,000,000	1	V	Feb 1, 12	25	30
Do 6s	3,533,000	6	S	J. & J.	68	70
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	103½	107
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	82	90
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	120	126
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,12	113	115
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 12	105½	107½
Brit.-Am. Tob..	11,000,000	y6	y	Jan. 7, 13	23⅞	24
Brad. Copper...	6,000,000	..	..	....	9¾	9⅞
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	193	197
Do 7s, new..	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	193	197
B.R.T. 5% notes	....	..	..	....	96⅛	98⅜
Case, J. I., pf...	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	100	101
Celluloid	5,925,000	‡3½	Q	Dec 31, 12	142	144
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	1	..	1907	1½	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	....	23	25
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	‡$10	Q	Sep. 2, 12	660	680
Computing-Tabulating Rec...	10,457,218	..	..	....	45	47
Do 6s	7,000,000	6	S	J. & J.	80	81
Consol. Coal ref s. f. 4½s, '34..	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
1st s. f. 5s,'50	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	92⅝	92⅞
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	11	15
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	....	50	60
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	85	88
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	104	106
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	....	5	6½
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	....	8	15
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do preferred		..	..	....	65	70
Int. Nickel..	38,000,000	2	Q	Dec. 2, 12	144½	146
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	105½	106¾
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	70	71½
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	95	97
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	Q	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 12	89¾	90
L. V. Coal Sales	6,060,800	2½	Q	Oct 21, 12	215	220
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932..	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Man. Sht. W...	5,000,000	..	..	....	69	71
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 12	102	104
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	5	5½
Mays Oil ($1)..	875,000	..	..	....	15	18
McAndrew & F.	V	2½	Q	Oct 15, 12	190	195
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡6	Q	Dec 31, 12	217	217½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	95
Otis Elevator...	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	75	78
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	102	104
Park & Tilf. 6s	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	97
Penn. Textile...	1,575,000	..	..	....	24	25
Pett. Mull.....	7,000,000	..	..	....	31	33
Do preferred	2,250,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	98½	99½
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57...	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,12	525	555
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 12	190	..
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 12	214	217
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	107½	109½
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	‡3	Q	Dec 23, 12	114½	115½
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	290	292
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 23, 12	35	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 23, 12	106	110
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 16, 12	394	396
Stern Bros. pf..	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	77	80
Studebaker Cor.	30,000,000	..	..	....	35	37
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	91	94½
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104⅝	105½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	....	37	40
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	102	107½
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	105
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 12	51	55
Un. Cig. St.Am.	27,162,000	..	..	....	107¼	107½
Do preferred	4,527,000	1¼	Q	Dec 16, 12	115½	116½
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Nov 11,12	112	116
Do common....	750,000	..	..	....	100	108
U. S. Motor....	12,193,350	..	..	....	1-16	¼
Do preferred	11,491,133	2¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	¼	1
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22....	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
West. Pac. 5s..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¾	84

y—Interim dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 12	395	408
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	530	545
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Nov 15,12	294	300
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	475	..
Columbia-Knickerbocker ...	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	550	560
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Oct. 1, 12	1020	1035
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	90	100
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	535	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 12	1330	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	226
First Mtg. Guar	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	125	130
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	235	270
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	310	320
Guaranty (new)	10,000,000	‡8	Q	Dec 31, 12	615	625
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	..	90
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 12	270	280
Home	750,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 07	120	..
Hudson Trust..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 12	132	142
Kings County..	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 12	525	..
Lawyers Mtg.Co	4,000,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 12	215	220
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co...	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 13	218	224
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	125	135
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	298	305
Metropolitan ...	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	440	450
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	102	109
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	145	152
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 12	155	..
New York......	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 12	635	645
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 11	1050	1080
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.......	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	203	209
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Nov 1, 12	295	305
Realty Assoc...	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 13	114	118
T. Guar. & Tr..	5,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	490	500
Title Insurance	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 12	111	117
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct 10, 12	1300	1310
U. S. Mtg & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	475	485
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 13	1120	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	375	..
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	160	180

*New stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. Gas 1st 5s.	300,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '88	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	..
Buffalo Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Buff. Gas pf...	1,713,000	..	..	....	17	..
Burlington 1st 5s, '55	....			....	93	95
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
Cities Service..	5,499,430	1-3	M	Jan. 1	110	114
Do preferred	10,195,360	½	M	Jan. 1	87	89
Citz. G. & F. 1st ref. 5s, '60	477,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¼	97
Do 1st 5s, '22	....			....	97	100
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Dec. 2, 12	28	..
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 13	..	70¼
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s.1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Cons. Water Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s of '30	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do deb. mtg. 5s of '30	905,000	5	S	J. & J.	90	93½
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Denver G. & E.	7,001,300	½	M	Nov 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s..	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
Det. City G. pr. lien 5s of '23	5,619,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	101
E. Ohio G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	99	..
Elmira Wat. L. & R.R. con. 5s.	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Do 1st 5s, '49	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Houston G.5s,'20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas..	10,500,000	4	S	June 1, 12	133	135
Do 1st 5s..	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103⅝	104
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 12	41	45
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	69	71
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	28	32
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	89
Ind'olis Wat. 5s	2,431,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	M,J,S,D	98	102
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	67	70
Kings Co. Ltg. 1st 5s, tax ex.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do 5s, '41....	796,000	5	S	J. & J.	85	88
Mich. Lt. pf....	2,144,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	98	100
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27	7,932,000	2	S	M. & N.	90¼	90⅝
Minneap. Gas 5s	800,000	8	S	J. & J.	99⅜	100⅜
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945..	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 12	98	100
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27......	3,500,000	..	..	....	100	102
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 12	62½	62¾
Do gen. & ref 5s, '42	20,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	90⅝
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,12	91¼	91½
Portl'd G.& C.5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99½
Do pfd. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	102	106
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s,'35	421,000	5	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	127	130
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¾	104½
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	1½	S	Jun 29, 12	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Jun 29, 12	90	..
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Syrac. L. & P. col tr. 5s. g.,'54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85½
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	101
Washington G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	85⅝	86¼
Do 5s, 1960..	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	109	110
West N.Y. Wat.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	5
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Altoona G.5s,'32	$750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½	Q	Nov 1, 12	428	433
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	109	112

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$500,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	200	215
America	1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 12	615	625
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 12	230	235
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 12	400	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	July 1, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	225	235
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	750	800
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 13	185	186
Chelsea Exch...	400,000	6	S	A. & O.	135	150
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	190	200
City (National).	25,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 12	418	428
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 13	160	165
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 12	325	340
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	195	200
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 12	318	325
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 12	90	105
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 12	160	170
Fifth Avenue..	100,000	‡150	Q	Oct. 1, 12	4500	..
Fifth National..	250,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	300	350
First National..	10,000,000	‡12a	Q	Dec 31, 12	1010	1025
Fourth Nat....	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	198	203
Garfield Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	280	295
Ger.-Am. ($75).	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	140	150
German Exch...	200,000	10	S	July 1, 12	400	450
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Nov 1, 12	515	585
Gotham Nat....	200,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 13	170	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	250	260
Hanover Nat...	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	705	720
Harriman Nat..	500,000	..	..	....	280	300
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 12	555	565
Irv. Nat. Exch..	2,000,000	‡21	Q	Oct. 1, 12	200	205
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	655	..
Lincoln Nat....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 12	370	390
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 12	345	355
Mar. & Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	250	260
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 12,12	262	270
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 12	200	210
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 12	158	165
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 12	350	380
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	194	197
Mount Morris..	250,000	3	Q	Jun. 2, 13	250	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 13	275	295
Nat. Nassau...	1,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 12	212	..
Nat. Reserve...	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	93	..
N. Netherland..	200,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 12	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 12	395	405
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	July 1, 12	830	870
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct. 15, 12	165	..
Pacific ($50)...	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 12	260	265
Park National..	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	370	375
People's ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July 1, 12	250	270
Seaboard Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	420	..
Second Nat....	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	390	415
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	135	145
Sherman Nat...	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 12	240	270
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	165	180
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 12	160	170
Wash. Heights.	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 12	550	625
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 12	585	610

a—Also 3 p. c. Q and 5 extra on First Security Co. payable same day.

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety..	$2,500,000	‡6	Q	Dec 31, 12	190	200
City of N. Y...	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	170	200
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	325	..
Continental ...	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 18, 12	980	1000
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jul 18, 12	330	345
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jul 15, 12	280	295
Germ. Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 15, 12	540	555
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 3, 12	305	315
Germania Life..	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 12	215	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	205	215
Home Fire.....	3,000,000	17½	S	July 1, 12	715	..
Home Life....	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)...	200,000	5	Q	Oct., 1912	130	140
National Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 13	202	212
Niagara ($50)..	1,000,000	15	S	July 3, 12	320	335
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr., 1912	150	160
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
U. S. Casualty..	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	190	210
U. S. Life.....	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	¾	..	J. & J.	20	26
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	72	80
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	J,A,J,O	175	181
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 12	163	165
Cen. C't'n 6s,'22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	104	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	..	10
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	100	105
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	130	134
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	310	320
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	260	285
Hud. Cos. 7% pf	16,000,000	..	..	....	32	34
Do 6% nts,'13	8,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	99	100
NY & NJ 5s,'52	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	103
N. Y. Railways	13,210,934	..	..	....	24	30
Ninth Avenue..	800,000	2	Q	....	160	180
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 09	1	3
2d Av. rec. ctfs.	3,140,000	5	S	A. & O.	99	99⅝
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48...	5,631,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 08	35	40
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	¶	F,M,A,N	115	126
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s,'96	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100

¶Also F. & A.

Eleven Months' Financial Advertising

The New York Times published 766,261 lines of Financial advertisements in eleven months this year, an increase of 95,832 lines compared with the corresponding period in 1911, 279,000 lines more than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

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50 DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
$10,000 DAYTON POWER & LT. 5s, 1941
30 GARVIN MACHINE CO. PFD.
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WANTED
$10,000 AMERICAN POW. & LT. 6s
100 SO. CALIFORNIA EDISON COM.
WM. M. CLARKE
Tel. 1015 Rector. 20 Broad Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, December 3, 1912.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 92 West Broadway, Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 11, 1913, until 10 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1913.
HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
New York, December 12, 1912.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.
New York, December 12, 1912.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33d Street,
New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 12th, 1912, a semi-annual dividend of 6% was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record December 23d, 1912. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1912, and reopen January 3d, 1913.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 14, 1912.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, December 7th, 1912.
The annual election of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The National Nassau Bank of New York to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 14, 1913. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1912, Eugene Delano, Alfred E. Marling, and Moses Taylor were unanimously nominated to fill vacancies in the board.
New York, December 11th, 1912.
Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING of the PANAMA LEATHER CO. will be held at 38 Rapelyea St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 2nd, 1913, at 2 P. M. Directors will be elected and all necessary and proper business will be transacted.
F. J. MILLER, President.

ENGINEERS.

Broad Engineering

We render unusual service in financing, designing, constructing and operating engineering developments.

At the present time our contracts include:—

Electric Light Properties
Electric Power Properties
Steam Power Plants
Artificial Gas Systems
Natural Gas Systems
Water Power Developments
Transmission Systems
Street Railways
Shops and Car Barns
Inter-Urban Railways
Drainage Systems

REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Incorporated
Chicago: Insurance Exchange Bldg.
New York: Trinity Bldg.
Purchase, Finance, Construct and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway and Water Power Properties. Examination and Reports. Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

FINANCIAL REPORTS
S. R. SCHAFF
ENGINEER
5 Beekman St. New York City

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $240,000,000

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $7,000,000

Income Bonds For Christmas

WHAT can be better for a Christmas present than a bond of a company that has proved to be an income payer for fifteen years, and that has the best of prospects for an increasing income in future?

Bonds are issued for $10, $20, $50 and $100 and larger amounts.

This company has had 16 years' success under one management, and has accumulated assets of nearly

$4,000,000.

Write for Pamphlet T.

New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

United Gas & Elec. Corp. Com.
Alliance Realty
N. Y. & Richmond Gas
Hanson & Didrichsen
Tel. John 3626. 34 Pine St.

PROPOSALS.

The Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.

Upon request of the above-named Company, which desires to purchase $15,000 of its bonds issued under mortgage to this company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1902, we call for proposals for the sale of such bonds. Proposals stating number of bonds offered and price should be sent to us at our office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, on or before December 23rd, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.
New York, December 9, 1912.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

CONTRACT 142.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Monday, December 23, 1912, for Contract 142, for the removal of chestnut growth around the site of Kensico reservoir, in the Towns of Mt. Pleasant, North Castle, and Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.

December 14, 1912.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 14 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total Sales Week Ended Dec. 14, $12,381,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	2
Albany & Sus. 3½s	88⅝	88½	88⅝	28
Allis-Chalmers 5s, t. r.	59	59	59	1
Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	25
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	94	94	6
Am. Dock & I. 5s	105½	105½	105½	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	20
Am. Ice. Sec. 6s	73	73	73	2
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s	103⅝	102	102½	99½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88⅞	89	29
Ann Arbor 4s	77¼	77	77¼	7
Am. Tobacco 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	5
Am. Tobacco 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	16
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¼	91	91¼	22
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96⅞	96¼	96⅝	100½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	87¾	87½	87½	21½
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	105⅞	104⅝	105⅛	64
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	105¼	105	105¼	13
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	103¼	101⅞	103	1,047
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	100¼	99¾	99¾	25
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95⅝	95	95	64
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	91½	91	91¼	35
Austin & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	2
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	97⅜	97	97¼	56½
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	90⅝	90½	90½	17½
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	36
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	89⅝	89½	89½	24
Beech Creek 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	6
Bethlehem Steel 1st and ref. 5s	86	85½	85¾	18
Bethlehem Steel 5s	96	95¼	95¼	8
Brooklyn City R.R. 5s	102	102	102	7
Brooklyn R. T. gold 5s	103	103	103	15
Brook. R.T. ref. con. 4s	90	87½	88¼	429
B. Un. El. 5s, stpd	101	101	101	4
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106	105⅝	105¾	15
Bush Terminal 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	22
Canada South. 1st 6s	100¼	100⅛	100¼	240
Canada South. 2d 5s	100¼	100⅛	100¼	48
Cent. Br., U. P. 4s	80	80	80	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
Central Leather 5s	94⅝	94	94	25
Central Pac. 1st 4s	94¼	94	94	15
Cent. Pacific gtd. 3½s	90¼	90½	90½	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	118⅛	118	118⅛	20
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	110	109	110	3
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	99⅝	99	99⅛	61
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	92⅝	92	92⅝	165
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	82	82	82	2
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95⅛	94⅞	95	422
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	85⅛	85	85	33
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	98½	97¾	98½	12
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95¼	94½	95¼	84
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	78½	77½	77½	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	76	76	76	57
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s	105⅝	104½	104⅝	583
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	2
C., M. & St. P. ter. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
C., M. & St. P., D. 6s	111	111	111	8
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97⅝	96⅛	97⅛	20
C. & N. W., Mil. S. S. & N. W. 4s	94	93⅛	93¾	58
C. & N. W. d. 5s, 1921, reg	101	101	101	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝	33
C., R. I. & P. coll. 4s	65⅝	64⅛	65	169
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	10
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	89⅛	89	89	23
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	102¼	102	102¼	6
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	120	120	120	5
Chi. & W. Ind. cons. 4s	89	89	89	10
Chino Copper 6s	169	165	169	35
Col. Industrial 5s	83½	80⅛	82⅝	94
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	38	36⅝	36⅝	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	13
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	93½	93	93	20
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	96	95½	96	31
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97⅜	97½	97⅜	30
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s	97⅝	96⅞	96⅞	64
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	83½	83	83⅛	7
Den. & R. G. consol. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	9
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Detroit Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Detroit United 4½s	74½	74	74	26
District Securities 5s	70	68	69¼	53
Du Pont Powder 4½s	87½	86	87⅝	76
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	86	85¾	86	30
Erie gen. 4s	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	36
Erie 1st conv. 4s, A	83	82½	82¾	38
Erie 1st conv. 4s, B	76	75⅝	75⅝	13
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	18
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	107	106	106	10
Gen. El. deb. 5s, tem. rects, full paid	104	102½	103	23
Georgia Midland 3s	63½	63½	63½	4
Georgia Pacific 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	4
General Motors 6s	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	22
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100	100	100	2
Green Bay deb. B	13¼	13¼	13¼	5
Houston B. & T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
H. E. & W. Tex. 5s	103	103	103	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1957	102	102	102	2
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	94¼	94¼	94¼	⅛
Ill. Central ref. 4s	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	49
Ind. Steel 5s	100¼	100	100¼	57
Inspiration Con. Copper 6s, ctfs., 2d paid	107½	105	106½	66
Int. Rapid Transit 5s	103¼	103	103	14
Inter.-Met. 4½s	80⅛	78	79	390
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	107	107	107	3
Inter. Paper Co. 5s	87	87	87	5
Inter. Paper 6s	103	102½	103	7
Inter. Nav. 5s	79	78⅝	78⅞	11
Inter. Steam Pump 5s	89	89	89	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	60	59⅞	59⅞	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77¼	77	77¼	3
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Kansas City South. 3s	72¾	72¼	72¼	11
Kansas City South. 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	5
Kansas City. Term. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	6
Kentucky Central 4s	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	8
Kings Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	113	113	113	8
Kings County Elev. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	94	94	94	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95	95	95	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	77	77	77	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅛	100½	100½	6
Lake Shore 3½s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	3
Lake Shore 3½s, reg	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92½	92⅝	92½	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92⅝	92¼	92¼	74
Liggett & Myers 7s	120	119½	119⅞	22
Liggett & Myers 5s	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	134
L. I., Nor. Shor 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	5
Long Island ref. 4s	94½	94½	94½	3
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	97⅜	96⅞	97⅜	28
L. N., A., K. & C. 4s	92	91⅞	92	7
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	2
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	110½	110½	110½	4
Manhattan Cons. 4s	94	93½	93½	12
Mercan. Marine 4½s	65¼	64½	64⅝	22
Mex. Petroleum 6s	102¼	101⅝	102	29
Met. Tel & Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
M. & St. L. cons. 5s	100	100	100	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	61	60	61	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	94⅞	94½	94⅞	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	5
Mo. K. & T. s. f. 4½s	86¼	86	86¼	21
M., K. & T., S.L.Div. 4s	77	77	77	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	86½	86	86½	6
Mob. & Berm. 4s	77½	77½	77½	3
M. & O., Mont. 5s	107	107	107	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Morris & Essex con. 7s	106	106	106	1
Nassau Elec. 4s	79½	79	79¼	12
National Tube 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	100
New Or., M. & Co. 5s	87	87	87	5
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	101⅛	100	100	8
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	76
N. Y. Central 3½s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	8
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg	84½	84⅛	84⅛	15
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79	78⅛	78⅛	46
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg	77	77	77	2
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s	78	78	78	9
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	99	99	99	4
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	102½	102	102	26
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	86⅝	86	86	13
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s	87½	87½	87½	2
N. Y., L. & W. const. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	124½	123	124	51
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg	122⅞	122¼	122¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	86	86	86	7½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, '55	89½	89½	89½	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	93	93	93	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76⅝	76	76⅝	58
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54	52	53⅝	529
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97½	96⅞	97	64
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	97⅛	95½	96	104
Norfolk & W. cv. 4s	112½	111⅝	112¼	20
Norf. & West. con. 4s	97	96	96⅛	21
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	92½	92	92½	4
Norfolk & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	90¼	90	90	7
N. P., St. P. Dul. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	5
Northern Pacific 4s	98	97⅝	97⅞	34
Northern Pacific 3s	68¼	68	68⅛	7½
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	14
Ore. R. & Nav. 4s	92	91⅞	92	16
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	27
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	94	94	94	1
Ont. Transmission 5s	92	92	92	4
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	91	90½	90⅞	17
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99¼	99	99	52
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Pacific Coast 5s	101	100⅞	101	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s	103	103	103	2
Penn. 3½s, 1915	96⅞	96½	96½	303
Penn gtd. 4s	96	96	96	2
Peo. & East inc. 4s	45⅞	45	45⅞	14
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
P. Lorillard 7s	121	120⅞	121	19
P. Lorillard 5s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	49
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, 1922	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	10
Pocahontas C. & C. 5s	88	87⅞	88	7
Portland Ry. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Public Service 5s	92⅜	92	92⅛	67
Ray Con. Copper 6s	116	115	116	3
Ry. Steel Spring 5s	98	98	98	1
Reading gen. 4s	96⅝	96	96⅛	213
Rdg. J. C. col. 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	11
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1934	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	10
Rio Gr. West. 4s	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	9
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 4s	88⅛	88	88⅛	5
St. L., I. M. & So. 5s	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛	13
St. L., I. M. & South, R. & G. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	2
S.L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	82	80⅝	80⅝	11
St. L., R. M. & Pac. 5s	79½	79½	79½	9
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	31
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	83	82½	83	9
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	89⅝	89½	89⅛	12
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	80½	80⅛	80½	41
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	121½	121½	121½	5
San An. & A. P. 4s	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	14
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, stpd	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	16
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	75½	74½	74⅞	38
South. Bell T. & T. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	44
South. Pacific col. 4s	92½	91⅝	91⅞	40
So. P., S. F. term. 4s	88	88	88	1
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	93⅛	93	93⅛	57
Southern Pac. conv. 4s	92⅞	90⅞	92⅛	572
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	106	105½	105⅝	34
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	78	77	77¼	48
South. Ry., St. L. 4s	88	87½	88	4
Standard Milling 5s	88½	88½	88½	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s	99¾	98½	98⅞	56
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	107	106⅝	106⅝	10
Third Av. ref. 4s	80¼	79½	80	186
Third Av. adj. 5s	73⅝	72½	73⅛	187
T. & Ohio Cent. 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
Tol., Peo. & West. 4s	90½	90½	90½	3
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	56½	55	56½	8
Und. El. L. 4½s	94	94	94	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	46½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	98⅝	95	96⅛	813½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	96¼	96	96	25
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	70	67⅞	67⅞	44
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	88	87½	88	4
U. S. Rubber 6s	103	102½	103	21
U. S. Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	318
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	101	100⅞	100½	1
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	17
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	96	96	96	2
Va. Midland gen. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	5
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	95	95	95	1
Va. S. W. cons. 5s	95⅝	95	95	10
Vandalia 4s, A	94	94	94	19
Wabash 1st 5s	105	104½	104½	6
Wabash 2d 5s	98¼	98	98¼	18
Wabash ref. 4s	65½	63	65	320
Wabash ref. 4s, Equit. t. r., stamped	63	61	62½	103
W. P. T. 1st 4s, c. t. r.	27	25½	26	93
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col.t.r.	27	26½	26½	2
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. t. r. for cent. t. r.	26⅝	25½	25½	2
W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	2	2	2	3
Western Electric 5s	101	100⅝	101	46
Western Maryland 4s	84⅝	84	84⅝	3
West Shore 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Westchester Light 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2
W. U. Tel R. E. 4½s	95⅛	94½	94½	8
W. U. T. col. t. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	93	92⅝	92⅝	23
W. & L. E., W. div. 5s	99⅝	99	99	5
W. & L. E. cons. 4s	82½	82¼	82¼	3
Wisconsin Central 4s	91	89⅝	89⅝	23
Wis. Cen., S. & D. 4s	90	90	90	1
Total sales				$11,787,500

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
2s, registered	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
4s, registered	114	114	114	1
3s, coupon	103	103	103	3
Panama 3s	102	102	102	3
Total sales				$8,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chinese Ry. 5s	90	90	90	3
Japanese 4½s	91¼	90	90	15
Japanese 4½s, 2d series	89⅝	89	89½	9
Rep. of Cuba 5s	102½	101⅝	101⅝	18
Total sales				$45,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞	3
4s, 1955, reg	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	1
4s, 1956	96¼	96⅛	96¼	1
4s, 1957	96½	96	96½	31
4s, 1958	96¼	96	96¼	17
4s, 1959	96¼	96	96	14
4½s, 1960	100⅛	99⅞	100	172
4½s, 1960, reg	99½	99½	99½	1
4½s, 1957	104	103⅝	104	81
4½s, 1957, new	104¼	104	104	69
4½s, 1917	101½	101	101⅛	3
4½s, 1917, new	101½	101⅛	101½	10
Total sales				$403,000

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Central 4s, 1962	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	8
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	101⅛	101	101⅛	2
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	55	52	52½	82
Tennessee Sett. 3s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
Total sales				$47,000
Grand total				12,381,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 4,882,742.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 14. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 14, '12.
..	..	3½	Oct. 31	1⅞	Dec. 9	1⅛	1⅞	−½	ALLIS-CHALMERS CO. t. r., 2d asst. pd.	100	$17,165,600	....	..	..	2½	2½	1⅞	1⅞	..	700
..	..	10⅛	Nov. 7	6½	Dec. 10	4½	7⅝	−1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. t. r., 2d asst. paid	100	14,094,000				7	7	6½	6½	..	700
71⅝	44¾	92⅝	Oct. 4	60	Feb. 1	72⅞	73	−7½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 25, '12	1½	Q	80¼	80¼	72½	73	66⅝	338,550
63⅝	46	63⅝	Mar. 22	54¼	Dec. 10	54½	56	−⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	55½	56	54⅛	54⅞	60⅝	600
59⅝	59⅜	77	Sep. 19	47½	Dec. 10	48½	49¼	−3⅝	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	Q	53	53¼	47¼	49⅛	55⅝	19,240
97	87	107⅝	Nov. 15	91½	Jan. 2	98½	99	−¾	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	3,600,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	98	98	98	98	..	100
..	..	2⅝	Nov. 21	1½	Dec. 6	..	..	−¾	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. rts.	..					2	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	..	1,900
138	122½	160	Sep. 26	130	Jan. 2	136	140	+2	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	138½	139	138½	139	..	205
12½	8⅞	47⅞	Oct. 11	11¼	Feb. 1	28	28¼	−3⅞	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	31½	31½	26	28	11	119,295
93⅛	77	126⅛	Sep. 19	90⅝	Feb. 1	113⅝	114	−5⅝	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	117½	117½	112	113½	90¼	12,700
58¼	42⅝	63⅝	Sep. 25	49⅝	Feb. 1	54⅝	56	−1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	½	Q	55½	55½	52⅝	55	54½	5,755
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	116½	118	−1¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	116	116	116	116	..	150
..	..	60¼	Dec. 3	30⅞	Oct. 8	..	49	−1¾	American Cities	100	16,264,700	....	..	..	52	52	49¼	49¼	..	1,000
..	..	84⅝	Dec. 4	75½	Aug. 6	81⅝	82⅝	−½	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	83	83	82	82½	..	400
..	..	98	June 28	94	Nov. 12	..	95	..	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	..	10
..	..	114	Sep. 23	108⅝	July 22	109½	115	−2	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	111	111	111	111	..	100
62⅝	41⅛	60¼	Nov. 18	45½	Jan. 19	53	57⅝	−⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	56⅞	57¼	54¼	56½	44⅞	7,300
105½	92	99½	Feb. 13	95	Jan. 19	96	97	−2	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	96	96	96	96	92½	125
245	201	220	Apr. 6	182	Nov. 7	168	175	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	174	174	174	174	215	25
5	3½	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	4⅜	4⅞	−¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	3½	1,200
26⅝	18	34	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	24	26	−1⅜	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	26½	26½	24	25	21	1,025
25⅝	16⅛	30⅝	May 20	18	Jan. 2	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅝	..	18	19⅝	18	19⅝	19	2,150
12⅝	8	17⅛	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	10⅝	11	−1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	11⅜	11⅝	10⅛	11	9⅞	3,900
34½	26⅛	43	Apr. 23	32	Feb. 20	32½	33	+½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	31⅛	32⅛	31	32⅛	30½	1,100
43½	32⅛	47½	Nov. 18	31¾	Feb. 27	41	42	−1¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	43	43	40¼	41⅛	37	5,800
110⅝	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	105	106⅜	−1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	107	107	106	106	104	500
5⅝	3	19⅛	Aug. 5	4⅜	Jan. 10	11⅝	12⅜	−2¼	American Malt Corporation	100	5,737,300	....	..	..	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	4½	1,400
43⅝	31½	69⅛	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 6	57⅛	58	−1	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	57	58½	57	58⅛	42	1,750
83⅞	56⅝	91	Sep. 26	67⅝	Feb. 1	69⅛	69¼	−3¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1	Q	72⅝	72⅝	68	69¾	74¼	64,050
108⅛	98⅝	109⅝	Sep. 26	102⅝	Jan. 2	104	104⅝	−1¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	104	104⅝	103⅛	104	103	810
89⅛	82	89½	June 10	84	Dec. 9	83	85	−¾	American Smelting Securities pf. B	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	..	300
325	225	203⅞	Dec. 4	123	Mar. 6	184	188	−9¼	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '12	†4	Q	197⅛	197⅛	189⅞	189⅞	..	2,400
52½	25	44⅝	Oct. 8	26	Jan. 19	35⅛	36	..	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	36	36	34½	35½	33	600
122½	112¼	133½	May 13	113⅛	Dec. 11	116	117	−1⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	117½	117½	113½	116½	115⅝	8,800
153⅛	131½	149⅛	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	139	139¼	..	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	334,765,200	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	139¼	139½	137⅝	139¼	140⅝	5,425
..	..	324½	July 1	241⅛	Jan. 11	260	262	−5	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Dec. 2, '12	2½	Q	263	267	256	261	..	11,225
..	..	106⅝	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	103	104	−¼	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,465,800	Dec. 2, '12	1½	Q	104	104¼	102½	102½	103½	850
..	..	99	Dec. 11	97⅝	Nov. 14	98¼	99¼	+¼	American Water Works Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	98⅝	99	98⅝	98⅝	..	900
36⅛	25½	31	May 17	18	Nov. 10	21½	22¼	+2	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000			..	20	22	19⅝	22	27	1,200
96¼	85⅛	94½	Mar. 21	79½	Nov. 19	82½	83⅛	+3	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	80⅝	83	80¼	83	89½	1,260
34⅝	24½	41⅝	May 2	25⅛	Jan. 25	28⅛	30	−2½	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	31¼	31¼	29	29	..	1,900
41⅛	29	48	Oct. 2	34	Feb. 1	37⅛	37⅞	−3⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Oct. 16, '12	75c	Q	41	41	37⅛	37⅞	39⅝	33,460
108	106⅛	127½	Oct. 3	105¾	Feb. 1	118¼	122	−1⅜	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,967,600	Oct. 1, '12	1⅜	Q	119	119	118¼	118¼	107	400
116⅝	99⅞	111⅝	Oct. 4	103¾	Feb. 1	105¼	105⅝	−¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	173,201,000	Dec. 2, '12	1½	Q	106	106	104⅝	105⅝	107	38,170
105½	100⅝	104¼	Feb. 10	101⅝	Jan. 2	101½	101⅞	−½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	101⅞	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	103⅞	1,326
139⅛	117	148½	Aug. 12	133⅛	Jan. 10	137	138	−1½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	60,134,700	July 10, '12	3½	SA	138	138⅛	136⅛	137	133⅛	4,100
..	..	60⅝	Aug. 30	49	Dec. 10	49½	52	−1½	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	SA	51⅛	52⅛	49	52	..	2,900
107	103¼	108¼	June 17	102⅞	Feb. 2	103⅛	104	..	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	107	100
109⅝	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	103⅛	103⅝	−1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	105	105	102⅞	103⅛	103½	15,400
2⅛	1¼	2⅞	Apr. 16	⅞	Mar. 23	1⅛	1⅝	..	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	100
38⅝	26	51⅝	Oct. 2	27⅝	Feb. 27	34⅝	35½	−⅝	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	35⅝	36⅝	33⅝	35	29⅝	14,900
66⅝	54	80	Sep. 23	56½	Feb. 27	63	65	−3	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	66	66	60⅛	63½	58⅝	4,800
84⅝	72	94½	July 2	76⅝	Jan. 2	87¼	87⅝	−1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	89⅜	89⅝	85⅝	87½	77½	24,290
148½	129	149	Aug. 12	137½	Mar. 21	138	142	−3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	140	141	140	141	..	400
10⅝	8	11¼	May 15	7⅛	Dec. 10	8	8½	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8	200
126	100	119½	July 25	105	Jan. 16	113	119½	−1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '12	2½	SA	114	114	114	114	..	100
31	28	40⅛	Apr. 30	28	Nov. 26	28¼	29¼	+¼	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Dec. 2, '12	¾	Q	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	29	100
..	..	72½	Oct. 5	53½	Dec. 14	53⅝	54½	−9⅝	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	100	10,572,900	....	..	..	65	65⅛	53½	53⅝	..	67,700
..	..	95½	Oct. 7	84½	Dec. 13	85	85⅞	−3	California Petroleum pf.	100	10,100,000	....	..	..	90	90	84½	85⅞	..	3,200
247	195⅝	283	Aug. 15	226½	Mar. 4	255½	255¾	−8¼	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	263½	263⅝	253¼	256	240⅞	74,450
..	..	21	Nov. 21	18⅝	Dec. 12	..	..	−1	Canadian Pacific rights	..	....			..	20⅛	20¼	18⅝	19⅛	..	5,550
..	..	101½	Dec. 2	100	Oct. 28	100	101½	−1	Case (J. I.) Thrashing Machine Co. pf.	100	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	101½	101½	100⅛	100½	..	400
33⅜	18⅜	33⅝	Sep. 24	16½	Feb. 27	27½	28	−½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,582,500	....	..	..	28	28	25⅞	27½	20⅝	9,055
105	91⅛	100⅛	Oct. 17	80	Feb. 27	91⅞	93	−2⅛	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	94⅞	95	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	800
320	260	395	Apr. 27	305	Jan. 9	357	370	−10	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '12	2	Q	360	360	360	360	317	200
86⅝	68⅝	85¼	Oct. 3	68¼	Feb. 1	78	78⅝	−⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	78⅝	79	76⅝	78	74¼	25,300
31½	15	24¾	Apr. 2	17	Jan. 25	16½	20	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	18	18	18	18	..	100
53	37	40	Apr. 26	25	Dec. 9	25	40	−11	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	25	25	25	25	..	100
25¼	17¼	20⅝	Oct. 26	16⅝	July 12	16⅞	17⅛	−¼	Chicago Great Western	100	45,155,200	....	..	..	17	17⅛	16½	17	19⅝	2,900
49¼	35½	39½	Apr. 8	30⅝	Dec. 6	30	32	−⅜	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,996,300	....	..	..	31½	32	30⅝	30⅝	37⅞	1,700
133½	105⅝	117⅞	Nov. 7	99⅝	July 13	110½	110⅝	−2⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	113½	113⅝	109½	110½	111⅝	72,750
155½	141	146	Jan. 2	139½	Dec. 12	139⅝	140½	−2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	141¼	141¼	139¼	140	145	1,080
150¼	138⅛	145	Apr. 28	134⅛	Dec. 11	135	135½	−1⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '12	1⅝	Q	136¼	136¼	134⅛	135⅛	143⅞	6,300
201½	191	198	Mar. 26	188	Nov. 9	180	190	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '12	2	Q	183	183	183	183	191	34
27½	16½	50⅝	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 15	40⅝	41	−2⅝	Chino Copper	5	3,887,090	....	..	..	43½	43⅝	38¼	41	26⅛	84,352
66	48⅛	62½	Apr. 23	45¼	Dec. 10	46	52	−5½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	45¼	46	45¼	46	..	200
98	94⅛	101½	Apr. 17	95	Dec. 11	..	96	−1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¼	Q	95	95	95	95	..	300
36⅝	25	43⅝	Sep. 26	23½	Feb. 28	33½	34	+2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1⅝	..	31⅞	34	29⅞	34	28⅝	6,500
60	43	45	Feb. 2	32½	Dec. 13	33⅝	34	−1	Colorado Southern	100	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '11	2	A	35⅛	35⅛	32½	34	46⅝	400
75½	63	71	July 16	66½	Dec. 11	63	68	−3½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..	100
148½	128⅝	149½	Aug. 12	135⅝	Dec. 12	138⅝	139	−1¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	Dec. 16, '12	1¾	Q	140	140	135⅝	139	139	20,125
15⅝	9⅝	22⅛	Oct. 19	10	Jan. 16	13⅝	13⅞	−1¼	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,777,300	....	..	..	15	15	12⅝	13⅝	11	17,410
85	73	89½	Oct. 18	75	Dec. 10	75½	76⅝	−1½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	77	77	75	76	75½	1,470
..	..	100¼	Dec. 12	99⅞	Dec. 13	99⅝	100	..	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	37,828,500	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	100¼	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	..	500
174⅝	159½	175½	Feb. 6	162⅝	Dec. 11	162	164	−2¼	Delaware & Hudson	100	42,503,000	Sep. 20, '12	2¼	Q	163⅝	163⅝	162⅝	162⅝	167⅞	400
570	505	569	Jan. 29	530	Aug. 23	558	565	+14½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Oct. 20, '12	2½	Q	555	564	545	564	..	1,200
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	20¼	21	−1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	20⅝	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	21¼	600
74	36⅝	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	37½	39	−1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅛	44	900
38¼	29	36¼	Aug. 21	20	Dec. 10	21	21¼	−3⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	Q	24⅛	24⅛	20	21⅛	31⅝	16,450
15⅝	9	11⅝	May 16	8	Sep. 9	7	8½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	285
30⅛	17⅛	23	May 15	14	Dec. 10	13	16	−1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	14	14	14	14	17⅛	100
97	82	100	Nov. 8	92½	May 9	..	100¼	−1	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '12	1¼	Q	98	98	98	98	..	100
38⅝	27¼	39⅛	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	31	31⅛	−2	ERIE	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	33	33	30¼	31	32⅝	48,200
61¼	45⅝	57⅞	Apr. 11	47⅜	Dec. 11	48⅝	49	−⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	49⅝	49⅝	47⅝	49	53⅝	9,800
49⅝	35	48	Apr. 11	38	Dec. 11	39½	39⅝	−2¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	40	40½	39	39	43⅝	1,500
36	13	21⅜	Sep. 25	11¼	Feb. 23	12	18	−1⅝	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	14	14	14	14	18¼	500
66½	37	52⅝	Sep. 26	37½	Jan. 23	39	42½	−3	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '12	1½	Q	40	40	37½	37½	42½	1,125
135	104½	225	Aug. 12	128	Jan. 2	..	205	..	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,558,900	Dec. 2, '12	1¼	Q	200	200	200	200	133	110
108	103⅝	115	Sep. 12	106¼	Mar. 30	110	111½	−1⅛	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..	100
168⅝	142	188¼	July 25	155	Jan. 2	180¼	181	−3	General Electric Co.	100	77,782,700	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	184	184¼	179½	181¼	155½	8,883
51⅞	35	42½	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	34	35½	−1	General Motors	100	15,557,900	....	..	..	33½	35	33	34	37	750
86⅝	74½	82⅝	Sep. 3	70¼	May 3	76	78	..	General Motors pf.	100	13,969,400	Nov. 1, '12	3½	SA	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	75½	200
..	..	200	Oct. 18	155	May 2	170	185	−2	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	186	186	186	186	..	100
7⅝	3½	5	Mar. 18	1⅜	Dec. 5	1⅝	1⅞	+¼	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	Oct. 31, '12	30c	..	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅞	5	9,400
..	..	81	Sep. 9	60¼	Dec. 11	63½	64½	−4	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	60,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1	Q	68	68	60⅛	64	..	8,225
..	..	109½	Sep. 16	105	Dec. 11	105½	106⅝	−⅞	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	105⅝	105⅝	105	105⅛	..	1,600
140	119	143⅝	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 11	134	134⅝	−1½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,900,100	Nov. 1, '12	1⅝	Q	135	135	131½	134	129	45,350
63⅝	33⅝	53	Sep. 26	36	Jan. 31	41½	42	−1	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	42	42¼	40	41	36	8,800
..	..	62⅝	June 14	47	Dec. 12	48½	49⅝	−1⅛	Guggenheim Exploration	25	18,124,600	Oct. 1, '12	62½c	Q	51⅝	52⅝	47	49⅝	..	8,025
87½	81⅝	105	Dec. 13	86¼	Mar. 9	105	112	+3	HOMESTAKE MINING	100	21,840,000	Nov. 25, '12	50c	M	105	105	105	105	..	100
147	132	141¼	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	126	128	+½	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Aug. 3, '12	3½	SA	126¼	127½	125	126½	141⅛	2,300
..	..	21⅛	Oct. 10	17⅛	Dec. 11	17⅝	17½	+1⅛	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	20	14,458,880	....	..	..	19	19	17½	17½	..	5,500
20⅝	13⅛	22	July 2	16⅛	Dec. 12	17¼	17⅜	−⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	18⅛	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛	15⅝	36,000
56⅝	39⅝	67⅝	Oct. 15	53⅝	Jan. 3	59½	59⅝	−3⅝	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,800	....	..	..	63⅛	63⅛	57⅝	59⅝	48⅞	43,000
..	..	99	June 27	91	Dec. 12	90½	95	−1	International Agricultural pf.	100	12,955,600	July 16, '12	3½	SA	91½	91½	91	91	..	300
129⅝	99⅛	126⅝	Sep. 10	105¼	Feb. 1	108	109	−4½	International Harvester	100	77,921,100	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	113	113⅛	105½	109	107⅞	8,200
128¼	115	121⅝	Apr. 15	113½	Nov. 26	113	114½	−¼	International Harvester pf.	100	58,326,500	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	113¾	114⅛	113½	114⅛	120¼	200
13⅝	9	19⅛	May 23	9⅝	Jan. 17	11⅝	12	+⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	11⅛	12⅛	11	12	10	4,150
56⅝	44⅝	62⅞	May 22	45½	Jan. 3	48½	49	−½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '12	½	Q	49	49	47	48⅝	46⅞	5,125
44	23	34	Jan. 2	17	Dec. 10	18½	26	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	..	19½	19½	17	19	33¼	800
90½	80	84⅝	Apr. 8	74	Dec. 7	74	80	+¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '12	1½	Q	74⅛	74⅛	74	74⅛	83½	210
22	15	15	Jan. 4	10½	Feb. 8	10	13	−½	Iowa Central	100	8,524,400	....	..	..	12	12	12	12	16⅞	100
42	28	30	Jan. 4	22	Dec. 10	23	28	−6⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,700	May 1, '00	1½	..	22	22	22	22	33⅝	100
37⅝	25¼	31¼	Sep. 30	22½	May 29	26	26⅝	−⅜	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	27⅛	27⅛	26	26½	29	1,200
69⅝	61½	65⅝	Mar. 25	56	May 29	60	62½	−1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	60	60	60	60	..	100
..	..	95⅝	Oct. 24	90	Dec. 10	85	90	−3	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100	6,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	91	91	90	90	..	400
..	..	109	Oct. 24	107	Dec. 12	105	108	−1	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	100	2,900,000	Nov. 1, '12	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	..	200
..	..	9½	May 14	5½	Dec. 13	5⅛	8	−2⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400	....	..	..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	200
..	..	89½	Oct. 2	71	Sep. 25	74	79½	−1⅝	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	100	4,907,500	....	..	..	80⅛	80⅛	75	75	..	710
..	..	105⅛	Oct. 2	100	Oct. 30	99⅝	101½	..	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	100	1,773,000	....	..	..	100	101	100	101	..	200
48	30	55½	Sep. 30	29	Mar. 21	45½	47½	−3⅛	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	34,978,000	....	..	..	49	49	46	46¼	30	900
114½	101⅛	108⅝	Jan. 4	102½	Dec. 12	102½	103½	−⅝	Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	Dec. 16, '12	1¾	Q	103¼	103⅝	102½	103	105	1,100
17	10	18	Apr. 24	11⅝	Mar. 11	11	14	−⅜	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	100
40	25	40	May 21	30	Jan. 8	34	38	−⅝	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	35	35	35	35	..	100
186⅞	151	185⅝	Jan. 15	155⅝	Feb. 5	167½	168	−3⅝	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	July 13, '12	5	SA	172	173⅝	164⅛	168	181½	96,000
..	..	225	Oct. 18	156⅝	Jan. 15	209	209½	−2⅝	Liggett & Myers	100	21,496,400	Dec. 2, '12	3	Q	211	211⅛	206	209⅛	..	3,554
..	..	118	Aug. 29	105½	Jan. 12	114	115	−1	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	15,087,600	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	115	115	115	115	..	200
..	..	47½	July 26	36	Dec. 12	37	38	−1	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	8,000,000	....	..	..	39	39⅛	38	37½	..	5,800
..	..	105⅝	Nov. 16	102¼	Oct. 14	103⅛	104½	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	104¼	104¼	104	104	..	300
..	..	92⅝	Oct. 14	90	July 22	90	91⅝	−⅝	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	90	90⅛	90	90⅛	..	200
160⅝	136½	170	Aug. 14	139⅛	Dec. 12	139¼	139⅜	−4⅛	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '12	3½	SA	143	143	139¼	139⅞	156½	5,750
..	..	9⅝	Oct. 11	7	Dec. 10	..	..	−1½	Louisville & Nashville rights	..	60,000,000	....	..	..	7	7⅝	7	7	..	2,700
95	74½	92⅞	July 17	75⅛	Jan. 31	80⅞	84	−¼	MACKAY COMPANIES	100	41,380,400	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	84	84	84	84	81½	100
77	68	70⅛	Jan. 23	66	Dec. 13	65½	67	+⅝	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	66	66⅞	66	66⅞	72	200
142½	131¼	138⅝	Mar. 13	130	Dec. 10	130	132	−⅛	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,815,100	Oct. 1, '12	1⅝	Q	131⅛	131⅛	130	131	136	1,200
87	70	88	Oct. 7	69	Apr. 11	77	78½	+⅝	May Department Stores	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '12	1¼	Q	77⅝	78½	75	78	..	2,100
113¼	107⅝	112	Jan. 11	105	Dec. 10	104	106	−1	May Department Stores pf.	100	8,250,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	106	106	105	105	..	400
5⅛	3¼	7⅛	Mar. 29	4	Mar. 7	4½	5	−⅜	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	500
22½	14	26	Mar. 29	15⅜	July 30	18⅛	19	−⅛	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	18⅛	18⅛	18	18½	17⅝	700
..	..	99⅞	Oct. 17	62⅝	Apr. 20	73½	76	−7⅝	Mexican Petroleum	100	12,353,300	Nov. 24, '12	1	Q	83½	83⅛	75	75½	..	39,600
..	..	104	Nov. 21	101	Dec. 6	100¼	101	..	Mexican Petroleum pf.	100	2,604,300	Dec. 1, '12	⅞	M	101	101	101	101	..	300
..	..	30¼	Sep. 25	23⅝	Feb. 14	25⅛	25⅝	−1⅜	Miami Copper	5	3,722,030	Nov. 15, '12	50c	Q	26½	26½	24½	25¼	23½	11,800
24½	16⅝	27½	Jan. 23	18½	July 24	22	24	−1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	10,610,200	July 15, '04	2½	..	22	23½	22	23	34½	700
142½	124⅝	154⅛	Aug. 12	129	Feb. 3	137½	138½	−2⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,206,800	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	140½	140½	135⅝	138½	135½	5,250
160	145⅝	158	Aug. 17	146	Dec. 5	145	151	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,603,400	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	146	146	146	146	..	48

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WHEAT TRADE HOLDS ON STEADY COURSE

Government's Final Figures Anxiously Awaited as Big Argentine Crop Is About to Move.

COARSE GRAINS A PUZZLE, TOO

Cotton Goes Still Higher as Mills Report Large Advance Sales—Provision Receipts Swell.

Low prices for the season were made on Tuesday, following the Government report. Since then the market has shown a little rally, partly on evening up and belief that the immense distribution and the exports of wheat, if continued at the present rate, would shortly create a situation where there would be an absence of pressure on the market. The trading during the week has been of a rather aimless character, and the market is still waiting for some developments which will give a strong tendency to values.

The Government report on the wheat crop for the coming year was issued on Monday at the close of the market, and, as expected, showed a high average condition. The acreage was just about the same as the acreage reported sown last year. Last year's figures were, however, corrected on Monday, making the total just about a million acres larger than reported a year ago. This was due to a correction, mainly in Kansas, bringing the Government figures in close accord with the State figures for area for the last year.

Estimates made on the condition of the new crop, and the area, of course, varied largely, according to the method used. Taking the condition as reported, without allowance either for loss in condition or loss in acreage, and the promise was for 572,000,000 bushels. Allowing for the average loss in area, which for the last ten years has been 9.5 per cent., and the average loss in condition from December to July, which has been 9.7 per cent., the present Winter wheat crop promises an outturn of about 466,000,000 bushels. Such a crop will be the largest for a number of years, and only a little under the maximum Winter wheat production of the country.

The final Government report will be issued to-day, at the close of the market. It is thought that probably the total production figures for Winter wheat will be increased, to some extent, over the preliminary figures, due to the correction in the official figures for the area sown last Fall. The May abandonment figures are given in percentages, and the additional area reported will, therefore, be a factor in the total area actually cut. There is also some possibility that there may be a change in the Montana figures. Private reports have indicated a larger crop in Montana than the Government figures pointed to. There is also some possibility of a change in the figures for Minnesota and North Dakota. This change, judging by reports from the Northwest, should point to a smaller crop in Minnesota, and a larger crop in North Dakota.

The movement of wheat at primary centres has fallen off considerably during the last week, but this was to be expected. With the closing of lake navigation there was, naturally, not the pressure to get the grain in and get it moved to Eastern lake points, before the close of navigation. As a result of this the figures for the interior movement show a decrease of 1,400,000 bushels, compared with the previous week, but are still nearly 4,000,000 bushels in excess of the corresponding time last week. The shipments from the interior naturally fell off heavily, showing a decrease of 3,200,000 bushels, compared with a decrease in the receipts of only 1,400,000. The movement naturally points to considerable increase in the interior market stocks. The shipments from the seaboard were also somewhat lighter. For the week ended Saturday night the Atlantic exports decreased 1,200,000 bushels from the preceding week.

The demand for export wheat has been of fair volume during the week, and included a cargo of Manitoba wheat for Lisbon. At one time there was a little nervousness displayed over the political conditions, but this nervousness was soon allayed. The Argentine reports were somewhat of a factor. There were conflicting advices as to the weather conditions, but in the main the advices seemed to be normally good, and there appears to be very little apprehension of a serious nature as to the quality, or as to any delay in the movement. The recent estimates have pointed to an outturn giving a surplus approximately 25,000,000 bushels in excess of the current year. With two weeks to hear from, the exports this season have been 101,000,000 bushels, and the total for the twelve months will be about 103,000,000. Unless the weather become very unfavorable the Argentine wheat should begin to move in considerable volume about mid-January, and assume large proportions in February.

The distribution of wheat in this country continues very heavy. But for the usual shortage in the Central West, necessitating heavy buying in the Southwest and Northwest, the record interior receipts would undoubtedly have caused an overwhelming accumulation in stocks. As it is, the stocks are increasing rapidly. The past week there was a gain of over 5,000,000 bushels, and the total is not far from last year's figures. A question which the trade is very carefully watching is the matter of continued demand for domestic purposes, and whether this demand will continue to prevent unusual increases in stocks. If the movement continues at the recent rate there would seem to be reasonable ground for expecting rather liberal stock accumulations.

CORN.

With the middle of December at hand, the trade has been rather puzzled at the slow movement of the new corn crop. Receipts have persistently continued less than last year, notwithstanding the larger crop. Not until the current week have the receipts begun to run in excess of a year ago, and only within a few days has this increase become a factor in the market. The total for the week shows a slight increase over the preceding week, but is still 1,400,000 bushels less than a year ago. The shipments from the interior show a smaller distribution than last year, which is natural, in view of the larger size of the crop of all feedstuffs throughout the country. Advices received toward the close of the week were that the interior movement was just beginning in volume. It was stated that the interior offerings were increasing and that receiving houses were getting larger acceptances than at any time so far this season.

Such condition is, of course, natural, and means that the country is apparently getting ready to sell corn. The question now before the trade is: What will be the effect of such attitude on values? Another factor is the volume of distribution. The movement of wheat, oats, and barley has this season been extremely heavy, yet the supplies have gone into distribution, and have not brought burdensome accumulation on the market. It is quite possible that the movement of corn will also be of very large proportions, and will be distributed with corresponding promptness. It is certain that the distribution of all grain this year has been extraordinarily stimulated, and it is possible that corn will not be an exception. The export demad for corn is likely to be good if the demand is, even approximately, equal to the demand for Argentine corn. The Argentine exports of corn since May 1 have been 177,000,000 bushels. American corn prices are now, f. o. b. the seaboard, just about the same as Argentine prices at Buenos Aires.

OATS.

The position of the oats market has not changed to any material extent. Prices continue very steady on all grades. The receipts at Western points have been steadily decreasing, and, for the past week, were only 400,000 bushels more than for the corresponding week last year. On the other hand, the shipments from the interior are decidedly heavy. The total for the week showed some falling off from the preceding week, and was slightly below the receipts, but were 1,300,000 bushels more than last year. The distribution of oats, considering the enormous crop of feed-stuffs all over the country, has been very remarkable, and extremely difficult to explain. The exports have increased to some extent, but are by no means sufficient to take care of the movement. Stocks are only about half of the total a year ago, and there appears to be no pressure on the cash markets.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products have felt the effect of the largest receipts of hogs of the season. The movement for the week ended Dec. 7 for the first time this season was in excess of a year ago. The receipts for the past week have been very heavy, and Wednesday's total of 155,000 were the record receipts for the season. Naturally, the effect of this increased movement was to bring distinct pressure on the contract market, resulting in a sharp decline in values. The heavier movement of hogs was to many a decided surprise, as reports have generally pointed to a smaller supply in the country than a year ago. The quality of the hogs is better than last year and average weights are fully 5 per cent. higher. This means so much additional product per hog. Stocks of product, however, are low, and the distribution is of fair volume.

COTTON.

With remarkable persistency the cotton market has regained the losses which were registered during the last several days and at the close on Saturday prices represented about the best attained thus far this season. The salient factor of the week was the publication of the Government crop estimate. Cavilling at this was of course apparent, with the usual claims of the official figures representing an under-statement, there being several imbued with the idea that the Government was ultra conservative, but as a rule, unbiased authorities considered the estimate of 13,820,000 bales as a fair one.

It was shown that in recent years, the invariable tendency of the Government has been to mimimize the crop possibilities. As an off-setting argument there were assertions that the crop reporters were being misled by the rapidity of ginning to date. Apart, however, from the various deductions, it was indubitable but that holders of actual cotton at the South were content with their position, whereas inquiry from spinners increased following the promulgation of the Bureau's statistics.

According to most opinions the trade will work on the theory that the crop this season as a commercial outturn will aggregate to approximately 14,250,000 bales. This is just about 2,000,000 bales less than last season, but some recognition will have to be given to the larger crops in Indian, Egypt, and Russia. Opinions are rather divergent as to the excess yields in those countries as compared with the previous season, but even with the recent modification of estimates it is believed that allowance will have to be made for more than 1,000,000 bales increase in the foreign production, or in other words, less than a 1,000,000-bale decrease in the world's production.

The unreliability of statistics is well realized, but obviously there is little inclination to disregard them entirely. On Sept. 1 the total visible supply of cotton was just about 500,000 bales larger than the preceding season, while at present the world's visible supply is approximately 800,000 bales in excess of last year. It has been contended that due to the high prices prevailing this year, the South has incentive for another large production in 1913, and on this account, even conceding a contraction in the visible, spinners are without apparent reason for carrying over more than small or normal supplies.

Ostensibly, large consumptive estimates will have to be fulfilled in order to substantiate the assertions that cotton supplies at the end of this season will be drawn upon to an amazing extent. At present the outlook from a consumers' standpoint is generally regarded as sanguine, although enthusiasm is tempered by the impending tariff revision, the unsettled financial markets the world over, and the chaotic political conditions in Europe. It cannot be said, however, that dire pessimism prevails as to any of these factors, and domestic mills especially are in a well entrenched position, being well engaged ahead on a remunerative basis.

The Census Bureau report on the supply and distribution of cotton issued at the close of the week was timely, affording an inkling as to the assimilation of supplies. Consumption of American cotton by domestic mills was placed at 475,200 bales, against 511,200 in October, and 437,300 during September. Advocates of lower prices declared that this slackening was in reflection of the higher cost of the raw material, and there were predictions of a further contraction in the consumption, but it is clear that no such ratio of absorption occurred during September and October could be expected to be continued for the balance of the season; in fact, it is not necessary to result in the recording of a season's consumption in excess of 5,000,000 bales, which is now so confidently counted on by a majority in the trade.

Assuming that domestic mills will use somewhat over 5,000,000 bales, there would be an amount for export equivalent to about 9,250,000 bales, which would obviate the need of reducing the liberal visible supply. Of course, when the exports are considered the larger foreign crops can be disposed of as a factor, inasmuch as the influence of the bigger yields abroad should be noted almost entirely in decreasing the demand for American cotton. To date the shipments have been phenomenal, totaling 4,543,000 bales since Sept. 1, as against 4,407,000 a year ago.

Freight rates have eased at the principal ports, and a decrease in the outward flow of cotton is also foreshadowed by a smaller amount on shipboard not cleared than a year ago. It remains to be seen, however, how drastic the check to the export movement will be, as it can be readily discerned that if a total around 9,500,000 bales is approached (which would be 1,100,000 bales under last year) and the consumption of American cotton amounted to close to 5,500,000 bales for the season, that inroads of importance will be made upon the visible supply, unless this crop is being underestimated. Last year's consumption of cotton in this country was just slightly under 5,000,000 bales. From the beginning of the season to date American spinners have taken 2,235,000 bales, as compared with 2,215,000 bales to this time in 1911.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Another week has passed without a change of importance transpiring in the price basis of the cottonseed oil market. The situation has been altered somewhat, however, and seemingly has become more strained. Crude mills adhere to their high asking prices, and it is easily discerned that consumers are equally reluctant to consider the demands of the holders of actual oil. This has resulted in a deadlock which cannot be expected to be of long duration at this season of the year. Meanwhile, farmers are retaining their seed at levels even above a basis with crude, and inasmuch as the local option market is ruling under a parity with oil at the South, it is rather surprising that quotations are only barely sustained.

Speculation is not a factor of moment. Stimulus to this is lacking. Ordinarily, the prevailing differences, which unquestionably favor buyers of oil, would be an incentive, but the conservative policy of consumers and their limited buying at this time militates against an aggressive speculative move. The sold-up condition of crude mills has frequently been commented on, and it is known that farmers are in an independent position, being able, therefore, to remain firm in their views concerning the intrinsic value of seed.

It remains to be seen whether or not the apathy on the part of consumers in taking on additional supplies will impair the confidence of Southern holders. At present the absorption of cottonseed oil is principally for the better descriptions, with demand lacking feature. Foreign buyers are pursuing a policy somewhat similar to domestic users, and thus far no material betterment has been noted in the character of foreign absorption, despite the more hopeful view accepted of political conditions in Europe. Concerns making use of edible oils show most interest while inferior descriptions of oil find little favor.

The cotton crop report showing 13,820,000 bales of seed cotton was believed to have been a fair estimate, but the influence of this was trivial. It has been pointed out that on this basis, assuming that the crush of oil will be increased to 75 per cent. against 70 per cent. last year, as a result of the enhanced seed values, that a refined oil production of slightly over 3,500,000 barrels is probable, as compared with 3,620,000 barrels last year. This is based on the assumption that refining losses will be 2 per cent. under those of a year ago, and the yield of oil per ton of seed about the same.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1911, High	Range for Year 1911, Low	Range for Year 1912, High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 14, Bid	Ask	Week's Net Change	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Dividend Paid, Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Dec. 14, First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 14, '12
38⅞	27	31⅝	Mar. 20	25½	Dec. 12	26¼	26¾	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	27⅛	27⅛	25½	26¾	30	5,350
70	62¾	66	Apr. 17	57⅝	May 29	59⅝	60½	— 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 9, '12	2	SA	60¾	61¼	60	60	64⅞	900
63	33¾	47¾	Mar. 27	35	July 13	41	41½	— 1⅛	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	42½	42½	39¾	41	39¾	25,500
160	140¼	180	Oct. 11	160¼	Apr. 22	170	180	— 5	NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	3½	SA	170	170	170	170	..	100
143¾	117¼	161	Apr. 30	114	Dec. 10	117¼	119½	— 8	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	125½	125½	114	118⅛	139	6,450
130	124	131	June 19	122	Dec. 12	122⅝	125	— 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	122¼	124	122	124	127½	400
22	12½	26	Oct. 15	12¼	Feb. 29	16¼	19½	— ⅜	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05	½	..	17⅝	17⅝	16⅜	17	..	1,930
59	42½	68¼	Oct. 7	51⅛	Jan. 8	54⅝	56	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Sep. 30, '12	¾	Q	56	56⅛	54½	55½	54¾	2,435
109¾	104	110⅞	Nov. 20	105½	Feb. 1	106	107	— 2	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Dec. 16, '12	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	107	100
38⅝	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20	26⅝	Oct. 18	26½	27¾	— ⅞	National Railways of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,492,900	....	..	..	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	34⅛	700
21¼	15⅛	24⅛	Sep. 30	18¼	Jan. 29	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,997,285	Sep. 30, '12	37½c	Q	19⅞	20	18½	19¼	19¼	20,450
76	45	85	Nov. 18	50	Feb. 17	73½	75	— 3¼	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1½	..	79	79	72½	76	56	900
115½	99⅞	121½	Apr. 25	106¼	Jan. 9	107½	107¾	— 3⅜	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	111¾	111¾	107	107⅝	107⅝	26,725
25	24⅞	23	Jan. 25	18	Dec. 9	..	..	— 1	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	18	18	18	18	..	100
151⅛	126⅞	142¼	Apr. 1	126	Dec. 11	128⅛	129½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,682,400	Sep. 30, '12	2	Q	131	131	126	129	138½	1,881
46⅞	37⅝	41⅝	Apr. 12	29⅞	June 1	31¼	32	— ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11	2	..	32⅝	32⅝	31	31⅝	39	1,255
..	..	93⅞	Apr. 26	83½	Oct. 25	88½	90¼	+ ⅝	New York State Railways	100	19,997,700	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	52½	100
60	45¼	55	May 2	43⅛	Dec. 13	43	47½	— 1¼	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	½	Q	44	44	43¼	43¼	..	200
111¼	99⅜	119⅜	Aug. 12	107⅞	Feb. 1	111⅞	112¼	— 1¼	Norfolk & Western	100	98,143,900	Sep. 19, '12	1½	Q	112⅞	112⅞	110½	112	108½	10,500
76⅝	64	87⅞	Aug. 21	74½	Jan. 3	80⅝	82⅛	— 1½	North American	100	29,779,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	81½	81½	80¼	80½	73	2,210
55⅝	39½	79½	Nov. 30	56	Mar. 11	72½	..	— 3	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	9,000,000	Dec. 15, '12	1¼	Q	75	75	75	75	..	100
137⅞	110⅝	131½	Aug. 14	115⅝	Jan. 11	119	120	— 2¼	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Nov. 1, '12	1¾	Q	121⅝	121½	117⅞	119	119	62,950
2	1	3¼	May 20	1	Feb. 10	2½	3	— ½	ONTARIO MINING CO.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02	30c	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	..	100
33⅜	23¼	38	Sep. 30	28⅜	Dec. 12	29½	30	— 2¾	PACIFIC MAIL	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1	..	32½	32½	28¾	30	31½	5,500
54⅜	35	55⅝	Apr. 25	45	Dec. 12	45	47	— 1½	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	47	47⅛	45	46	49	1,800
130⅛	118⅝	126¼	May 2	119⅞	Dec. 11	120⅞	121	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,900	Nov. 30, '12	1½	Q	121⅛	121½	119⅞	121	123⅛	34,470
109	101½	122½	Oct. 9	103	Jan. 8	110½	111	— 3⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Nov. 25, '12	1¾	Q	113¼	113¼	109½	110⅜	103¼	7,700
..	..	18⅛	Oct. 19	12¼	Dec. 11	12	17	— 1⅛	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..	100
100	90½	111½	Aug. 15	98½	Jan. 2	100	106	— 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	37,173,800	Oct. 25, '12	1¼	Q	104	104	104	104	96½	200
33¼	17	27¼	Aug. 14	16⅜	Feb. 28	19⅝	20⅜	— 1½	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,929,500	....	..	..	21⅜	21⅜	20	20	18¼	2,500
90⅞	67⅜	100⅝	Aug. 14	77	Feb. 8	86	86½	— 2½	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Oct. 25, '12	1¼	Q	87½	88½	83½	86¼	82⅛	8,400
..	..	215½	Oct. 18	167	Mar. 7	198	202	— 6	P. Lorillard Co.	100	15,155,600	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	206	206	198	200	..	1,920
..	..	118	Aug. 20	107⅞	Jan. 12	115	116½	..	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	100	11,019,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	116⅝	116⅝	115⅞	116¼	..	650
37⅝	25	40⅞	Sep. 30	28⅜	Feb. 27	34½	35	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	35	35	33½	35	33¼	2,170
102⅜	91	103⅝	Aug. 16	96	Feb. 28	99⅜	101	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 20, '12	1¾	Q	100⅞	100⅞	98	99½	100	800
120	108	120⅞	Aug. 13	106⅞	Feb. 17	117	118	+ 2¼	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1½	Q	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	109	200
163	154	175	Aug. 21	158½	Feb. 2	159½	160	— 2¼	Pullman Co.	100	120,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	2	Q	162	162	159½	159⅜	157½	1,635
4½	2	8½	Apr. 29	3	Jan. 4	4¼	4¾	— ½	QUICKSILVER	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4	4	..	200
5½	2½	12¼	May 13	3½	Feb. 28	6	9½	+ ⅞	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '01	½	..	7	7	7	7	..	200
39	26	40⅜	Sep. 25	27½	Feb. 8	32	34	— 1⅜	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	34½	34½	33⅝	34	31⅞	1,100
103	92	105	Apr. 28	98½	Dec. 12	98¼	102½	— 2⅞	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sep. 20, '12	1¾	Q	100	100	98½	98½	..	300
19	12	24⅛	Sep. 23	16	Jan. 29	19⅞	20	— ¾	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,473,480	....	..	..	20½	20½	19	20	17⅞	56,980
161⅞	134	179⅞	Apr. 29	148⅛	Jan. 11	163⅛	163¼	— 7⅛	Reading	50	70,000,000	Nov. 14, '12	1½	Q	170⅝	171¼	161⅝	163¼	153½	799,170
92	88	93¾	Apr. 29	87½	June 27	90	90¼	+ ¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Dec. 12, '12	1	Q	90	90	90	90	89½	360
35¼	18	35⅛	Oct. 4	15⅝	Feb. 26	25	25⅜	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	25½	25⅞	23½	25⅝	25⅜	9,350
99⅜	74½	93⅞	Oct. 25	64½	Feb. 27	84⅜	85	— 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '12	1¾	Q	87	87	84¼	84⅝	84	12,050
34⅜	22⅜	30½	Apr. 8	22⅜	Dec. 9	22⅞	23	— ⅞	Rock Island Co.	100	90,888,200	....	..	..	23¾	23¾	22⅜	22⅞	25⅛	12,300
68⅜	43⅜	59⅝	Apr. 9	42⅝	Dec. 12	43⅜	44¼	— 1½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	46	46	42⅝	44	46⅜	6,600
..	..	101	Nov. 14	90¼	Dec. 14	90¼	91	— 4¼	Rumely (M.) Co.	100	9,155,300	....	..	..	94⅝	95	90¼	90¼	..	2,400
..	..	103¼	Oct. 25	100	June 20	100	101	— 1⅛	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	101	102	100¼	100⅞	..	535
27	23	29½	Mar. 26	18⅞	Nov. 29	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO	100	29,000,000	....	..	..	19	19¼	18⅞	19	25	800
69⅛	59	69⅞	Mar. 23	60¼	Nov. 27	60	62	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	1	Q	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	..	200
49½	37	43⅜	Apr. 11	29¼	Dec. 10	29⅜	30½	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	30½	30⅜	29¼	30½	41⅜	2,410
62	54	57	Feb. 14	47	Dec. 13	45	47½	— 1½	St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. I. new stk. cfs.	..	13,722,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	48½	48½	47	47	..	4
34	24	40⅜	Oct. 4	29⅜	Jan. 22	34	35½	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....	..	..	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	31⅜	500
72	59⅜	80⅝	Oct. 4	68½	Jan. 17	73	75	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	76⅝	76⅝	75	75⅝	71	610
..	..	27½	Apr. 4	18	Dec. 12	18	18½	— 1	Seaboard Air Line	100	33,037,100	....	..	..	19¼	19⅞	18	18	..	2,835
..	..	56½	June 7	44⅜	Dec. 12	45	45½	— 3	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	22,407,100	....	..	..	48	48	44⅜	45	..	3,600
192	125½	221	Nov. 8	140	Jan. 15	200	200⅜	— 7½	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¾	Q	207½	207½	192½	200	141	7,749
56¼	34	59⅜	Sep. 20	39¼	Jan. 30	43	46	— 3	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	45	45	45	45	42½	600
112	[illegible]	105	Apr. 1	94	Nov. 23	95½	100	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	97	97	97	97	..	100
113	110	110	Apr. 10	109	Aug. 27	..	..	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,704,500	Oct. 1, '12	2	Q	108	110	108	110	..	45
126⅜	104½	115½	Apr. 8	105½	Feb. 1	107⅞	107⅞	— 1	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	108¼	110⅝	106⅛	107⅝	113⅛	135,120
33⅜	24⅜	32	Sep. 30	26½	Jan. 31	27½	27⅞	— ⅞	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	28½	28½	27	27⅜	29⅞	9,500
75¼	61⅜	86⅞	Oct. 2	68¾	Feb. 3	80⅜	81	— ⅞	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 28, '12	2½	SA	80⅛	80½	79	80¼	71⅜	3,500
17⅛	15	33⅛	June 27	16¼	Jan. 19	31	32½	— ⅞	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	Aug. 3, '12	2	..	32	32	31	31⅛	..	1,400
53	50	66	Oct. 2	53	Jan. 18	62	64	— 1½	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Oct. 31, '12	2½	SA	64	64	62½	62½	52¼	510
..	..	49½	Aug. 9	30	July 10	35	36⅜	— 5½	Studebaker Co.	100	27,931,600	....	..	..	40	40¼	34½	34½	..	1,100
..	..	98⅜	Aug. 13	90½	June 28	91½	93	— ½	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	13,095,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	92	92½	91½	92½	..	400
44	30¼	47¼	May 31	34½	Feb. 1	36½	36⅜	— 2½	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	5,000,000	Aug. 10, '12	$1	..	39¼	39¼	35	37	38¼	7,000
136½	74½	130⅝	Sep. 7	81	Jan. 16	108⅜	108½	— ⅜	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	110½	112½	106	108½	83⅜	7,700
30⅛	19⅞	26½	Nov. 7	20½	Jan. 3	22½	23	— ½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	22⅞	22⅞	21⅜	22½	22⅜	2,200
92	84	97½	Oct. 17	89	Apr. 17	95	96	..	Texas Pacific land trust	100	4,584,700	....	..	..	96½	96½	96½	96½	..	100
41	31	49⅜	Jan. 9	33½	Dec. 10	35	35⅛	— ½	Third Avenue	100	16,178,100	....	..	..	35⅜	35⅜	33½	35⅛	39⅜	8,950
8½	4	10⅝	Apr. 16	2½	Dec. 9	..	..	— ¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	2½	2⅜	2½	2½	4⅛	675
24⅜	12	16⅜	Mar. 27	11	Dec. 10	11½	12¼	— ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	11	12	11	11⅜	15⅞	900
58⅞	34⅞	36	Apr. 8	28	June 27	29	30	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	29½	29½	29½	29½	38⅝	100
111	104	111⅜	Sep. 17	103	Dec. 11	103¼	105	— 1⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	104	104	103	103⅜	105	675
111	63	115⅜	June 28	95	Dec. 10	97½	100	— 4¼	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	102	102	95	98	105⅜	2,100
113⅞	103	114½	Sep. 17	111	Feb. 26	112	115	— 1½	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	113	113	112½	112½	112½	800
9	4⅜	17⅞	May 15	4⅝	Jan. 5	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	6	6⅝	5¼	6⅜	4⅜	3,900
59½	50¼	67⅜	May 5	35½	Dec. 6	36½	38	+ ⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	..	36	38	36	36⅞	..	700
192⅜	153½	176⅜	Sep. 30	150⅜	Dec. 12	155⅜	155½	—11¾	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	167¼	167½	150⅜	155½	174⅜	720,700
96	89	96½	Dec. 2	88¾	Oct. 31	90	90½	— 2⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	91	91⅜	90¼	90⅜	93	2,890
..	..	64⅜	May 21	50	Dec. 13	49½	52	— 2	United Cigar Manufacturers	100	10,247,550	Nov. 1, '12	1	Q	51	52	50	50	..	1,100
108	97½	102¾	July 17	97	Feb. 10	98⅞	99⅜	— 1¼	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Nov. 1, '12	2	Q	100	100	99	99	..	630
107½	100⅞	108⅞	July 31	102¼	Dec. 13	101⅞	103	— 1¼	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,816,600	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼	105	200
49	28½	39⅞	Dec. 4	28	July 18	36	36½	— 1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	38	38	35	37	33	2,500
76¼	52	69⅜	Dec. 4	57	July 18	64¼	65	— 2¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	67	67⅛	64	64⅜	60½	5,600
19¼	11	22½	May 16	13	Feb. 16	17½	18	— 1⅜	United States Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	16	400
51	40½	64⅜	Oct. 18	50	Jan. 4	58	60	— 1¼	United States Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	58	58	57	57⅝	50	610
104	84	100	Apr. 2	62⅜	Nov. 14	66½	72	+ ¼	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	..	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	84	147
97⅝	90	105	July 27	95	Jan. 5	91	104	— 1⅛	United States Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..	125
79⅜	65⅛	86½	July 18	67	Jan. 31	71⅜	73	+ ⅛	United States Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Nov. 1, '12	1¼	Q	73	74	72	73	68⅜	1,100
48½	30½	67⅞	May 21	45¼	Feb. 1	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 31, '12	1	Q	63	63⅜	60⅜	63⅛	48½	17,050
115½	104	116	May 20	105⅜	July 25	107	107¼	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	49,452,800	Oct. 31, '12	2	Q	106⅞	107½	106	107½	110⅜	3,400
79	66	85¼	May 21	75	Jan. 23	79½	80⅛	+ 4⅝	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 31, '12	1½	Q	79	79⅝	78	79⅝	76	600
82¼	50	80⅞	Sep. 30	58¼	Feb. 13	65¼	65⅜	— 3	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Sep. 28, '12	1¼	Q	68½	68⅜	63⅜	65⅜	68⅝	1,030,500
120⅞	103	117	Sep. 30	107¼	Dec. 10	108⅜	109¼	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 29, '12	1¾	Q	109	109⅜	107¼	109	111⅜	18,600
57⅞	38	67⅛	Sep. 30	52½	Jan. 29	56	56½	— 3⅜	Utah Copper	10	15,796,000	Sep. 30, '12	75c	Q	60⅜	60⅜	54¼	56¼	54	49,400
70⅜	43½	57¼	Jan. 26	40⅜	Dec. 10	43	43¼	— 1	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.	100	27,984,400	Aug. 15, '12	1½	SA	44	44	40⅜	43	55⅛	8,275
128¼	114	122⅜	Mar. 20	115	Dec. 10	114	117	+ ⅜	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	115	115⅜	115	115⅜	..	700
97	52	90	Jan. 2	54	Mar. 4	54	58	— 5	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	....	..	..	58	58	55	55	71¼	1,400
45	37	55	Nov. 9	41	Jan. 4	..	51	+ 1	Virginia Railway & Power	100	11,949,000	....	..	SA	51	51	51	51	..	100
18⅜	5⅜	9½	May 11	3⅜	June 10	4	4¼	..	WABASH	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	4	4⅛	3⅞	4	7	1,400
40⅜	14¼	22⅞	Apr. 9	12⅛	June 27	13	13⅜	— ⅜	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	13¼	13¼	13	13	16⅜	3,700
66	48⅜	64⅞	Mar. 25	50⅛	Dec. 14	50⅛	51½	— 2⅜	Western Maryland	100	49,429,600	....	..	..	52¼	52¼	50⅛	51⅛	61⅜	3,300
88⅛	75	81	Apr. 6	70	Dec. 10	70	77	— 2	Western Maryland pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 19, '12	1	Q	71⅜	71⅜	70	70	83	800
84⅛	71⅝	86¼	Jan. 18	72	Dec. 11	72½	73	— 2	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,744,800	Oct. 15, '12	¾	Q	75⅜	75⅜	72	73	80⅞	6,000
..	..	278	Oct. 25	276	Dec. 13	276	286	— 2	Westinghouse Air Brake	50	18,323,250	Oct. 15, '12	‡4	Q	276	276	276	276	..	100
79	58⅜	89½	Aug. 9	66¼	Jan. 3	76	76¼	+ 1¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	33,260,450	Oct. 30, '12	1	Q	79½	79½	74⅜	76¼	68⅜	10,600
128	110½	126	Aug. 8	114⅜	Jan. 5	117¼	121½	— 4	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	122	122	121	121	..	400
6⅜	2½	11⅞	Oct. 19	4	Jan. 10	7	8	— 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	6⅞	7	6⅝	7	4¼	400
17⅜	7	36½	Oct. 9	11	Jan. 3	25	28	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	27½	28½	27½	28½	..	500
72⅜	48	62½	Aug. 12	48	Feb. 5	49	55	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	51	51	49⅝	50	..	1,500
..	..	117⅞	Oct. 2	82½	July 25	106	107	— 1	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 20, '12	1	Q	107	107⅜	104¼	106	..	7,700
..	..	116⅜	July 2	113¾	July 29	113½	114	— ⅛	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	113½	114	113½	114	..	600

ALLIS-CHALMERS REORGANIZATION

Call for Third Installment of Stockholders' Assessment.

The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT of Milwaukee having this day entered a final decree of foreclosure and sale in the pending suit to foreclose the First Mortgage of the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, dated July 2, 1906, and having provided in such decree that the sale of the mortgaged property be had sixty days after the entry of the decree, viz., February 3, 1913, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, pursuant to the terms and provisions of the PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION dated March 18, 1912, that holders of certificates of deposit for PREFERRED and COMMON STOCK of the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY are hereby called upon to pay, on or before January 15, 1913, to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the following amounts, viz.:

1. On and in respect of each share of PREFERED STOCK, the sum of $6 PER SHARE.

2. On and in respect of each share of COMMON STOCK, the sum of $3 PER SHARE.

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment in order that the receipt of the Depositary may be stamped thereon.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE will accept additional deposits of ALLIS-CHALMERS FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization if deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Depositary prior to February 3, 1913.

The following amounts of outstanding bonds and stock of the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY have been deposited to date under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization:

1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds (93% of outstanding issue) $10,458,000
2. Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock (88% of outstanding issue) $14,146,500
3. Common Stock (86% of outstanding issue) $17,215,600

New York, December 4, 1912.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
CHARLES W. COX,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
JOHN H. McCLEMENT,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FRED. VOGEL, Jr.,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary.
GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Counsel to Reorganization Committee.

International Time Recording Company of New York.

To the holders of the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated January 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the first paragraph of Article Six of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, securing said issue of bonds, bearing date January 15th, 1907, the INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK elects to redeem the remaining bonds of said issue now outstanding, consisting of $49,000 bonds.

Said bonds will be redeemed by the Guardian Trust Company of New York, the Trustee under said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, at its office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on January 15th, 1913, at the price of $1,050 per bond and accrued interest thereon to the designated date of redemption. Interest on all bonds of said issue will cease on and after January 15th, 1913.

International Time Recording Company of New York.
By GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, President.
Dated Endicott, N. Y., December 16th, 1912.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
71 Broadway, New York, November 29, 1912.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Co. 6% Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following ninety-one (91) bonds have this day been drawn by the Trustees for the Sinking Fund, viz:

2	188	368	536	724	922	1100	1470	2076
16	202	400	539	775	946	1108	1605	2135
21	266	420	541	788	953	1143	1608	2154
25	271	435	549	817	976	1188	1628	2181
34	274	448	582	818	983	1281	1657	2254
46	276	450	603	838	985	1386	1734	2341
50	279	463	615	860	999	1387	1805	2416
88	312	497	649	893	1035	1422	1856	2432
117	318	500	681	905	1050	1428	2034	2487
131	323	515	714	908	1095	1468	2064	2502
								2504

The interest on the same will cease February 1st, 1913, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.
Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.
WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GUEUTAL, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE GUEUTAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 648 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of August, 1912. FREDERICK S. MYERS, Executor. HAMILTON R. SQUIER, Attorney for Executor, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Investors and Business Men Should Order In Advance

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REORGANIZATION OF

United States Motor Co.

ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COM'Y
BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY
COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
AND
MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY

To the Security-Holders and other Creditors of the above-named Companies and to the Stockholders of United States Motor Company and of Columbia Motor Car Company:

The Committee named in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated October 10, 1912, announces that of the indebtedness of United States Motor Company and the other companies above-named provided for in said Plan (other than current accounts and customers' deposits over indebtedness paid or to be paid in full) there has been deposited subject to said Plan over 96 per cent. of said indebtedness.

The Committee gives notice that it has declared and does hereby declare operative the said Plan or Reorganization dated October 10, 1912.

Dated New York, December 12, 1912.

GEORGE W. DAVISON, Chairman;
CHARLES H. SABIN,
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
JAMES C. BRADY,
EUGENE MEYER, JR.,
NEAL RANTOUL,
ELISHA S. WILLIAMS,
Committee.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
A. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of THE EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1st, 1898, Two Hundred and Twenty-five (225) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered:

6	923	1691	2839	3392	4358	4916	6084
43	936	1726	2868	3395	4384	4948	6171
63	987	1866	2870	3410	4388	4966	6192
109	994	1845	2905	3413	4390	4977	6297
174	998	1867	2938	3474	4440	5023	6338
277	1019	1960	2950	3506	4459	5031	6366
314	1071	1972	2969	3518	4491	5041	6393
322	1106	2055	2996	3554	4532	5063	6435
345	1134	2181	3001	3626	4557	5084	6442
385	1158	2207	3004	3645	4574	5179	6510
392	1210	2286	3035	3659	4609	5192	6517
426	1220	2348	3039	3661	4616	5246	6554
443	1338	2361	3051	3681	4620	5286	6587
490	1353	2381	3076	3706	4656	5333	6596
495	1373	2384	3087	3711	4661	5459	6646
506	1381	2413	3104	3770	4676	5467	6770
537	1425	2436	3118	3785	4690	5510	6836
584	1464	2460	3153	3789	4706	5565	6860
604	1487	2498	3188	3792	4720	5626	6905
617	1506	2552	3240	3887	4725	5641	6975
625	1513	2553	3241	4009	4748	5690	7007
652	1530	2597	3268	4058	4803	5701	7059
688	1544	2631	3275	4069	4812	5760	7060
719	1551	2650	3279	4212	4817	5781	7110
764	1588	2737	3286	4244	4825	5886	7141
766	1617	2780	3301	4251	4875	5926	7165
775	1676	2782	3343	4326	4876	5943	7433
811	1679	2789	3350	4344	4884	6078	7484
840							

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1st, 1913, on presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2nd, 1913. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1913.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 2d, 1912.

To the Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of THE CENTRAL COLORADO POWER COMPANY and Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the LEADVILLE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY:

In view of the default by THE CENTRAL COLORADO POWER COMPANY in payment of coupons due December 1st, 1912, on its First Mortgage Bonds and the default in the payment of the sinking fund for THE LEADVILLE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY bonds, it is evident that the holders of the above bonds should unite in prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests. At the request of the holders of the large amount of these bonds the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the bondholders. A protective agreement has been prepared. Holders of bonds are requested to deposit the same in negotiable form, with December 1st, 1912, and subsequent unpaid coupons attached, before December 31st, 1912. Deposits should be made with the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, New York, or the Commonwealth Trust Co., 30 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., the depositaries named in the above agreement. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all bonds deposited. For further information and for copies of said agreement when prepared apply to members of the Committee, the depositaries, or the Secretary.

FREDERIC C. WALCOTT, Chairman;
GEORGE C. LEE,
SIDNEY Z. MITCHELL,
Reorganization Committee.
H. H. HARRISON, Secretary, 60 Broadway, New York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
Dated December 3, 1912.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 20th, 1913, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $17,740.00, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until **3 p. m., January 6th, 1913.**

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 2, 1912. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

All addresses and orders for mailing dividend cheques were lost in the Equitable Building fire on Jan. 9, 1912. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to apply to the undersigned for blank order forms and return them as promptly as possible, properly filled in, dated and signed. Cheques for dividends cannot be mailed without written instructions by letter or on the Company's forms.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., November 14, 1912.

THE CENTURY BANK of the City of New York

Fifth Avenue and 20th St., New York City.

December 11th, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, upon the new stock of this bank was declared and will be paid January 2d, 1913, to the holders of record thereof on the books of the bank at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1912.

The transfer books of and for such stock will be closed on December 24th, 1912, at three o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
W. S. BARSTOW & COMPANY, INC.
50 Pine Street, New York.
Engineers—Managers.

THE GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

New York, November 27, 1912.

The Board of Directors of The General Gas and Electric Company have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1912.

O. CLEMENT SWENSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

54TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 5th, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the regular quarterly dividend of five per cent. (5%), also an extra dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the paid-in Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable on the second day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28th instant.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 28, and reopened at 9 A. M. January 3d, 1913.
WILLIAM R. WILDE, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY. Dividend No. 115.

The guaranteed quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned, Lessee, at the office of its Treasurer, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on and after January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 16, 1912.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Lessee.
J. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 8) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the United Utilities Company will be paid on January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1912.

The preferred stock transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business December 21, 1912, and will reopen on January 3, 1913. E. B. TRACY, Secretary.
New York, December 10, 1912.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND (No. 4) of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on January 15, 1913, to Shareholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, December 14th, 1912. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, California, December 14th, 1912.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
No. 165 Broadway, New York,
November 29th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½%, equal to $2.50 per share, on the preferred stock of said Company, payable on January 10th, 1913, to the preferred stockholders of record on December 14th, 1912. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., WICHITA, KANSAS.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1912, payable January 2, 1913, to Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 23, 1912, on which date the transfer books will close and reopen on January 3, 1913.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 26.
Catasauqua, Pa., Dec. 11, 1912.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 1, 1913.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 20, 1912, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 2, 1913.
J. S. STILLMAN, Secretary.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED.
31 Nassau Street, New York.
Dividend No. 6.
December 9th, 1912.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Three per cent (3%) payable January 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2nd, 1913.
R. H. EGGLESTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of December, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Dec. 23, 1912. J. SELLERS BANCROFT, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1912.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. (1¾) was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 31st inst. to stockholders of record December 26th, 1912. WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.
December 11th, 1912.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 13th, 1912, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1912, reopen January 2d, 1913.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK OF NEW YORK
December 11th, 1912.
DIVIDEND NO. 52.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) will be paid on Jan. 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record Dec. 20, 1912. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20th, 1912. LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF **4 PER CENT PER ANNUM** will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1913, (payable on and after Jan. 20th,) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

EDWIN P. MAYNARD, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1912.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JAN. 20, 1913.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1913.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISHOLM, Secretaries.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
119th DIVIDEND
New York, December 10th, 1912.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912, at the rate of **Four Per Cent. Per Annum** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 15th, 1913.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 13th will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1912.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20th, 1913.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 16th, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
Newport, R. I.
NOTICE.

The Union National Bank, located at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, is closing its affairs.

All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
WM. H. HAMMETT, President.
Dated Newport, R. I., October 16, 1912.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Classification of Mild Steel "Flats" and of Flax Upheld by Appraisers.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest by George S. Bush & Co. on the classification of open hearth mild steel universal mill plates, invoiced as "flats." The product was an ordinary rectangular sheet or plate and was assessed as "plate steel" at five-tenths of one cent a pound under Paragraph 122, Tariff act of 1909. The merchandise was dutiable as structural shapes of steel at four-tenths of one cent a pound under Paragraph 121, the importers asserted. Judge Fischer upheld the assessment.

The American Express Company failed to receive lower duty on merchandise invoiced as wrapping paper. It was assessed with duty at 2 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions in Paragraph 411 of the present law, for "all other grass-proof and imitation parchment papers not specially provided for." The goods, according to the express company, were dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 415 as "wrapping paper not specially provided for."

The board declined to reverse the Collector's assessment of duty on flax. Duty was exacted in some instances at $20 a ton and in other cases at $5 a ton. Andrew Dutton, the importer, sought free entry under the provision in the act of 1909 for "grasses and fibres."

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Declines Double Advances Last Week —Foodstuffs Show Weakness.

For the third successive time the declines indicated in Dun's list of minimum wholesale commodity prices last week exceeded the number of advances shown. This time the advances were exactly doubled by the declines, there being eighteen and thirty-six, respectively. The important changes of the week were confined largely to two markets—foodstuffs and hides. In the former there were fifteen downward revisions against six advances; in the latter the changes showed seven and none, respectively. There were twelve changes in the market for drugs, chemicals, and oils, and they were equally divided. The remaining fluctuations were distributed among burlaps, flour, grain, hemp, jute, metals, and rubber. Eleven declines and six advances touched levels lower than those of a year ago this time.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

DECLINES.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, marrow, choice	$5.75	$5.80	$4.70
Beans, medium	4.35	4.45	4.15
Burlap, 10½ ounce, 40-inch	.087	.088	.074
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14	.14⅛	.14½
Butter, creamery, extras	.36½	.38	.35
Butter, Western, factory firsts	.24	.24½	.23
Eggs, nearby, fancy	.42	.50	.50
Eggs, Western, firsts	.27	.30	.32
Ergot, Russian	1.25	1.35	1.20
Glycerine, C. P., in bulk	.18⅝	.19¼	.18
Gum, gamboge, pipe	.65	.66	.60
Flour, Spring clear	4.00	4.20	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.06	1.07	.97
Malt	.68	.70	1.35
Hay, prime timothy	1.10	1.15	1.30
Hides, packer No. 1, native	.19½	.19¾	.16¼
Cows, heavy native	.17½	.17¾	.15½
Country No. 1, steers	.15½	.16	.13¾
No. 1 cows, heavy	.15	.15½	.13
No. 1 buff	.14¾	.15½	.13
No. 1 kip	.17	.17½	.15½
No. 1, calfskins	.18	.19	.18¼
Jute, spot, old crop	.05⅝	.059	.0435
Tin, New York	.49¼	.493	.4435
Spelter, New York	.0735	.074	.064
Oil, cottonseed, Summer white	.06¼	.063	.055
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.46	.50	.73
Oil, soya bean	.06	.06⅛	.06⅞
Peas, Scotch, choice	4.10	4.45	6.10
Beef, live, Chicago	5.50	5.60	4.55
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.00	7.25	5.55
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	10.55	11.05	8.97½
Pork, mess, Chicago	17.50	17.75	15.25
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	9.50	10.00	7.77½
Cloves, Zanzibar	.20⅛	.20⅜	.11¼
Onions, State	.40	.50	2.25
ADVANCES.			
Cheese, f. c., special, new	.18	.17⅝	.16
Raisins, Mal., dried, third crop	2.50	2.25	2.00
Chlorate potash	.105	.09¼	.085
Gum, mastic	.66	.64	.52
Nitrate silver, crystals	.40¼	.39⅞	.35
Barley, malting	.62	.57	1.20
Straw, long rye, No. 2	.825	.80	.85
Hemp, Manila cured, spot	.11¼	.11	.05¼
Iron bars, refined, Pittsburgh	1.70	1.65	1.25
Coke, foundry, prompt shipment	4.50	4.25	1.90
Oil, cod, domestic	.41	.40	.52
Oil, cod, Newfoundland	.44	.43	.55
Petroleum, crude	1.95	1.90	1.30
Sheep, live, Chicago	4.10	3.65	2.60
Rubber, upriver, fine	1.10	1.08	1.06
Pepper, Singapore, black	.11¼	.11⅛	.11⅛
Pepper, Singapore, white	.18¾	.18	.16
Potatoes, State, new	1.87	7.70	3.25

FRUIT MARKET EASIER.

Prices Generally Lower Under Liberal Receipts and Limited Demand.

Offerings in the California orange end of the local fruit market were rather light last week, but the demand was apparently lighter still. Consequently the market was largely in favor of buyers. The official closing of the Valencia season was about the most important event of the week. Receipts of Florida oranges were liberal enough, but the fruit was for the most part in bad shape when offered. Prices were lower as a result, but buyers paid full figures considering the quality of their purchases. Florida grapefruit was slightly lower, in sympathy with the tone of the orange market. None but the best Porto Rico oranges received the attention of buyers, and these were taken at prices generally below those of the previous week. Grapefruit from the island also developed an easier tone.

The Sicily lemon market shared in the general weakness. Receipts of this fruit were heavy, and the demand for it not overactive. A slightly firmer tone was noticed in the closing days, however. Fancy apples were scarce, and in consequence were held higher. The more ordinary grades were liberally offered, but because of their poor quality did not command good prices.

TOMATO PRICES UP.

Increased Strength of This Vegetable Featured Canned Goods Mart.

The feature of the vegetable end of the local canned goods market last week was the firming up of tomato prices under the improved demand from buyers. Offerings of standard No. 3s at 80 cents, f. o. b., Baltimore, were said to be practically cleaned up, and near the close of the week it was next to impossible to obtain any kind of quality in this vegetable under 82½ cents. Even at this price offerings were reported of inferior quality in several cases. Stocks in the hands of packers were said to be lighter than was generally supposed, and that the market would stiffen considerably within the next few weeks. Some packers are already holding off for 85 cents, and, in less frequent cases, for 87½ cents. There was a fair share of attention given to future peas, but corn was generally neglected. Fancy stock was light and firmly held, but the standard grades brought prices that were hardly satisfactory to sellers. Canned beans were in very light supply, and well maintained at previous levels despite the limited call for them.

Trading was light in the fruit end of the market, but the tone was generally firm under the paucity of available supplies. Canned fish was seasonably quiet, but steady. Little selling pressure was exerted by holders.

CRUDE RUBBER WEAKER.

General Decline in Prices Last Week, After Strong Opening.

After three days of continued strength and comparatively high prices, the local crude rubber market broke on Thursday of last week under reactionary influences at London and closed with a decidedly weaker tone. Grades that had been practically unchanged for several weeks dropped a cent or two a pound, and the finer rubbers, on which more or less fluctuation is the rule, were equally as weak. Up-river fine, smoked sheets and pale crepe all reflected the decline.

A fair volume of business was transacted before the break, with the bulk of the trading between dealers. Shorts were active, and the paucity of spot supplies kept values firm. Manufacturing interests apparently did not show much interest at any time during the week, but were especially inactive after the downward turn of the market came about. With the regular fortnightly auction of plantation rubber due to begin in London on Tuesday, the course of the market during the present week is problematical at the moment. While the prices obtained at the last two auctions were generally good from a seller's viewpoint, it was feared here that with the added supplies both the London and local markets would decline further.

November receipts at Para, reported during the week, amounted to 3,360 tons.

KNIT GOODS SELLERS ACTIVE.

Hosiery Demand Increasing, with a Good Call for Underwear.

Despite the fact that some of the larger jobbing houses were still uncertain about placing their orders for Fall, 1913, hosiery manufacturers did a large business in these lines last week, and at the end of the week many of them had practically sold up the production of their mills. On some lines of cotton goods prices have been advanced since the opening of the season. Cashmere and worsted hosiery has been bought liberally, and the orders already booked are said to be larger than ever before. Spring business has been heavier than usual, and orders have been satisfactory generally.

Business was generally active in the underwear trade. Practically all the Fall, 1913, lines are open now, and so far they have been well taken. The leading manufacturers of cotton ribbed goods are reported to have booked all the orders they care to take at present. In some instances prices were placed at higher levels during the week, and certain selling agents said they would have to sell the balance of the production of their mills at still higher figures.

The demand for cotton and woolen union suits has been particularly heavy this season. Not only have the well-known brands sold well but practically all lines have been taken freely.

CAMDEN AFTER SPEEDERS.

Limit for Autos Strictly Enforced There—Newark Pike Repaired.

A report has been received by the touring department of the Automobile Club of America that Camden, N. J., is still very active in operating against speed violations. The officers strictly enforce a twelve-mile per hour limit within the city limits. The streets leading from the ferry are very closely watched. The limit in the outskirts is fifteen to twenty miles per hour. A few days ago three cars were held up in the outskirts of this town. The motorcycle officer who made the arrest swore that the cars were speeding at the rate of thirty-five miles. This in spite of the fact that an occupant of one of the cars arrested was standing on the running-board trying to adjust the air pressure and in the face of the sworn statement of the occupants that no one of these cars was making over twenty miles. The result was that all three cars were fined $51 and costs, although each case was a first offense.

It is also reported that the repair work on the Newark Turnpike across the meadows from Jersey City is now finished. This opens up a comfortable road to Newark and other parts of Central Jersey, which has long been in a bad state. On account of rebuilding of the Plank Road to Newark the Turnpike is the only direct route now

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' suits, coats, furs; 15 W. 26th.
Billstein-Klopper Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. H. Billstein, jewelry, combs; N. Klopper, novelties; Herald Square.
Bien, William, Hartford, Conn.; ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av., Room 700.
Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, cloaks, furs; 350 Broadway; Great Northern.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
Grunsfeld Bros., Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, notions, furn. goods; 151 Greene.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; 20 West 22d.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, hosiery, gloves; 1,270 Broadway.
Newberger, S., & Bro., Baltimore, Md.; S. Newberger, dry goods; Grand.
Kleinhous, E. L., Buffalo, N. Y.; woolens; Wolcott.
Stevens, C. A., & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Winkler, ladies' waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.
Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Pettibone, silks; 200 5th Av.; Gregorian.
Griffith, J. A., Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Bergh, trimmings; Victoria.
Stein Bros. Mfg. Co., Williamsport, Penn.; S. Stein, piece goods; Victoria.
Frendenheim, L., & Bro., Elmira, N. Y.; J. Frendenheim, woolens; Albert.
Sommer & Reno, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Reno, millinery; O. A. Forrester, millinery; 637 Broadway; Albert.
Stratemeyer, H., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stratemeyer, millinery; P. Bergman, millinery; Herald Square.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
Warden Mfg. Co., Salem, Va.; E. M. Warden, pants; Latham.

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NAME WOVEN IN THE BACK
the American Rug
DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED
for Private Homes
A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR
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The only resort having 3-18-hole golf courses, 1 6-hole practice course, each up to the highest point of excellence in natural conditions and up-keep.
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HOLLY INN and BERKSHIRE Open early in January | 52 Cottages | HARVARD Opens January 15th.
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Through Pullman Service to Pinehurst via Seaboard Air Line.
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equipped with the newest machinery, 4 large Diebold safes and elegant office fixtures, formerly of Tushnett, Lancton & Hedinger, Inc., Bankrupts.
WALKER & FRENKEL, Auctioneers, will sell Thursday, Dec. 19, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 51 Maiden Lane, 3d loft. Above plant, and stock is complete in every detail. Entire machinery in running order and excellent condition. Office fixtures are finely equipped. An excellent opportunity for a party about to go into business of a manufacturing plant of this kind. Full particulars later.
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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia..Dec. 21 | New York.....Jan. 4
*Majestic ....Dec. 28 | St. Paul......Jan. 11
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'olis.Dec. 28, 10:30AM | Minn'aska.Jan. 11
Minne'ha..Jan. 4, 8 A. M. | Minne'nka.Jan. 18
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Finland ....Dec. 18 | Lapland.Jan. 2, 3 PM
Vaderland Dec.24, 3pm | Kroonland ...Jan. 8
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Phil'phia.Dec. 21, 9:30AM | Oceanic.....Jan. 8
Majestic ...Dec. 28, noon | *St. Paul..Jan. 11
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic..Dec. 19, noon | Celtic ....Jan. 4
Megantic.Dec. 24 noon | Baltic ....Jan. 23
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic .....Feb. 1 | Cretic ....Apr. 5
Canopic .....Mar. 15 | Canopic ......April 26
WINTER CRUISES
RIVIERA-Italy-EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4
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"LAURENTIC" ☆ "MEGANTIC"
Two Largest, Newest and Finest in the Trade
JAN. 8 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22
28 and 29 Days, $175 and Upward.
BOOK NOW FOR JANUARY CRUISES
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Florida Trips
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No better or more direct way of reaching the famous resorts of Florida and the South
From New York direct to Jacksonville without change
Rate is good going during December, January and February; return limit, six months. Correspondingly low rates to all Florida points.
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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
S.S. ROTTERDAM
MAGNIFICENT TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIP - 24,190 TONS REG: 37,000 TONS DISP.
SAILING SATURDAY JANUARY 4, 1913
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM
Via Plymouth and Boulogne-Sur-Mer
Twin-Screw Sailings *NOORDAM.......Dec. 17 Jan. 28 | †ROTTERDAM....Jan. 4, Mar. 18
*RYNDAM.......Dec. 24 Feb. 4 | *POTSDAM.......Jan. 7, Feb. 11
†Plymouth and Boulogne. *Via Boulogne S/M. Office, 39 Broadway, New York

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Twin Screw, 14,120 Tons Disp., 8,939 Reg'd
LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER to
BERMUDA
Magnificent promenade deck of 500 ft. Galleried dining saloon seating all passengers at one time at small tables. Bedsteads throughout instead of berths. Full length mirror in every room. Suites de luxe with private baths. Perfect heating and ventilating arrangements, Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra. Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine. All the latest safety appliances. In touch with Wireless Stations throughout the voyage.
Round Trip, $30 & up. 1st class exclusively
Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.
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And Other West India Ports.
Do not fail to see a copy of Royal Mail "H" Folder of 38 different West India tours.
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The most enjoyable short cruise out of any American port. Big, new, luxurious steamers, specially built for tropical travel. Outside rooms and private baths.
22-Day Cruise every Wednesday from New York, $135. 24-Day Cruise every Saturday from New York, $140. Jamaica only and back, $85.50.
Connections for Pacific Coast Points, Central and South America. Send for booklet.
Sailings from Pier 16, E. R. (Foot Fulton St.)
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TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc. Round World and So. America Tours.
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LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Dec. 31, Feb. 8 Taormina, Jan. 15
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville, LONDONDERRY
Columbia...Dec. 21, 3 PM | California..Jan. 11, 10 AM
Cameronia..Jan. 4, 3 PM | Caledonia..Jan. 25, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, December 28. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A.; 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York, daily at 5:00 P. M.
Strs. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St. 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CITY OF LOWELL.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
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Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
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PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
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All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:18 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon sets..11:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	0:30	0:32	6:22	6:58
Governors Island	1:02	0:55	7:30	7:55
Hell Gate	2:52	2:45	9:05	9:30

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 15.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 1.
SS Perugia, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
SS Floride, Havre, Nov. 23.
SS Netherlee, Colombo, Oct. 23.
SS Mira, Rotterdam, Nov. 24.
SS Justin, Barbados, Nov. 27.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 12.
SS Collingham, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 14.
SS Marengo, Hull, Nov. 28.
SS Cubana, Porto Padre, Nov. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Oruba	Bermuda	Dec. 12
Colomba	Lisbon	Dec. 6
Bulgaria	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 23
King Edgar	Bremen	Nov. 29
Nederland	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
Iris	Antwerp	Nov. 27
Cymric	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 29
Pathan	Gibraltar	Dec. 2
Pisa	Hamburg	Dec. 3
Messaba	London	Dec. 5
Albinga	Inagua	Dec. 12
Bayamo	Manzanillo	Dec. 10
Eugenia	Palermo	Nov. 28
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 11
Matanzas	Tampico	Dec. 8
El Dorado	New Orleans	Dec. 11
El Orient	Galveston	Dec. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 12
Franklyn	St. Vincent	Dec. 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Laconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 3
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 7
Vaderland	Antwerp	Dec. 7
Ottawa	Liverpool	Dec. 10
North Wales	Cardiff	Nov. 30
Berlin	Gibraltar	Dec. 7
Havana	Havana	Dec. 13
Carrillo	Port Limon	Dec. 9
Clothilde Cuneo	Jamaica	Dec. 12
Denver	Galveston	Dec. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Dec. 7
Alice	Palermo	Dec. 4
Curityba	Nipe	Dec. 13
Indrani	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
P. E. Friedrich	Colon	Dec. 9
Star of New Zealand	Barry	Dec. 2
Tagus	Kingston	Dec. 13
Saxon Monarch	Glasgow	Dec. 2
City of Edinburgh	Gibraltar	Dec. 5
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 12
Sabine	Key West	Dec. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Ursula, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Birma, Libau	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Siamese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Quentin, Buenos Aires	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
*Oruba, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Mail closes 10 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines, until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 15.

SS Berlin, Naples to New York, was 656 miles E. at noon; due 17th, 8:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 795 miles E. at 8:30 P. M.; due 18th, 8:30 A. M. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan to New York, was 200 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton Springs to New York, was 11 miles E. of Cape Cod at 2 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles N. E. of Galveston Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 364 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 445 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 357 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 133 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 140 miles S. E. at 8 P. M.
SS Oruba, Bermuda to New York, was 216 miles S. E. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 223 miles S. at noon.
SS Seguranca, Progreso to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, Dec. 15.
SS Majestic, at Southampton, Dec. 15.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Dec. 15.
SS Carmania, at Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, Dec. 15.
SS Lapland, from Dover, Dec. 15.
SS Amerika, from Southampton, Dec. 15.
SS George Washington, from Southampton, Dec. 15.
SS Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, Dec. 15.

Passed.

SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.		Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Persia	Dec. 16	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru	Dec. 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, except West (via Vancouver)—Zealandia	Dec. 20	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Jan. 1	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Manuka	Jan. 3	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 12; Shanghai, Nov. 15; Yokohama, Nov. 23; Honolulu, Dec. 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Dec. 11. Due in New York to-day.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE
CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
One way, $1.50; Round Trip, $2.50.
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
Hudson Navigation Co.,
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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Fare Reduced: New York and
PORTLAND $3
Steamships No. Land & No. Star, Leave Pier 18, N. R., Ft. Murray St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats., 5 P. M. Tickets at 290 B'way and at Pier.
Eastern Steamship Corporation.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

CALIFORNIA.—Winter tours leave frequently, Dec. to March. Booklets. Raymond Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
Italy.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 105—North Atlantic Dredging Co v. McAllister Steamboat Co. 108—Matter of Nevada-Utah Mines. 110—Matter of Brockton Ideal Shoe Co. 111—Oehring v. Gardam. 113—Loraine Development Co v. General Electric Co. 115—J H Sullivan Co v. Wingerath. 117—Hurd v. James Goold Co. 40—Parker v. United States. 118—Cowen v. Price. 119—Elbs v. Rochester Egg Carrier Co. 121—Brown v. Greenfield Cong Soc'y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Admiralty. 126—Longbottom v. Tug Nobby C. 94—Bruno v. Tugs W E Cleary, &c. 102—Arthur v. same. 10—Derby v. Tug Robert Robinson. 26—Hammond v. Tug Rambler. 62—Earl Douglas S S Co v. Tug Elsie K.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Jury calendar. Case on. 56—Locker v. Am Tobacco Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Bankruptcy discharges: J. Abeloff, B. C. Epstein, J. and M. Di Muano, B. and M. Marcus, L. and J. Hirsch, P. J. Byrnes, L. Kutner, A. L. Trahern, J. Isaacson, Dlugatsch & K., Hitch & Thom, J. Briskman, Moser & White Co., S. L. Bruck & Sons, Cohen & L., Margulies, S. & E., Spencer B. Under objections: E. Kraft, B. Levine, M. Weinstein, G. Levoll, M. Heitzner, P. B. Levy, L. Goldberg. Adjourned cases: M. Murtha, E. J. Samson, L. Shapiro, L. Hart, L. Grubman, D. and I. Merkin, P. and E. Cohen. Involuntary case, petition: Crest Realty Co. Motions: B. Reibstein, D. Davidson, M. V. Stadler, K. Marks & Co., (3,) R. W. Beck, "Sherwood's," S. W. Selfridge, J. T. Wood, I. Tisch, Florida Leather Goods Co., Leading Mfg. Co., P. Pulver & Sons, M. Loeb & Co., Cantrell Clothing Co., Tire Core Co., Curtis & R., Radio Tel. Co., R. M. Beckley, Hamilton Cigar Co., J. Feltenstein, International Postcard Co., Auto Fault Finder Co., R. Wisner, Ability Cigar Mfg. Co., J. Sandusky, M. Weinberg, (2,) Hotel Jefferson, Brokers' Realty Co., Waegman Leather Goods Co., Clarke & O'Donnell, J. Rayned, B. Spimosa, Cantrell Cloth Co., Strauss-Bromberg Co., G. R. Rice, Hudson Terminal Construction Co., M. Rosenthal, Surefoot Horseshoe Co., Central Tire Supply Co., L. Grubman, Gilbert Iron and Steel Co., L. Rudolph, B. B. Davenport, B. Davis, Hotel Viking Co., Wishart-Dayton Auto Co., (2,) D. M. Toney, Daimeer Import Co., (2,) Post & Davis Co., S. Cohn, D. Davidson, J. A. Fitzpatrick.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 750—People v. Joseph Roberts. 753—People v. George Bishop. 328—Adelina Bergholtz v. Ithaca Street Railway Co. 259—Robert L. Dunn v. New York Herald Co. 342—Emil Schweinberg v. Benjamin Altman. 343—City of Buffalo v. Arthur E. Stevenson. 344—Erastus D. Potter v. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. 345—Tower Ridge Yacht Club v. Augusta Schaeffel Hastings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Court of Appeals has ordered a new calendar for Feb. 10. The last day for filing returns will be Jan. 20. The present calendar was taken up Jan. 10 last, and consisted of 420 cases, to which 200 were added during the year. There are 200 cases remaining to be heard. For the new calendar there are 425 cases now ready, and it is said that fully 100 more cases will be received during its preparation.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Page, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Sillcocks. 2—Matter of same. 3—Matter of Schiff. 4—Matter of Weise. 5—Jorgenson v. Melchior. 6—Avery v. Logan. 7—Matter of Hanson. 8—Raynor & Perkins Env Co v. Thomas. 9—Whipple v. Yellow Taxicab Co. 10—Bronx Art Stone Works v. Knopp. 11—Holland v. Board of Education. 12—Roberts v. Roberts. 13—Hart v. Arkenburgh. 14—Brown v. Aydlett. 15—Harte v. Mack. 16—25th St Realty Co v. Brenner. 17—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Olcott. 18—Matter of Holtzer. 19—Jacobs v. Armbuster. 20—Matter of Hochheiser. 21—Mulholland v. Levine. 22—Matter of Cammann. 23—Presbyterian Hosp v. Goodman. 24—Corn Exch Bank v. Forman. 25—Astheimer v. Deicken. 26—Andrews v. Andrews. 27—Londoner v. Ginsburger. 28—Van Bosterck v. Hayward. 29—Gallagher v. same. 30—Whiteside v. Levy. 31—City R E Co v. Ludins & Romm Realty Co. 32—Schwab v. same. 33—Blake v. same. 34—Lane v. same. 35—Pagano v. Pagano. 36—Waxman v. Waxman. 37—Von Bayer v. Ninigret Mills Co. 38—Matter of Parker St. 39—Thompson v. Cartwright Auto Press Co. 40—Kugelman v. Ehret. 41—Sands v. N Y Transp Co. 42—Brady v. Naughton. 43—Hunt v. Potter-Sloane-O'Donohue Co. 44—Van Saun v. City of N Y. 45—Greenfogel v. Sokoloff. 46—Fischer v. Moore. 47—Arena v. Arena. 48—Matter of Mutual Life Ins Co. 49—Matter of same. 50—Bloomingdale v. Meyer. 51—Ishie v. Norton Co. 52—Dodge v. Rendall. 53—Same v. same. 54—Bird v. same. 55—Lennig v. Lennig. 56—Matter of St Lawrence Av. 57—Walsh v. Davis. 58—Reilly v. Leary. 59—Dunn v. Walker. 60—Maurice Co v. Hudson Bay Imp Co. 61—Gilbert v. Soltz. 62—O'Neill v. Genl Film Co. 63—Kohlman v. Cashman. 64—Miller v. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. 65—Wilson v. Doctor Herzl Assn. 66—Cavanagh v. Philipsborn. 67—Matter of City of New York, &c. 68—Weinstein v. Welden. 69—Booth v. Manhasset Dev Co. 70—McAnerney v. City Trust Safe and Deposit Surety Co of Philadelphia. 71—Bogart v. Mountain Construction Co. 72—Matter of Mendelbaum. 73—Sands v. N Y Transp Co. 74—Werner v. Berwyn Inv Co. 75—Newcomb v. La Roe. 76—Germania Life Ins Co v. Powell. 77—Same v. same. 78—Lucek v. Greim. 79—Same v. same. 80—Dolan v. Bleistift. 81—De Hirsch Home for Working Girls v. Cohen. 82—Matter of Keller. 83—Pabst Brew Co v. Sloane. 84—Carruthers v. Calvan. 85—Sherman v. Sherman. 86—Friedenthal v. O'Connor. 87—Burger v. Burger. 88—New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society v. Nesetti. 89—Coutant v. Mason. 90—Goldman v. Ward. 91—Zinsser v. Garvay. 92—Matter of Steindler. 93—Matter of Loughlin. 94—Slater v. Slater. 95—Desposito v. Desposito. 96—Matter of Brown. 97—Oliver & Burr v. Casualty Co. 98—Same v. same. 99—Roehm v. Roehm. 100—Matter of Connolly. 101—Matter of Brohmer, &c. 102—Peer v. Hoagland. 103—City of New York v. Conron Brothers Co. 104—Edmondston v. Penfield. 105—McDonald v. McDonald. 106—Youngs v. Goodman. 107—Rankin v. Levenson. 108—Purssell Mfg Co v. Empire Baking Co. 109—Keane v. O'Rourke Const Co. 110—Hamburger v. Blair. 111—Ellison v. Peet. 112—Cambere v. Karadaghli. 113—Schwartz v. Dunne. 114—Williams v. Press Pub Co. 115—People v. Hoffman & Epstein. 116—People v. Ventimiglia. 117—Natsch v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 118—Freeman v. Freeman. 119—Matter of Industrial Sav and Loan. 120—Columbia Const Co v. Day. 121—Matter of Emmet v. Empire State Surety Co. 122—Klein v. Klein. 123—Breen v. Edwards. 124—De Francesco v. De Francesco. 125—Alessi v. Battini. 126—Sage v. Sage. 127—Henninger v. Henninger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 1474—Hutchinson v. Hutchinson. 248—U. S. Mort & Trust Co v. Shethar. 663—East Bay Land & Imp Co v. Bramwell. 1345—Farley v. Noar. 1501—Youngs v. Booth. 1638—City Real Estate Co v. McGuire. 777—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 1429—Rezzano v. Rezzano. General Calendar. Case on. 934—Duffy v. Higgins. 362—Tilden v. Gaus. 273—Begen v. Pettus. 254—Levy v. Allison. 774—Electro-Silicon v. Glazier. 714—Corson v. Rothenberg. 919—Griffin Roofing Co v. City of N Y. 942—Digiacomo v. Digiacomo. 979—Finrock Iron Works v. Hurwitz. 1005—Davis v. Deady. 1030—Caro v. Caro. 1065—Caugro v. Caugro. 1087—Treveres v. Equitable Appraisal Co. 1111—Kuder v. Hogan. 1134—Anderson v. Geier. 1138—Joseph v. Joseph. 1156—Lavoie v. United Film Co. 1168—Burger v. Robinson. 1186—Lusher v. Eysoldt. 1371—Irving v. Seaman. 1380—Grosse v. Goldvogle. 1384—Klein v. Klein. 1395—Ebsenhaut v. Ebsenhaut. 420—Hall v. Handy. 685—Shill v. Avallone. 701—Jackson v. Jackson. 155—Klauber v. Abeles. 156—Same v. same. 1448—Coulter v. Weinstock. 1466—Federal Terra Cotta Co v. Sternfeld Bldg Co. 1473—Freeman v. Freeman. 1486—Leonard v. Leonard. 1488—Weissbaum v. Weissbaum. 1491—Schwartz v. Guayaquil & Quito Ry Co. 66—Hammerstein v. Mann. 367—Dailey v. Dailey. 263—Schultz, Jr, v. Schultz. 174—Gordon v. Hudson Film Co. 230—Johnson v. Isaacs. 163—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Colwell. 81—Zarch v. Zarch. 764—Independent, &c, Socy v. Cherora B'nai Sholom. 311—Smith v. Finkelstein. 547—Tofanno v. McOwen. 766—Warner v. Ostrander & Co. 595—Savarese v. Aiello. 62—Dowd v. Manufacturers Com Co. 1613—Coufal v. Gunby. 1628—Wells v. Culver. 1648—Fusillo v. Fusillo. 1656—Jawitz v. Wagner. 1657—Moran v. Kleinschmidt. 1661—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 1662—Lyman v. Bush. 1669—Lanza v. Cario. 1670—Baker v. Redfield & Co. 1698—Palmer v. Palmer. 1699—Lowe v. Gordon. 1706—Central Trust Co of N Y v. Bourne. 1708—Glemby v. Glemby. 1718—Wilson v. Wilson. 1722—Catts v. Levy. 969—Mosapp v. Stevens. 1187—Grady v. Tarbox. 1383—Hester, Inc, v. Sutphin. 1059—Terry v. Thomas. 1438—Anderson v. Warsing. 1088—Catalano v. Catalano. 1121—Egan v. Egan. 1399—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Rosemier. 1400—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Carpenter. 1401—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Mehr. 1402—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Delaney. 1403—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Pittsburgh. 1404—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Goode. 1405—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Hofbrauer. 1406—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 1407—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 1408—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Weiss. 1409—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Armand. 374—Comiskey v. Fitzpatrick. 1712—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Fox. 1713—Maxwell v. Cebrelli. 872—Melzer v. Healey. 873—Amer Paper Co v. Weinberg. 943—Klein v. Kirschner. 978—Skrillow v. Rubonovitz. 980—Burke v. Rubonovitz. 1071—Hutchinson v. Sperry. 1161—May v. Stein. 1439—Bromberg v. Centennial Securities Co. 1611—Charlton v. Frawley. 511—Watson v. Watson. 324—Dumphey v. Kelly. 218—Laitman v. Montgomery. 1359—Rastetter v. Hoeninger. 967—Hallahan v. Hallahan. 40—Spain v. Talcott. 50—Goodman v. Goodman. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 134—Ranger v. Locke. 1611—Charlton v. Frawley. 511—Watson v. H R R v. Daly. 1137—Ladner v. Levy. 1157—Davidson v. Davidson. 1175—Poggi v. Poggi. 689—Soroker v. Soroker. 1377—Rafsky v. Smith. 1407—Roach v. Lorence.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J. Certiorari cases. 1581—Humelwell v. Purdy. 1586—United Mer Realty & Imp Co v. same. 1587—Same v. same. 1588—Same v. same. 1589—Same v. same. 1590—Same v. same. 1591—Same v. same. 1592—Same v. same. 1593—Same v. same. 1594—Same v. same. 1595—Same v. same. 1596—Levy v. same. 1597—Same v. same. 1598—Same v. same. 1599—Same v. same. 1600—Same v. same. 1601—Same v. same. 1602—United Stores Realty Co v. same. 1603—Mitchell v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J. 2822—Matter of Edwards. 2716—Stenz v. Oberndorf. 2778—Texas Co v. Mohawk Garage. 2806—Goelet v. Corn. 2832—Emley v. Belle Ayre Cons Co. 2521—Cohn v. Bates. 2742—Yglesias v. O'Connor. 2777—Doernberg v. Flatau. 2514—Boller v. Williams. 2536—Gude v. Dover White Marble Co. 2181—Ziegler v. Albany & Troy Mfg Co. 2829—Greenberg v. Mednich. 2139—Drovers Deposit Nat Bank v. Newgass. 2780—Second Nat Bank of N J v. Chas Pfizer, Jr, Co. 2810—Metzger v. Gartner. 2834—Salagona v. Salagona. 2263—Ettla v. Engle. 2572—Jos Beck & Sons v. Starks. 381—Musco v. Ferrara. 2291—B'way Trust Co v. Fantim. 2620—N Y Belting & Packing Co v. Fox. 2540—Cockrell v. Hutton. 2436—White v. Shonts. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 2766—Brice v. Friedhoff. 2755—Whitelaw v. Benford Mfg Co. 2611—Morganstern v. Fortier. 2132—Sells v. Auto Register Co. 2272—Hitchcock v. Cafe Raub. 2645—Stebbins v. Anderson. 2792—French v. Potter. 2835—Druck v. Druck. 1579½—Goodrich v. Albro. 2837—Miller v. Obeloff. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Erlanger, J. 1184—Clark v. City of N Y. 1100—Henkel v. same. 1355—Gulick v. Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co. 996—D'Zinba v. Mann. 1601—Krouse v. City of N Y. 1625—Fabrizio v. same. 1630—Settaducati v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1634—Mortens v. Evans. 1638—Zahn v. Saal. 1578—Lay v. Cartazo. 1192—Frankel v. Frankel. 1629—Keane v. John O'Rourke Const Co. 1636—Duff v. O'Connell. 1665—Corsi v. N Y C & H R R R. 1763—Salt v. Joline. 1764—Baker v. Whitridge. 1766—Golden v. Joline. 1767—O'Neill v. City of N Y. 1768—M Rivlin v. F & M Schaefer Brew Co. 1769—A Rivlin v. same. 1770—Moore v. Connecticut Cab Co. 1771—Dreko v. Hinkle Iron Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gavegan, J. 1216—Coledangelo v. Alliegro & Spallone Const Co. 1063—Rose v. Wentzel. 1646—Head v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1647—Dillon v. Hookey. 1649—Watkins v. B'klyn Heights R R. 1651—Coleman v. Ruggles-Robinson Co. 1657—Sullivan v. N Y C & H R R R. 1658—Barone v. Empire City Sub Co. 1642—Cornell v. Int Mer Marine Co. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 1727—Veneruso v. Spear & Co. 1728—Fealey v. Hudson Structural & Steel Co. 1730—Palmer v. Kolb. 1731—Fehnenschmidt v. Wiener. 1736—Gorvana v. Linch. 1737—Krakower v. Press Pub Co. 1739—Suchy v. Press Pub Co. 1740—O'Connor v. Feltman. 1742—H Heise v. Gignere. 1743—J. Heise v. same. 1744—Klein v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R. 1746—Kraus v. Horton. 1750—Dixon v. Hoffman. 1752—Quinn v. Whitridge. 1753—Villano v. N Y Times Co. 1754—Quinn v. Whitridge. 1756—Quinn v. Whitridge. 1757—Harris v. Mason & Seaman Transp Co. 1759—Russell v. Post & McCord, Inc. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lehman, J. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 1073—Marsh v. Earle. 1137—I Masten v. Bonsal. 1138—S Masten v. Bonsal. 573—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 772—Stewart v. Am Kennel Club. 126—Lefi v. Kuhne. 3642—Ludwig v. Merrick. 1142—Mitteldorf v. Milliken. 1539—O'Keefe v. Gulick and City of N Y. 283—Goglas v. City of N Y. 1479—W McLaughlin v. City of N Y. 1480—J McLaughlin v. City of N Y. 1584—Sullivan v. N Y Tel Co. 1621—Fitzsimmons v. City of N Y. 1652—Cells v. City of N Y. 773—Henderson v. City of N Y. 456—Lilianthal v. W J Taylor Co. 644—Vaillant v. Collins. 1687—Blum v. City of N. Y. 1734—Lewin v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Ford, J. Inquest. 1508—Wimstein v. Klein. 3669—Flaherty v. Meade Transfer Co. 1555—Bachal v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 1653—Meek v. Joline. 1546—Gardell v. same. 1548—Same v. same. 1566—Smyrlis v. Linch. 548—Lynch v. Stecker. 1238—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 1503—Fratello v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1522—Wolfe v. Lucas. 1558—Mattern v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 1375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. same. 102—Same v. same. 1562—Greenblatt v. Kalashen. 1506—Karam v. Maloof. 1560—O'Flynn v. Stiles & Merriam, Inc. 384—Stewart v. N Y Times Co. 209—Tarmon v. Prentice. 963—Price v. Imperial Auto Co. 906—Leonard v. Quayle Co. 1105—Jordan v. Geo W Jackson, Inc. 1031—Harries v. Walker. 1151—Andrews v. Rodgers. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Hendrick, J. 1161—Brown v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 134—Donoghue v. Callanan. 1114—Schob v. City of N Y. 206½—Rosasco v. Ideal Opening Dye Co. 285½—Lachner v. City of N Y. 1500—Papi Handweiler v. same. 1501—Elias Handweiler v. same. 423—Friedman v. Middletown Realty Co. 1033—Baker v. Taylor. 600—Colucci v. Dickey. 232½—Mangan v. Collins. 233½—Same v. same. 286—Sesselman v. Brenzinger. 140—Landers v. Eichberg. 1453—Yardum v. Powers. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty. 267—Kirschbaum v. Ungemach. 127½—Anner v. Gordon. 1275—Kaplan v. Grand Columbia O K Ice Cream Co. 1661—Byrne v. Doelger. 1676—Murphy v. City of N Y. 1741—McCourt v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Brady, J. 1131—Mitchell v. Fitzsimons. 436—Lewison v. Hammer. 1461—Spry v. Blechner. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 3909—Doyle v. Con Iron Wks. 1272—Kovacich v. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 1386—Roberts v. John L Eccles Co. 1602—Taugher v. Jobson-Gifford Co. 1603—Watson v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 1617—McGranigal v. Joline. 1394—Cohen v. Class. 1383—Marino v. Napoli. 1466—Penner v. Horowitz. 1274—Boylston v. Thompson. 1611—Orshansky v. Charles Bayer Co. 1772—Blatz v. Straus. 1774—Short v. McCarren, Jr. 1775—Gurfein v. Brewster. 1776—Neary v. D H Cushman Realty Co. 1777—McWilliams v. Jacks. 1778—Goodman v. Joline. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Pendleton, J. 543—Illnor v. Rettinger. 538—Harnett v. Knoche. 545—Wolfe v. Baker. 349—Foster v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 116—Stowell v. R M Owens & Co. 910—Kolb v. Joline. 1351—Resnick v. Reischmason. 700—L. Ehrich v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 701—H. Ehrich v. same. 1129—Lieberman v. Barber Asphalt Pav Co. 202—Cohen v. N Y Times Co. 1541—Morris v. Press Pub Co. 1542—Sohval v. same. 1540—Hirsh v. same. 1707—Rohde v. Brodsky. 1713—McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1714—Morse v. Cohen. 1715—McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1718—Smolin v. Albert. 1719—Macauley v. Keystone Const Co. 1722—Guarino v. Jackson. 1723—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 1724—Fajans v. Sonneberg. 1725—McLaughlin v. Abraham. 1726—Kuraner v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Delany, J. 1530—Kovacie v. Plaza Operating Co. 1477—Donnelly v. Eckstein. 40½—Sperrazza v. B U El R R. 1468—Miller v. U S Realty & Imp Co. 20—Sullivan v. Alton. 990—Buckspan v. Fulton & Flatbush Storage Co. 35½—Weissner v. Central Park, &c, R R. 184—Hoops v. Gortchuis. 258—Holman v. Gillen. 1193—Tucek v. Blumenthal. 1450—John Nemeth, Inc, v. William W. Tracy, Inc. 1684—Milovsky v. City of N Y. 1685—Bamberger v. Joline. 1691—Newark v. Harris. 1693—Lenihan v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 1694—Ring v. Hudson & Man R R. 1696—Ellis v. Maxwell Briscoe, Inc. 1697—Fleming v. N Y Transportation Co. 1698—Kessler v. S Liebman's Sons Brew Co. 1701—Schafran v. Adolph Prince & Co. 1702—Bodner v. King. 1704—Dietz v. Joline. 1705—Rohde v. Brodsky. 1706—Dietz v. Joline. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Newburger, J. 1478—Oakley v. Strack. 1596—Greene v. B U El R R. 1320—W Mosblech v. Brinkworth. 1321—H Mosblech v. same. 1330—Solcher v. Clinton St Theatre Co. 1484—Baier v. B H R R. 1303—Harty v. Ehret, &c. 1581—Schmid v. Gallo. 1598—Bachman v. Clarke. 1583—Davis v. Abramson. 1589—MacCruden v. N Y Transp Co. 1662—Carey v. Am Ice Co. 1663—Lorenzo v. B H R R. 1666—Alexander v. Petkovich. 1672—Miglioni v. Gibson-Steingart Const Co. 1673—Schmelzer v. "Huylers." 1674—Rudovsky v. B U El R R. 1675—Redden v. Brangan. 1677—Kennedy v. Gossett. 1679—Hill v. A & S Const Co. 1680—Bauer v. Henry Morgenthau Co. 1682—Abramovitz v. Durra. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 1709—Solomon v. B H R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Emerson, J. 1288—Kraus Baum Co v. Housman. 989—Loewenthal v. Haines. 410—Anderson v. Illinois Surety Co. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 1367—Stiles v. Berry. 1376—Milne v. Board of Education. 1390—Aldrich v. N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co. 1395—Sonntag v. Felker. 1399—Blaney v. Loew. 1400—Jobson-Hooker Co v. Ocean Accident & Guar Corp'n. 1401—Laing v. Nat Fire Ins Co. 1368—Alexander v. Ellis. 777—Guidone v. Muglers Iron Works. 117—South Am Co v. Chelsea Const Co. 1257—Nat Dredging Co v. Union Marine Ins Co, Lim. 1252—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Nelson. 1370—Callan v. City of N Y. 1388—Gay v. McCarthy. 1397—Rabinowitz v. Maas. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. Inquest. 1418—C R Teadboldt & Co v. Metzer Motor Car Co. 543—De Acosta v. Butler, Jr. 152¼—Kelly v. F L Smith Co. 813—Daly v. City of N Y. 408½—Rycroft v. Pierce. 1410—Imperial Automobile Co v. Redfield. 292—Rausch v. Garrison. 1080—Doctor v. Manice. 949—Stephen Colletti Co v. L'Hommedieu. 974—Osborne v. Mulligan. 1526—People v. Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry R R. 2677—City of N Y v. B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R. 2684—Board of Education v. Am Bonding Co. 2692—City of N Y v. Rossman & Bracken Co. 1496—Sinderband v. Cohen. 1497—Post v. Pulitzer Pub Co. 1499—United Fruit Co v. Met SS Co of N J. 1500—Mills v. Carl H Page & Co. 1501—Hartung v. N Y-Penn Real Estate Associates of N Y. 1509—Kulenkamp & Co v. Davis Confectionery Co. 1507—Gore v. Board of Education. 667—Menczer v. Am Bonding Co. 904—Hunfalvy v. Debrovszky. 679—Kosch v. Commercial Travelers Mut Assn. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hotchkiss, J. 1321—Deeves v. Norwood Park Co. 1332—McIntire v. Nat Nassau Bank. 1350—Ducas v. Ducas. 1345—Homer v. Maryland Casualty Co. 1353—Brush v. Waffler Elec Mfg Co. 1361—Buggeln v. Stanley. 1342—Niman v. Onward Const Co. 1347—Juilliard v. Brody. 1351—Higgins v. Buffalo, Batavia & Rochester Ry. 1282—Rohe v. Wurz. 977—Lowe v. Watt. 1325—McCohn v. McKee. 1326—Dykeman v. Rosenthal. 1330—Comerford v. Moffatt. 1358—Martin v. Wheeler. 1359—Dixey v. A. H. Woods Productions Co. 429—Storm v. Heinze. 263—Edison Mfg Co v. Imperial Film Exchange. 1363—Suarez v. Johnson. 1464—Louise & Co v. Pooler. 970—Kamerman v. Marks. 495—Schiff v. Knickerbocker Trust Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1221—Northern Assur Co, Lim, v. Klein. 1216—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 1102—Steers v. Hewlett Bay Co. 596—Northern Bank v. Kelsey. 1435—Consol Car Fender Co v. C I & B R R. 1450—N Y Metal Selling Co v. Earl. 1452—Connors v. City of N Y. 1454—Phillips v. Baff. 1456—Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co v. Antonio Speciate. 1457—Henderson v. Delpark Production. 1460—Sturin v. Carl Co. 1463—Brod v. Ullo. 1467—Bull v. Kirby. 1468—Ginsti v. Yanni. 1469—Brandt Const Co v. Rountree Realty Const Co. 1471—Bartholomae v. Peiser. 1478—Eisenberg v. Naumberg. 1481—Disler v. Illinois Surety Co. 1484—Manson v. Bermuda-Atlantic S S Co. 1485—Brandt Const Co v. Rountree. 1486—Buggeln v. Stanley. 1494—Hart v. Wallach Bros. 1495—Krugman v. Comora. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hubbs, J.—724—Oppenheim v. Coe. 1181—T A Clark Co v. Board of Education. 1115—Chicago Lumber & Coal Co v. Brewer Dry Dock Co. 981—Berg v. Scott. 1125—Silverman v. Lemkay. 1131—People, &c, ex rel Spainerman v. Armband. 371—Coleman v. Lincoln. 903—Poole v. Dickinson. 923—Breakstone v. Buffalo Foundry & Mach Co. 797—Stone v. U S Title Guar & Ind Co. 311—Pardo v. Guardian Trust Co of N Y. 915—Henry Ducasse & Co, Inc, v. Jacobs. 483—First Nat Bank v. Gladding. 367—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 368—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 1371—Gilbert v. Adams. 2656—Pettit v. Pettit. 35—Hebard v. City of N Y. 657—Sachs v. Giese. 589—District Realty Co v. Title Guarantee & Surety Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—1200—Farrell v. Dierken. 1160—Hardings v. Regal Motor Car Co. 162—Hammerstein v. Constantino. 1206—Fynes v. Rock. 1317—O'Brien v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc. 1319—Straus v. Hoch. 1439—Leslie v. Rosenthal. 1440—Colwell Lead Co v. Goldenblum. 1449—Cohen v. Ratner. 1205—Ritchey v. Coleman. 717—Richards v. Coffin. 1318—Williams v. Rutherford Realty Co. 573—Crogan v. Persion. 1891—Straus v. Hammerstein. 244—Cappel v. Kessler. 1217—McAuliffe v. John Douglas Co. 1212—Julia I Sieberst v. Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y. 1213—Verna I Sieberst v. Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y. 1437—Nathan v. Gladstone. 1029—Smith v. Pinney. 1104—Spielman v. Kranner. 1113—Walbridge v. Collins. 1138—Aadorf v. Pfizer. 1141—Harris v. Royal Ins Co. 1180—Franco v. Rogers. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Mary A Kilgallen, Marie E Bernhart, Arthur W Reichaw, George B Watts, Mary Corduke, Charles A Aberhardt, Isabella M Pettit, Jennie Newberger, Lucia G Di Giacomo, Thomas C Stratton.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will, 2976—Henry Ulfelder. Estates of Albert Edward Goss, Jr., and Jane Kearney.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. 3904½—Shug v. Wagner. 654—Gratenstein v. Int R T Co. 5478½—Helliger v. Rutter. 456—Zarling v. N Y Life Ins Co. 860½—Kaitus v. Klein. 1337—Muretzky v. Taub. 5653½—Strand v. W Messer Co. 4353½—Brennan v. Joline. 1481—Ragovin v. Bloom. 2563—Solomon v. Steinberg. 1555—Segall v. Joline. 675—Conrad v. Cummings. 761—Kersen v. Millar. 578—Rieser Realty Co v. Pokress Co. 4393½—Bentzman v. Fein. 4396½—U S Cabinet Bed Co v. Strober. 688½—Mason-Seaman Transp Co v. Sloane. 447—Polstein v. Ginsberg. 4529½—Hoffzimmer v. Int R T Co. 4530½—Sherman v. same. 4531½—Carnille v. Sachs. 4532½—Mael v. Penn R R. 1081—Deberingham v. Schwartz. 1181—Tannenbaum v. Rand. 1304—Hendricks v. Joline. 723—Petiger v. Kalamaras. 1312½—Amar v. Grepshel. 1215—Fine v. Beloen. 1403—Dallaeque v. Regan. 1405—Harrison v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1441—Hutkoff v. J Garree & Sons, Inc. 1515—Crawford v. Finnegan. 1532—March v. Williamson. 1506—Gordon v. Comman. 665—Abrams v. Packard. 963—Rich v. Jones. 1358—Tully v. Com'l Adv Assn. 702—Loughlin v. Weber. 4190½—Sorino v. Shipway. 738—Kantrosky v. Gaffney. 4410½—Balistrien v. Citizens Fire Ins Co. 4499½—Blaut v. Shurfoot Horse Shoe Co. 1124—United Metal Bedstead Co v. La Cagruna. 1484—Provident Land & Imp Co. v. N Y, S & W R R. 1498—Seldman v. Bohle. 1360½—Tepper v. McWilliamson. 4537½—Timpson v. Stafford. 4550½—Schulman v. Goldstein. 713—Ettlinger v. Kruger. 4573½—Kauffman v. N Y Socy for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 4574½—Bidette v. Linch. 4604½—Goodman v. Broadway Taxicab Co. 1060—Hass v. Kornbluth. 4587½—Meyer v. De Rosa. 4615½—Manduck v. Friedman. 961—Rosofsky v. Harlem Garage Co. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Smith, J.—Case on; Part IV.—Donnelly, J.—Clear; Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Clear; Part VI.—La Fetra, J.—Clear; Part VII.—Finelite, J.—Clear; Part VIII.—Delehanty, J.—Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 5003—Belinsky v. Hickson. 5045—MacDonald v. Nelke. 5066—Schlacht v. Herman. 5049—Schwartz v. Bernstein. 5064—Mason v. Met Union Am M E Church. 5068—H Phipps Estates v. Burke. 4998—Lustenberger v. Smith. 5036—Daly v. T J Mitchell Co. 5010—Cohen v. H J Gutman Co. 5041—Sexton v. Cohn. 4906—Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc, v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co. 5013—Clavanni v. Pascucci. 4907—Levy v. Hickson. 5048—Eschwege v. Goetz. 4525—Celillo v. Illinois Surety Co. 4684—Nicoletti v. Illinois Surety Co. 4923—Weinstein v. Bassuk. 5062—Douglas v. Kulla. 4968—Winship v. Lesser. 4922—Samuels v. Eisenstein. 5019—Personality Liquidating Co v. Automobile Supply Co. 3296—Lovett v. The Felix Reich, Inc. 3731—Wood v. Paris. 5076—Kennedy v. Lichtenstein. 5077—Thornton v. F T Richter Realty Co. 5087—Stebbins v. Margolies. 5088—O'Reilly v. Ebling Brew Co. Clear.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 2863—City of N Y v. B, Q Co & S R R. 55—Del Genovese v. Del Genovese. 2609—Thomas v. Thomas. 2900, 2901—Schwab v. Schwab. 2700—Bechdal v. Bechdal. 2410—Yonkers G City R Co v. Jackson Bros R Co. 2319—Murphy v. Prudential Ins Co. 2576—Robbins v. Hill. 2876—Loventhal v. Bachmutzky. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 2602—Schneider v. Schneider. 2875—Moriarty v. Moriarty. 2633—Gold v. Kaplan. 1965—Fauls v. Fauls. 1514—Isaacson v. Isaacson. 2426—Witten v. Witten. 2746—Pacific Bank v. Weber. 2000—Klein v. Krakower. 2643½—Minden v. Bashist. 2582—Eagle Sav and Loan Co v. Wickens. 2347—Cohen v. Cohen. 2454—Mullins v. Curley. 2864—Albanis v. Albanis. 2848—Silinsky v. Himmelstein & Arker Co. 2259—Meis v. Meis. 1887—Johnson v. Johnson and another. 179, 180—Hughes (2 actions) v. Travers. 2868—Prospect Land and Improv Co v. Downey. 2882—Journeay v. Tilney. 927—Klein v. Gallin. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J. Litigated motions. 1—Peck v. Peck. 2—Matter of 26th Av. 3—J A Roebling's Sons Co v. Emmons. 4—Atkinson v. Waldmann et al. 5—Morahen v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 6—Di Vincenzo v. Am Ice Co. 7—Iliffe v. Poellath. 8—Sammon v. Belinky. 9—Borio v. Am Shade Roller Co. 10—Same v. same. 11—Bombaro v. West India Steamship Co. 12—Edison v. Edison. 13—Iserman v. Hyatt. 14—Maniscalco v. Carruba. 15—Witterholt v. U S Printing Co. 16—Reid v. Flanagan. 17—People ex rel Pleasant Point Pump Co v. Prendergast. 18—Singer v. Kaufman. 19—Zimmerman v. Auto Car Mfg Co. 20—People ex rel Bergoffen v. Bd of Education et al. 21—Earl and another v. Backus. 22—Matter of E 95th St, (McLean.) 23—Matter of E 95th St, (Mitchell.) 24—Knox v. Knox. 25—Siegmund v. Schneider. 26—Fuzo v. Fuzo. 27—Garden City Estates v. Nassau Gardens Realty Co et al. 28—Burkard v. Nicholas et al. 29—Same v. same. 30—Patten v. Patten. 31—Matter of 41st St, (Rosenberg.) 32—Dinerman v. Bach. 33—Weilnfurt et al v. Zaruba et al. 34—Stevens v. Poppe. 35—Gerety v. Continental Public Works Co. 36—L I R R Co v. Westin et al. 37—Weublewsky v. Tide Water Bldg Co and another. 38—Jones v. Adams. 39—John Reis Co v. Zimmerli. 40—Matter of Tompkins Av Congregational Socy. 41—Werner v. Werner. 42—Realty Associates v. White. 43—Macklin v. Macklin. 44—So Bklyn Savgs & Loan Assn v. Hall and another. 45—Biesel v. Biesel. 46—F L Fisher Co v. Snyder. 47—Schneider v. Schneider. 48—Meidenberg v. Meidenberg. 49—Abramowitz v. Abramowitz. 50—Barlow v. Classon Constr Co et al. 51—Matter of Kress, (Cameron.) 52—Matter of Unsafe Bldg-Chestnut St, (Krauss and another.) 53—Hills v. Von Bayer and another. 54—Matter of Unsafe Bldg, 22d St, (Cook.) 55—Meyer v. Wilcox. 56—Kelly v. Kelly. 57—Roche v. McAllister et al. 58—Muller v. Hawxhurst. 59—Kurdziel v. Empire China Works. 60—Sporn v. Cohen and another. 61—H Hein v. Safe Realty Co et al. 62—E Hein v. same. 63—Illinois Surety Co v. De Marco et al. 64—Matter of Progressive Realty & Impt Co. 65—Agranoff v. Am Metal Bed Co. 66—Matter of Benfield. 67—Kane v. Kane. 68—Baker v. Butler et al. 69—Borough Dev Co v. Harmon and another. 70—Cohn et al v. Wein et al. 71—Matter of Hoeft and another. 72—Matter of Falkman, (Weiss and another.) 73—Matter of Falkman, (Guito.) 74—Brown v. Brown. 75—Fox v. Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Stapleton, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.—9418—Matilda Hardy, an alleged incompetent. 5264—Fey v. N Y Dock Co. 3906—Terranova v. City of New York. 6018—Driscoll v. B H R R. 5468—Coppolla v. City of New York. 6038—Cohen v. B'klyn Woven Wire Co. 6042—Dittrich v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6047—Tryano v. Nassau R R. 6049—Lo Duca v. B H R R. 5849—Nicholson v. Luckenbach et al. 6053—Buckley v. B'klyn Union El R R. 4952, 4953—Aber v. Nassau R R. 5460—Defede v. Libbassi. 1398—Cambridge Trust Co v. Merriam et al. 4095—Meyers v. Roulston. 5350—Fishman v. Nassau R R. 8722—Brooklyn Bank v. Equitable Trust Co. 6076—Knorz v. Coney I & B R R. 6084—Ramus v. Nassau R R. 9416—Jordan v. Herrmann & Grace Co. 5586—Parsons v. City of New York. 6087—Barnhart v. City of N. Y. 6091—Carey v. Long Island R R. 6094—Wright v. Nassau R R. 6095—Mann v. B H R R. 6104—Tarrantola v. Clark. 6114—Kessler v. Starr. 6116—Keenan v. Interborough R T. 6121—Hill v. O'Connor. 6126—Read v. Hildenbrand Lithographing Co. 6132—Peterson v. Douglass. 6135—Solf v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6136—Treshman v. Standard Bindery. 6140—Nass v. Manhattan Shoddy Mills et al. 5701—Edelman v. Nassau R R. 6147—Kensel v. B H R R. 6150—Sporteallo v. N Y & Porto Rica S S Co. 6152—Kuewitz v. National Lead Co. 6157—Gianotto v. McCallum. 6163—Doyle v. McAllister Steamboat Co. 6164—Goldberg v. Malzman et al. 6166—Cobham v. South Brooklyn Ry Co. 6170—Culp v. City of New York. 6308—Ciccolallo v. Smith Cont'g Co. 6278—Murphy v. Sea Beach Ry Co. 6275—Koronkiewicz v. Lorre. 6279—Cavanagh v. Sea Beach Ry Co. 6309—Slomkin v. Coney I & B R R et al. 6203—Franklin v. Wachtel et al. 3581—Hauck v. German Hospital Society. 5480—Hamas v. Levine.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 6097—Keane v. Sea Beach Ry Co. 9266—Waldman v. B H R R. 6329—Gumhouse v. Fraenkel. 6206—Kara v. Stankowsky. 6212, 6213—People v. Donangello. 6214—People v. Pugliese. 6215—People v. Woods. 6216—People v. Deperino. 6217—People v. Cucurullo. 6218—Lemler v. Redlich. 6225—Duggan v. Hogan & Sons. 6227—Slack v. B H R R. 6228—Montana v. Davis Sulphur Ore Co. 6230—Selner v. Wagner Improvement Co. 6239—People v. Parisi. 6246—Simonetti v. City of New York. 6248—Malone et al v. Newburgh Carpet Co. 897—Derchinsky v. Freed. 8077—Rozen v. Rosenheim. 8368—Suydam v. Sutherland. 8790—Clair v. Clair et al. 6142—Gross v. Lidgerwood Mfg Co. 8132½—Le Bas v. Gildersleeve et al. 1279—Westermayr v. Archer. 1755, 1756—Doyle v. Ross & Brother. 2118—Muojo v. B H R R. 2210—Mallouk v. Louden. 2929—Stockton v. Roos et al. 3958—Wagner v. Stacom and another. 4342—Heffran v. Simms. 4561, 4562—Zegarsky v. Walker. 4577—Borough Bank v. Bergen Iron Works et al. 4600—Ward v. Hogan & Sons. 5038, 5040—Schmidt v. Postel. 5056—Gordon, Roberts & Co v. Northern Assur Co. 5490—Kovalski v. Rogers, Jr. 5551, 5552, 5940—Finkelstein v. Belford. 5562—Grant v. Sherry. 5879—Prosser v. Nassau R R. 6109—De Witt v. Finn et al. 6144—Ducasse & Co v. Rosenweig. 7557—Estate of Weinstein v. McWhirter. 7709—Edison El Ill Co v. Gair Co. 8255—McGarry v. N Y Dock Co. 9412—Mohr v. Todd. 6250—Smith v. Struse et al. 6251—Sony v. Nassau R R. 6252—Miller v. Crowell et al. 6255—McKenna v. Coleman. 6257—McGuinness v. Asbestolith Mfg Co. 6258 Miller v. Krabo Ernst Realty Co et al. 6259—Doran v. B'klyn Union El R R. 6260—Meyer v. B H R R. 6261—Pacini v. City of New York. Highest number reached on regular call, 6262.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Wm Bopp, S Rowland, H T Dresner, Mary Sammis, Samuel Charig, J H Hoffman, Jr, Wm W Hanly, Margaret Byers, and Ellen Hunsive. Accountings in the estates of Stephen Garretson, M E Pell, C Diamond, J O'Sullivan, Ann Noone, Mary McDonald, Julia Peterson, Osmar Klopps, Geo Zipp, Wm Werner, L E Young, S Smolinski, Samuel Friareski, James Keller, John Murphy, and Emma Fritich. Estates of Leopoldts Frankfelds, S Malone, Beandel Infants, and Antonio Grillo. Contested calendar. Wills of Mary A Leatoz and Harriet Whitford.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Dike, J. Criminal calendar. Morris Braun, Vitto Marino, Frank Laydon, Salvator Seirenga, Vincenzo Gladelli, Conrad Schwenck, William Walker, Grover Olson, Edward Kaufman, Harry F Jaeckel.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Fawcett, J. Criminal calendar. Laurence Fulham, Filippo Castaglione, Antonio Torris, Giovanni Bucini, Umberto Peritaleo, Francesco Glanetto, Giuseppe Pepe, Giovanni Tagliorio, Nicholas Alomades, Philip Shilas, James Dectus, Louis Valentine, Lucetti Georgi, Samuel Becker.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Niemann, J. Criminal calendar. Adolph Schultz, Rosso Tallarigo, Thomas Craven, Frank Novella, Louis Emburg, Salvatore Meradi, Jacob Goldinger.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV.—Ottaway, J. Civil calendar. 1906-7—Lazarowitz v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1916—Reices v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1939—Schwartz v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1933—McGaffrey v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1951—Gaghegan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1960—Morris v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 1961—Smith v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1963—McCready v. Edeson. 1965—Clarke v. Coney Island & B'klyn R R Co. 1786—King v. Ruppert. 1968—St John v. Lynch. 1953, 1954—Hulsen v. Duer. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1799—Kuntz v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1972—Kwiesien v. Schneider. 1973—Leppard v. Bush Terminal Co. 1976—Leddy v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1977—Scarry v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1979—Kane v. Keegan. 1980—Seiter v. Matthews. 1981—Rosenstein v. N Y & North Shore Traction Co. 1902—Peters v. Haff & Hohorst. 1887—Goffman v. Lack. 1891—Schuchman v. Coney Island & B'klyn R R Co. 221—Klein v. Rachlin.

(Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1982.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Criminal Calendar—Stapleton, J. James Gourley, Frank Post, Patrick Lynch, Joseph Groscup, Joseph Poskrop, George O'Neill, Patrick Foley, Francesco Silvestri, Joseph Geary.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J. 1022—Schlepegrell v. L I R R Co. 1028—Alford v. B H R R Co. 1043—Bergman v. Jankelson Realty Co. 1044—Schmidt v. same. 1045—Klingenberg v. City of N Y. 1058—Dillworth v. Borun Hat Co. 1061—Fox v. Butler. 1062—Mulligan, an infant, v. Richardson. 1063—Tint, as administrator, v. L I R R Co. 1064—Junkermann, an infant, v. Tilyou Realty Co. 1065—Connell v. same. 1066—Mark v. B H R R Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 1067—Forbell v. Linch as receiver. 1267—Greco v. L I R R Co. 1316—Greenstein, as administratrix, v. same. 1446—Janiszewski, as administratrix, v. Tuohy and another. 1006—Padula v. Norman Cont Co. 992—Mooney, as administratrix, v. Bartlett Hayward Co. 1260—First Nat Bank of Jamaica v. Levy. 937—Gettler, an infant, v. J. C. Valentine Co. 505—Koerner v. Balterapsky. 1668—Frey v. Frank Ibert Brewing Co. 1069—Borchester v. Borough Develop Co. 1070—Ulrich v. L I R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1070.

COUNTY COURT—Trial term—Humphrey, J. 101—Liebig, for inquest, v. Bonnlander & ano. 73—O'Connor v. B H R R Co. 75—Buckley v. same. 87—Engle v. same. 88—Hawley v. Coney Island & B'klyn Ry Co. 91—Brown v. same. 93—Eldred v. City of N Y. 94—Cowan v. B H R R Co. 96—Steigerwald v. Gunther. 97—Brawert v. Lang & ano. 99—Dec v. B H R R R Co. 103—Lennon v. Wanamaker. 70—Millerick v. Augustine. 63—Quinn v. Horton. 68—Von Ruti v. Fitzgerald. 74—Hughes v. B H R R Co. 77—Ungefehr v. Rosner. 61—Coughlin v. American Druggist Syndicate. 23—Gotard v. Gotard. 52—Moodzi v. B H R R Co. 69—Leonard v. Berans, as Com, et al. 70—Schmidt et al v. Carnavos. 76—Johnson v. B H R R Co. 79—Baumeier v. Kraus. 72—Finger, an infant, v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 80—Tolpa v. Tritschler. 81—Zalewski v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 95—Dare v. Rose.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 106—Hemberger v. Ocean Elec Ry Co. 110—Knerer v. B H R R Co. 111—Rusechic v. Walling. 114—Dahen v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 113—Koehler v. B'klyn Union Elev Ry Co. 116—McCluskey v. B H R R Co. 117—Caldasera v. Coney Island & B'klyn Ry Co. 118—Dierolf v. B'klyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 122—Voras & ano v. McWhirter. 123—Decker v. Steinacker. 126—Luba v. Nichols Copper Co. 108—Pedley v. Clancy. 109—Pedley v. same.

This calendar contains all issues, including December issues, 1912.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Short Cause Calendar—Part II.—Keogh, J. 1—Raynolds v. Park. 2¾—Lichtenstein Millinery Co v. Powers. 3—Fletcher v. Sullivan. 4—Tierney v. Gaynor.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 411—Cironda v. Bamella. 523—Kopf v. Downey. 529—Simon v. Deckendorf. 540—Karkunoff v. Howell. 542—Clagrando v. Rinehart & Dennis Co. 545—Clarke v. Santora. 547—Kay v. Vail. 551—Scherling v. Meyer. 554—Robino v. Murray. 556—Holden v. Gardella Fruit Co. 558—Sinnott v. Westchester Elec R R Co. 319—Brown v. Woodward. 444—Coxe v. Town of White Plains. 383—Meigham Land Co v. Monroe. 186—Lumia v. Caruso. 187—Gallagher v. Miller. 421—Treuer v. Transit Co. 428—Lawson v. Brady. 439—Ebling Brew Co v. Scazzafaro. 488—Seiffert v. Alexander. 489—Same v. same. 490—Same v. same. 491—Same v. same. 349—Sweeney v. Hughes. 401—Licachio v. Fischer. 484-5—Leddy v. Goldsmith. 521—Foster v. Conley. 530—Matawan Tile Co v. Cantlin. 533—Burroughs v. Adams. 550—Mozzulli v. Leo. 553—Brown v. Blouin. 555—Clapp v. Morton. 557—Baldaccini v. Village of Dobbs Ferry. 543—McCreery & Co v. Bloomer. 544—Lord & Taylor v. Bloomer.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Morschauser, J. Part II.—Keogh, J. ..—Tierney v. Ruppert. 274—Jeffries v. Debello. 691—Hamilton v. Merchants Exchange. 701 — New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Company v. Sound Shore Security Company. 198—Shea v. Wernburgh Paper Co. 720—Orlando v. Jackson, Inc. 721—Drake v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 722—Longo v. Jackson, Inc. 758—Fuellert v. Herrman. 760—O'Rourke v. Met Life Ins Co. ..—Rosenthal v. Roth. 1085—Farley v. Thebault. 62—Lindheimer v. Receiver Yonkers R R Co. 34—Feuer v. same. 683—Pirro v. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 46—Epp v. Young, as receiver. 226—Liberty Brewing Co v. Oott. 229—Gore v. Cunneen. 281—Mongon v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 315—Johnson v. West St Ry Co. 463—Roberts v. N Y Transportation Co. 482—Andrews v. Louisville & Nashville R R Co. 496—Devivo v. Claguillo. 573—Smith v. Nesbit. 574—White v. Nisbet. 575—Zapp v. Jackson, Inc. 593—Werner v. Pollock. 622—Beere v. Young as receiver. 626—Stocker v. Abbettemarco. 639—Narrow v. Nisbet. 646—Mole v. Sweeney Tierney Hotel Co. 651—Monseen v. Roberts. 709—Ford v. Hess. 745—Domato v. The Carey Co. 761—Ossining Nat Bank v. Donohue. 762—Bombace v. Speenburgh. 763—Decker v. Booth. 764—Finch v. Angell. 765—Roche v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 766—Polico v. Fiske. 767—Rosel v. Gilmartin. 768—Cretaro v. Northeastern Con Co. 770—Godde v. Graham. 771—Port Chester Lumber Co v. Fallace. 772—Gallagher v. Kantrowitz. 773—Danko v. Nisbet. 774—Curran v. Law Union and Rock Ins Co. 775—O'Connor v. Beed. Highest number reached, 775.

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Broadway, cor. 56th St. 8 rooms, $1,000-$1,700
102d St., cor. Cent. P. W., 7 rooms..... 1,000
2d Av., corner 11th St., 8 rooms..... 900
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 17 W. 42d St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
2 and 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th St., west of 6th Av. Tel. 6650 Chelsea.

244 West 104th.
8 large, light, newly decorated rooms; elevator; concessions; near Subway, elevated; $85 to $100.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Reduced Rents, Refined Families
221 West 141st St., Near 7th Ave.
4-6 room elevator suites, $35-$45. 'Phone 2030 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments Ideal for Bachelors.
1 to 4 rooms, with bath. High ceilings, open fireplaces, vacuum cleaning, restaurant service. Up to date in every way. Rents, including service, $50 to $100.
507 Madison Avenue, Cor. 53rd Street.

THE BLYTHBOURNE
High-class Elevator Apartment,
1,431-1,433 Madison Av., corner 99th St.
Seven large, light roms and bath, all improvements.
Service Day and Night.
Rent only $50.00 per month.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 7 r'ms, 2 baths, $1,300-$1,500. All-night elev., standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

A—THE PALACIO—A
Northwest corner Park Av. and 65th St.; handsome 8-room suite; all outside rooms; modern in all appointments; $2,000. Superintendent.

To Sublet Unfurnished in Hotel Lorraine, 5th Av. & 45th St.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath Facing 5th Ave.

BRONX.

5 ROOM APARTMENTS
ONLY 2 ON EACH FLOOR.
$30 TO $35
All large, well-lighted rooms, each fitted with individual 'phones and portable vacuum cleaners. Decorations to suit. Large tennis court and playground.
The LOCKWHIT APARTMENTS
848 to 860 WHITLOCK AVE.
Convenient to Prospect Av. Subway.

BROOKLYN.

Georgean Court, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn's newest and finest apartment house, cor. Gates and Franklin Avs.; several suites of 8, 9, and 11 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths, to lease. Rents very moderate; every modern improvement; elevator service night and day. Apply to Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

SUBLET DEC. 15 OR EARLIER IN THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.,
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and 2 baths; Handsomely Furnished; Very Attractive.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE NEW WHITEHALL BUILDING
BATTERY PLACE and WEST STREET
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View
Rentals Lower Than in Other First-class Buildings
For Particulars Apply at Building or to
United States Realty and Improvement Co.
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
111 Broadway *New York*

11 West 34th St.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.
Desirable Floors
(25 x 114 ft.)
For retail business; show cases at street entrance.
Apply to F. A. Harris, above address, or your own broker.

34 West 35th St.
NEAR 5TH AV.
4 Story Building,
Fine Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Suitable for retail or other business, in the heart of the retail district. Convenient to Pennsylvania Railroad and McAdoo Station.
Will lease for term of years.
APPLY TO
Jacob Neadle, 59 William St.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

5th Ave. & 18th St., S.-W. Cor.
15-story building.
THREE LOFTS, 60x115.
Separately or together; will rent to desirable tenant; no manufacturing.
Full commission to brokers.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent
114 Liberty St.

138 BEEKMAN ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET,
four stories and cellar;
suitable for almost any business;
rent only $850; immediate possession.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

ELEGANT LOCATION
Store, 1,268 Lexington Av., near 86th; Subway express in block. Bloch, 944 Park Av.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

LOFTS 50x100, 50 West 21st; light four sides; attractive; special inducements. DUROSS COMPANY, 155 West 14th St.

Desk space for right parties; good equipment; excellent service. Meacham Co., 149 Broadway.

Bronx.

WILLIS AV., 249.—Large corner store to lease; excellent business location; will improve to suit. Inquire janitor, 386 East 139th St.

New Jersey.

Store to rent, adjoining Market and Broad Sts.; heavier traffic than in New York. Baker & Grover, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—On long lease, a stable to accommodate 80 horses and space for 40 trucks, or two smaller stables to accommodate same; must be below 14th St., on the west side, or near the two lower bridges in Brooklyn. James J. Archbold, 96 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DON'T THINK
That an old Piano is good enough. Entertain a higher opinion of yourself. "Used Big Bargains" are mostly "Big Sells."
BUY A NEW PIANO
guaranteed by an old-established house.
DURING HOLIDAYS WE SELL
New Upright Pianos.....$150
(Not our own make.)
New J. & H. Pianos..... 250
New Player Pianos...... 350
(Different makes.)
New Grand Pianos...... 450
(Every instrument warranted.)
Old Upright Pianos $50 and up.
Easy payments.
Art catalogues mailed on request.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM M'frs.
23 East 14th St.
(Established 1860.) Open Evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS
105 East 14th St. & 14 West 125th St.
Bronx Store: 482 Tremont Ave.
Exceptional Holiday Bargains.
New Pianos from $150 upwards, $5 monthly.

		was		now
Chickering Grand,		$800	now	$100
Winterroth Upright,	"	400	"	200
" Player Piano	"	600	"	300
Steinway Upright,	"	700	"	300
Krakauer Upright,	"	350	"	100
Fischer Upright,	"	500	"	250
Haines Upright,	"	400	"	100

OPEN EVENINGS.

CLEARANCE SALE OF EXCELLENT, USED PIANOS.
Must be closed out before January 1st.
4 STEINWAY Grands, $400 to $600.
3 STEINWAY Uprights, $275 to $350.
20 UPRIGHTS, (Various Makes,) $100 to $250.
4 PLAYER PIANOS, (88 note,) $325 to $450.
Christmas bargains worth investigating.
New Strich & Zeidler Grands, $700 to $800.
New Strich & Zeidler Uprights, $375 to $450.
New Strich & Zeidler Players, $600 to $800.
Factory Warerooms of
STRICH & ZEIDLER,
30 West 20th Street, Near 5th Avenue.

6-8 W. 20TH St.
ADJOINING 5TH AV.,
High Class Loft Building;
Size 50x100. All Conveniences.
Passenger-Freight Elevators; Automatic Fire Alarm; Low Insurance Rates.
Lofts to Lease, Rental $2,600
Immediate Possession.
Rent free to Feb. 1.
JACOB NEADLE, 59 WILLIAM ST.,
EXCELLENT TERMS TO BROKER.

DESK ROOM IN BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED OFFICE; EVERY CONVENIENCE. 500 FIFTH AV., (CORNER 42D ST.,) ROOM 507.

FOR SALE.

To-Day and To-Morrow

Solid 14-K. GOLD GENUINE Diamond $9.98
LADIES' WATCHES
This sale will long be remembered by New York Jewellers who charge from $20.00 to $25.00 for them, as well as those fortunate enough to obtain them at $9.98 for their own use. The case is plain polished and guaranteed Solid 14K. Gold, with a genuine full cut Diamond set into a star on the back cover. They are the very latest style in Ladies' Solid 14-K. Gold, Diamond Watches, and are now being shown in the finest Jewellry Stores on 5th Av. for the Holiday trade. Remember, our price to-day and to-morrow is only $9.98, with our full guarantee. No mail orders filled.

FINE GOLD WATCHES
We show more fine gold Watches than any ten Jewellers in New York. Every one will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded (every cent of it) if we do not save you at least 25%. In many instances, especially on the better grades, the saving is more than 50%. Watches selected now will be reserved until Christmas.

$175.00	Solid	18K.	Gold	Watch	for	$136
125.00	Solid	18K.	Gold	Watch	for	90
85.00	Solid	14K.	Gold	Watch	for	63
55.00	Solid	14K.	Gold	Watch	for	40
35.00	Solid	14K.	Gold	Watch	for	25
25.00	Solid	14K.	Gold	Watch	for	15

CHARLES A. KEENE
180 Broadway, New York
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Diamonds For Xmas Gifts
WE TRUST ANY HONEST PERSON. ONE PRICE.
Cash or Credit.
We do not ask employers' references. Call or write for Illustrated Catalog 48. Open evenings till 9 P. M.
L. W. Sweet & Co.
170 BROADWAY N.Y. CITY 9th Floor

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY
LIBERAL CREDIT
Lowest Prices. Easiest Terms. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. No Employer's Reference Required. Call, Write or Phone 2951 John.
JAMES BERGMAN
37 MAIDEN LANE 4th Floor. OPEN EVGS.

Roll Top **DESKS**
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
WATCHES AND JEWELRY ON EASY TERMS
Royal Diamond & Watch Co.
7 Maiden Lane. Phone 5208 Cort.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition, up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee. GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Sales

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HYDROX CHEMICAL COMPANY, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 17,280.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, entered December 5th, 1912, that the undersigned, Guy Cary, receiver in bankruptcy of Hydrox Chemical Company, offers for sale certain property, assets, and effects of said bankrupt, as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt in and to:

PARCEL I.—The trade-mark, trade-name, and good will pertaining to the business of the said bankrupt.

PARCEL II.—The office furniture, fixtures, and equipment, (excepting books of account,) of the bankrupt contained in its office at No. 11 Cliff Street, Manhattan, together with the unexpired term of the lease of said office.

PARCEL III.—The plot of land and dwelling on the westerly side of Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, in the City of Yonkers, N. Y., subject to a first mortgage of Five thousand Dollars ($5,000) with interest at 5½% per annum from June 8th, 1912, and a second mortgage (payment of which has been demanded) of One thousand one hundred and thirty-three and 30/100ths Dollars ($1,333.30) with interest at 6% per annum from September 8th, 1912.

Information concerning any of the above-described property and concerning opportunities to inspect the same may be obtained from the receiver at his office, No. 59 Wall St., Manhattan.

Bids for the above-described property must be submitted in writing to the receiver at his said office at or before 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, December 16th, 1912, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the said receiver, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto.

Bids may be made for all or any of said parcels, and alternative bids may be submitted. Any bid or bids, if so expressed, may also include all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to (a) the personal property consisting of fixtures, machinery, apparatus, stock in trade, and supplies of the said bankrupt contained in premises 118 Sandford Street, Brooklyn, with or without the unexpired term of the bankrupt's lease of the said premises 118 Sandford Street, Brooklyn; and/or (b) the furniture, fixtures, apparatus, and supplies contained in the Chicago branch of the bankrupt at No. 334 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., with or without the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; and/or (c) the furniture, fixtures, apparatus, and supplies contained in the San Francisco branch of the bankrupt at Nos. 206-210 First Street, San Francisco, Cal., with or without the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; but subject as to said property and assets in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal., respectively, to confirmation of the sale thereof by the respective District Courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof in bankruptcy.

Bids must be accompanied by cash or certified cheque, payable to the order of the receiver, for at least ten per cent. of the amount thereof. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids for all or any part of the property and to apply to the court for instructions in regard to any bid.

Dated December 6th, 1912.

GUY CARY, Receiver,
59 Wall Street, New York.

SAMUEL F. FRANK, Attorney for Receiver,
41 Park Row, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY SALES COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Charles J. Breck, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of a completely equipped plant for the manufacture and sale of toilet preparations, including powders, creams, tonics, &c., a stock of manufactured toilet preparations and raw materials used in the preparation thereof, machinery, fixtures, and furniture, trademarks, trade names, formulas, and the good-will of said business. The above-described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 41 Lafayette Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 24th days of December, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sealed bids for the above-described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to Charles J. Breck, Trustee, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before one o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th day of December, 1912, and any and all bids will be opened thereafter by the said Trustee at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on said 26th day of December, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per centum (10%) of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 41 Lafayette Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on the 28th day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1912.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
68 William Street, New York City.

CHARLES J. BRECK, Trustee, No. 45 Broadway, New York City.

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT M. BECKLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells Monday, the 16th day of December, 1912, by order of the Court, 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to a certain contract for renewal commissions existing between ROBERT M. BECKLEY and the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES, dated, October 20, 1909, subject to two assignments, one for about $2,000, and another for about $2,900. The contract and all other papers, documents can be inspected at the office of JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for the Trustee, at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and further particulars can be had at the office of the undersigned.

MAX MILLER, Trustee.
320 Broadway, New York.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACKSON-MACK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells on Friday, December 27th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 119 W. 23d St., and immediately thereafter at 159 W. 15th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of negligee garments, bathing suits, petticoats, silk piece goods, trimmings, machinery, plant, fixtures, safes, office furniture, and good-will, including the right, title, and interest of the trustee in bankruptcy and to the following trade names: S. J. Jackson Manufacturing Company, Berkshire Broad Silk Mills, Elysee Skirt Company, Miladies Dress Company, Jackson-Mack Manufacturing Company.

Inspection Dec. 25th and 26th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRED W. WAKEFIELD, Trustee.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEIDENFELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 16th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, hats, desk, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Trustee.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAZAROWITZ, ETTINGER & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 16th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of corner pressing and trimming machines, dies, strap cutters, chopping blocks, motor and shafting, miscellaneous machinery and tools used for the manufacturing of suitcases, office fixtures, &c.

I. MILTON BARNETT, Receiver.

MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES PEDLOW, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 16th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 39 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desk, shelving, safe, &c.

ABRAHAM LANDAU, Receiver.

ISAAC LOEWENTHAL, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,234.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HARRY GARFINKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Garfinkel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 20th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 14th, 1912.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY LIGHTSTONE, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the 4th day of December, 1912, and the affidavits of Daniel Rheinauer and Joseph A. Reitman, hereto annexed, that a petition was filed in this court on the 18th day of November, 1912, praying that the above-named alleged bankrupt be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena, directed to said alleged bankrupt, was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve same, as appears by his return on file in this court, and that said alleged bankrupt cannot be found within this district, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been made to locate the said alleged bankrupt, and that the only manner in which service can be made upon him is by publication,

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered that Henry Lightstone, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 26th day of December, 1912, to the petition filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 18th day of November, 1912, by creditors, to have him adjudged a bankrupt, and, in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week, for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 9th day of December, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, at his last known place of residence, 133 West 113th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1912.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 299 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 17,436.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY DORB and LEOPOLD NEUSTADT, individually and as copartners under the firm name of DORB & NEUSTADT, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Henry Dorb and Leopold Neustadt, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Dorb & Neustadt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Henry Dorb and Leopold Neustadt, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Dorb & Neustadt, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 14, 1912.

NO. 17,073.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH (also known as JOE) RICHMOND and JACOB MACHSON, individually and trading as RICHMOND & MACHSON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Joseph Richmond and Jacob Machson, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Richmond and Jacob Machson were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 13, 1912.

NO. 17,079.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD MACHSON and NATHAN MACHSON, individually and trading as MACHSON BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Edward Machson and Nathan Machson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Edward Machson and Nathan Machson were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 13, 1912.

NO. 17,075.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MACHSON and MORRIS MACHSON, individually and trading as HENRY & MORRIS MACHSON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Henry Machson and Morris Machson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Henry Machson and Morris Machson were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 13, 1912.

No. 17,458.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES F. KEALBERER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles F. Kealberer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Charles F. Kealberer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 14, 1912.

NO. 17,470.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHURFOOT HORSESHOE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the Shurfoot Horseshoe Corporation of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Shurfoot Horseshoe Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Dec. 14, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,189.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WIENER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Wiener of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Wiener was dudy adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 14th, 1912.

NO. 16,954.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT BRODY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert Brody of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Albert Brody was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 14th, 1912.

NO. 17,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTRAL TIRE SUPPLY COMPANY, a Corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Central Tire Supply Company, a Corporation, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Central Tire Supply Company, a Corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 14th, 1912.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COMPLAINANT, AGAINST UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY, ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY, COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY AND MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, DEFENDANTS.

Notice of Sale of All the Properties of All of the Above Named Defendants.

Pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on said 18th day of November, 1912, the undersigned Receivers will, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1913, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at public sale, in accordance with the provisions of said decree, the property therein directed to be sold, in Room 47 of the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York. The following is a description of the property to be sold in accordance with the provisions of said decree, namely:

All the right, title and interest of the undersigned, as Receivers of United States Motor Company, Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company, Brush Runabout Company, Columbia Motor Car Company, Dayton Motor Car Company and Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, and all the right, title and interest of each of said companies, in and to all of the property of such company, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY.

I. 5,000 shares of the preferred stock and 20,000 shares of the common stock of Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $100 each.

II. 16,000 shares of the preferred stock and 15,000 shares of the common stock of Briscoe Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $10 each.

III. 35,000 shares of the preferred stock and 100,000 shares of the common stock of Brush Runabout Company, of the par value of $10 each.

IV. 14,550 shares of the preferred stock and 8,118 shares of the common stock of Columbia Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

V. 1,120 shares of the capital stock of Columbus Circle Realty Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VI. 5,000 shares of the capital stock of Dayton Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VII. 7,500 shares of the preferred stock and 7,500 shares of the common stock of Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, of the par value of $100 each.

VIII. 250 shares or certificates of interest of Maxwell-Briscoe Trust, of the par value of $100 each.

IX. 10 shares of the preferred stock and 8,486 shares of the common stock of National Motors Company, of the par value of $100 each.

X. 2,500 shares of the preferred stock and 2,500 shares of the common stock, of Providence Engineering Works, of the par value of $100 each.

XI. 4,000 shares of the preferred stock and 20,000 shares of the common stock of E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company, of the par value of $100 each.

XII. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by United States Motor Company, or by the Receivers of said Company at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all shares of stocks, bonds and other securities, automobiles, cars, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade marks, trade names, good-will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property, whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 2.

PROPERTY OF ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

I. All that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in that part of the south half of a Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract, so called, lying west of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, in the Village of Highland Park in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 932.10 feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue, and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 running thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue, 400 feet to the north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 running thence easterly along said north line of the south half of said Quarter Section 18 1,554.22 feet to a point on the westerly line of the right of way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 271.26 feet to a point, thence north 63 degrees 20 minutes east, 17.05 feet to a point, thence southerly along the westerly line of said right of way 131.59 feet to a point, 934.66 feet northerly along said right of way from the south line of said Quarter Section 18; thence westerly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,602.65 feet to the place of beginning, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue; embracing 14.497 acres of land more or less. The above property is held under a contract dated July 1, 1910, due May 1, 1915, with the Stevens Land Company.

II. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property, whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 3.

PROPERTY OF BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY.

I. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate in the Village of Highland Park, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows:

1. That certain piece or parcel of land situate in that part of the South-half of Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract so called lying West of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, and described as follows: Commencing at a point at the intersection of the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 16½ feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 running thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue 500 feet to a point, running thence easterly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,635.11 feet to a point on the westerly line Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly along the westerly line of said Right-of-way 418.03 feet to a point 100 feet northerly from the south line of said Quarter Section 18, thence westerly on a line parallel with the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 200 feet to a point, thence southerly on a line parallel with the westerly line of said Section 83.45 feet to a point 16.5 feet northerly of said southerly line of said Quarter Section, thence westerly on a line parallel to the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18 1,474.70 feet to the place of beginning, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue, embracing 18.611 acres, more or less. The above property is held under a contract dated June 21, 1910, due November 1, 1913, with the Stevens Land Company.

2. That certain piece or parcel of land situated in that part of the south half of Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 Acre Tract lying west of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the centre line of Oakland Avenue a distance of 16.5 feet northerly of the intersection of said centre line of Oakland Avenue, and the southerly line of said Quarter Section 18; running thence easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said Quarter Section 18 1,474.71 feet to a point; thence northerly on a line parallel with the westerly line of said Section 83.45 feet to a point; thence easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said Quarter Section 200 feet to a point on the westerly line of the Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad; thence southerly on the westerly line of said Right-of-way 100 feet to the intersection of said Right-of-way and the south line of said Quarter Section 1,675.45 feet to the intersection of said south line of said Quarter Section and the centre line of Oakland Avenue; then northerly along the centre line of Oakland Avenue 16.5 feet to the place of beginning, embracing one and sixteen-thousandths Acres more or less, subject to the public right of way and rights in said Oakland Avenue. The above described property is held under the same contract as set forth under the foregoing paragraph 1.

3. That certain piece or parcel of land situated in that part of the South Half of the Quarter Section 18 of the 10,000 acre tract, so called, lying west of the Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, and described as follows: Commencing 516½ feet north of the intersection of the centre line of Oakland Avenue and the south line of said Quarter Section 18 at a point in the centre line of said Oakland Avenue, thence northerly along said centre line of Oakland Avenue 415.60 feet, thence easterly 1,602.65 feet to westerly line of Right-of-way of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, thence southerly 416.83 feet, thence easterly 1,602.11 feet to place of beginning. The above described property is held under the same contract as set forth under the foregoing paragraph 1.

II. All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows: Lots 32 to 38 inclusive of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision of Lot 12, Quarter Section 58, and part of Quarter Section 43, 10,000 Acre Tract Hamtramck (now Detroit) excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 10 feet of Lot 38 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit by deed dated January 25, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, Page 422 of Deeds, said premises being on the south side of Euclid Avenue, formerly called Sidney Avenue. Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision of Lot Number 12, Quarter Section 58, and part of quarter section 43 10,000 Acre Tract Hamtramck (now Detroit) excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 15 feet of Lot 3 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit, by deed dated January 25th, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of deeds, said premises being on the North side of Euclid Avenue, formerly called Sidney Avenue. Lots 90, 91 and 92 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision or part of quarter section 43 10,000 Tract, Hamtramck, (now Detroit), excepting and reserving therefrom the westerly 15 feet of Lot 90 above described, conveyed to the City of Detroit by deed dated January 25, 1908, and recorded February 11, 1908, in Liber 709, page 422 of Deeds, said premises being on the North side of Philadelphia Ave. formerly called Moeller Street. Also a parcel of land, formerly a public alley, 8 feet wide lying between Lot 92 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad right of way and extending from the South Line of Philadelphia Avenue to the northerly line of the public alley lying south of and parallel with Philadelphia Avenue; also a parcel of land, formerly a public alley, 10 feet wide lying between Lot 1 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad right of way, and extending from the South line of the aforesaid alley to the north line of Euclid Avenue, (formerly Sidney Avenue); also a parcel of land formerly a public alley, 10 feet wide lying between Lot 32 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad right of way, and extending from the south line of Euclid (formerly Sidney) Avenue to the north line of the public alley lying south of and parallel with Euclid Avenue; also all that parcel of land formerly a public alley, lying in the rear of lots 1, 2 and easterly 15 feet of lot 3 of Guilloz & Whitaker's Subdivision above described and lots 92, 91 and the easterly 15 feet of lot 90 of J. A. Moeller's Subdivision above described. The above described property is held under a contract dated October 1, 1910, and due October 1, 1916, with the Independent Stove Company.

III. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Brush Runabout Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trademarks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing cash, on hand or in bank, and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Brush Runabout Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 4.

PROPERTY OF COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

I. All those certain pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City and County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, bounded and described as follows:

1. North in part by Park River and in part by the south branch of Park River; East by Laurel Street; South by Park Street; and West by the south branch of Park River.

2. Northerly by land formerly owned by Joseph and Joshua Davenport and now owned by Rudolph Raphael and wife et al.; Easterly by Park River, formerly called Hog River; southerly by Park Street; and westerly by land of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Subject, however, to all rights of way of said Rudolph Raphael and the other owners of the property adjoining on the north across said premises.

3. Beginning at a point in the east right of way line of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co., said point being 263.12 ft. northerly from a mere stone in the southwest corner of land now or formerly belonging to Augusta C. Lefke, at which point a mere stone is to be set; thence easterly by an angle to the right of 74 degrees and 26 minutes 166.97 feet to a point where a mere stone is to be set (said angle being turned from a tangent to the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.'s right of way curve at the above point;) thence easterly by an angle to the right of 13 degrees and 56 minutes 94.18 feet to a point where a mere stone is to be set; thence southerly by an angle to the right of 102 degrees 55½ minutes 95.82 ft. to a point where a mere stone is to be set; thence southerly by an angle to the right of 11 degrees and 27 minutes 122.97 ft. to a point where a mere stone is to be set; thence southerly by an angle to the left of 15 degrees and 8 minutes 69.4 ft. to a point in the southern boundary line of property now or formerly belonging to Augusta C. Lefke (and now owned by Rudolph Raphael, et al.), at which point a mere stone is to be set (said mere stone being 40.64 ft. east of a mere stone now standing in the south property line of said Lefke); thence easterly in a line which is a continuation of the south boundary line of said property hereby conveyed in line of said grantor's other land to the south branch of the Park River; thence northeasterly at low water mark following the meanderings of said south branch of the Park River to its intersection with the north branch of the Park River; thence at low water mark northwesterly, westerly, southerly, westerly, northwesterly and southwesterly following the meanderings of the north branch of the Park River to its intersection with the easterly right-of-way line of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.; thence southerly along said easterly right-of-way line about 344 ft. to the place of beginning; bounded north by low water mark of the north branch of the Park River; bounded east by the low water mark of the north and south branches of the Park River; bounded west by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and low water mark of the north branch of Park River and other land of the Grantors; bounded south by low water mark of the south branch of the Park River, other land of said Raphael et al., and other land of the Grantors, partly in each, containing four and seventy-two one-hundredths acres, more or less.

II. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Columbia Motor Car Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Columbia Motor Car Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 5.

PROPERTY OF DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

I. All those certain pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situate in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows:

1. (Tract No. 11.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, In Lots numbered 1071, 1078, 4469, 4470, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, on the revised plat of said City of Dayton. Also all of In Lot 4468 on said revised plat of said City of Dayton, excepting so much thereof as was taken off the north end for the opening of State Street. And also in Lot numbered 1072 and the north part of In Lot numbered 1073 on said revised plat of said City of Dayton, said In Lot number 1072 and the north of said In Lot number 1073, being bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning on the west line of Fremont Ave. at the northeast corner of said In Lot numbered 1072; thence southwestwardly along the northern boundary of said In Lot numbered 1072 131 feet to the northwest corner of said In Lot; thence southeastwardly, on a line parallel with Wayne Avenue, along the western boundary lines of said In Lots numbered 1072 and 1073, 24.67 feet to a point on the western boundary of said In Lot numbered 1073; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with the southern boundary line of said In Lot numbered 1072, being a line at right angle to the west line of Fremont Avenue 106 feet to the eastern boundary of said In Lot number 1073, the west line of Fremont Avenue; thence northwesterly along the west line of Fremont Avenue 79 feet to the place of beginning. Also the strip of ground formerly an alley lying next east of and adjoining Lot numbered 4864, extending from State Street southwardly, which alley was vacated by the City Council of said City of Dayton, by resolution passed July 2nd, 1902.

2. (Tract No. 12.) That certain parcel or tract of land situate in the County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, being part of fractional section No. 5, T. 1, R. 7, M. R's in Montgomery County, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 4 on a plat and subdivision of part of said section made by J. S. Binkerd, Surveyor, on November 19, 1866, and recorded in plat book A, pages 178 and 179 of the records of said County and conveyed by said Daniel Kiser to Charlotte Protsman; thence N. 1 degree 45 minutes East 12 chains to the north line of said section; thence south 88 degrees 20 minutes east 20.18 chains to the middle of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Track; thence South 1 degree 25 minutes west 12.15 chains, along the middle of said track to a corner; thence north 88 degrees 15 minutes west 20.28 chains to the place of beginning, containing 24.51 acres. The said premises being lot No. 5 as designated and described on said plat and subdivision, save and except therefrom 5¼ acres on the east side of the premises above described heretofore conveyed by said Grantors to one Lisetta Mittelstetter and by said Lisetta Mittelstetter conveyed to one Peter Steiger. Said Deed from said Lisetta Mittelstetter to said Peter Steiger being recorded in Deed Book No. 140, page 179 of the Deed Records of Montgomery County, Ohio. Also excepting from said tract above described so much of same as is held by the Dayton & Michigan Railway for a right of way by virtue of the deed recorded in Vol. 244, page 64, of the deed records of Montgomery County, Ohio. Said above described tract is now in the City of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, by virtue of recent ordinance passed by the City Council of said City; and by virtue of certain proceedings had thereunder. Subject to a certain mortgage made by Charles A. Craighead to Harrison H. Kiser, originally securing the payment of $15,000.00 of which amount the sum of $6,500.00 and interest is due.

3. (Tract No. 13.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, being part of Lot No. 5 of Daniel Kiser's redivision of part of Section 5 Town 1 Range Seven M. R's bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the County Road and the centre line of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad track being the southeast corner of said Lot No. 5; thence north 87 degrees 40 minutes west 4.55¼ chains to a planted stone set for a corner; thence north 1 degree 33 minutes east 12.13 chains to the north line of said section; thence south 88 degrees 22 minutes east 4.55¼ chains to the middle of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad track; thence south 1 degree 33 minutes west 12.15 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5½ acres, subject to the easement and the rights of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company contained in Entry in case No. 21660; Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, and in conveyance from Daniel Kiser, Jr., to the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, recorded in Volume 244, page 64, of the Deed Records of Montgomery County, Ohio. Said above described tract is now in the City of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, by virtue of recent ordinance passed by the City Council of said City, and by virtue of a certain proceedings had thereunder. Subject to a certain mortgage made by Charles H. Craighead to Harrison H. Kiser, originally securing the payment of $15,000.00 of which amount the sum of $6,500.00 and interest is due.

4. (Plant No. 1.) That certain parcel or tract of land, situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery and State of Ohio, and being a strip of land formerly an alley lying between lots numbered 872 and 912 and extending from Bacon Street northwardly, which alley was vacated by the City Council of the City of Dayton by resolution passed November seventh, 1890.

5. (Tract No. 16.) That certain parcel or tract of land purchased from the Estate of Jacob Renner, situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery and State of Ohio, being lot numbered 5029 of the revised and consecutive numbers of lots on the plat of said City of Dayton, Ohio.

6. (Tract No. 17.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery and State of Ohio, being lot numbered 5028 of the consecutive numbers of lots on the revised plat of said City of Dayton, Ohio.

7. (Tract No. 18.) That certain parcel or tract of land purchased from the Stoddard Mfg. Company and deeded to the Dayton Motor Car Company, its heirs and assigns, situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery and State of Ohio, being lots numbered 873, 874, 875, 876, 877 and 878 of the revised and consecutive numbers of lots on the revised plat of said City of Dayton.

8. (Tract No. 19.) That certain parcel or tract of land situated in the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery and State of Ohio, being lots numbered 871, 872, 911, 912, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, of the revised and consecutive numbers of lots on the revised plat of said City of Dayton.

II. Lease dated July 22, 1904, made by The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company to The Stoddard Manufacturing Company and assigned by the latter Company to The Dayton Motor Car Company under date of July 24, 1911. The duration of the lease is at the will of the party of the first part and may be terminated upon six months' written notice to the party of the second part. The annual rental is $11.25, payable in advance on the 1st day of June in each year. The premises demised by the above described lease are the following:

(1) Beginning at a point in the South line of land of the Little Miami Railroad Company, 67 feet, westwardly, from the west line of McDonough Street, and 50 feet, southwardly, from the south line of Third Street; thence westwardly, along said south line of land of the Little Miami Railroad Company, 68 feet to a point; thence eastwardly, by a curved line, convex to the north, whose middle ordinate is 1.5 feet, 58.5 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing an area of 43.6 square feet, or one-thousandth of an acre, more or less; said premises to be used for platform purposes.

(2) Beginning at a point in the west line of Lot Number 5034, of the revised plat of the City of Dayton, 1 foot south of the northwest corner of said Lot; thence, southwardly, along said west line of Lot Number 5034, 4 feet, to the centre line of a former ten foot alley, now vacated; thence westwardly, along the last named line, 63 feet, to a point; thence eastwardly 63.13 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing an area of 126 square feet, or three thousandths of an acre, more or less; said premises to be used for platform purposes.

(3) So much of lots Numbers 870 and 913, of the revised plat of the City of Dayton, and of unopened alleys adjoining said Lots, as are occupied by the track scale located in siding number 29, of the Little Miami Railroad, being further described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of said Lot Number 870, 42.7 feet from its southwest corner; thence North 18 degrees 36 minutes West 6.5 feet, to a point; thence North 71 degrees 24 minutes east 39.6 feet to a point; thence south 18 degrees 36 minutes East 10.2 feet, to a point 2 feet south of the south line of Lot Number 913; thence south 71 degrees and 24 minutes west 12.6 feet, to a point; thence south 18 degrees 36 minutes East 4 feet, to a point; thence South 71 degrees 24 minutes West 10 feet, to a point; thence north 18 degrees 36 minutes west 4 feet to a point; thence south 71 degrees 24 minutes west 17 feet to a point; thence north 18 degrees 36 minutes west 3.7 feet, to the place of beginning. Containing an area of 443.92 square feet, or one hundredth of an acre, more or less; said premises to be used for a site for a track scale.

III. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Dayton Motor Car Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank, and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Dayton Motor Car Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

PARCEL NO. 6.

PROPERTY OF MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY.

I. Kingsland Point Property. All that lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon and land under the waters of the Hudson and Pocantico Rivers, in the village of North Tarrytown, Town of Mt. Pleasant, County of Westchester, and State of New New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary line of land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which point is marked by an iron rod set in the ground, said point being also the northeasterly corner of the premises herein described, and running thence north 56° 30' west, 776 feet to another iron rod set in the ground marking the northwesterly corner of the premises herein described; thence at right angles with the last mentioned line south 33° 30', west 743.5 feet to a point in the Hudson River; thence at right angles with the last mentioned line south 56° 30' east 200 feet; thence north 84° 50' east 870 feet to another iron rod placed in the westerly line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's property, which last iron rod is distant southerly measured along said westerly line of said Railroad property 224 feet from the place of beginning, and thence northerly along said westerly line of said Railroad property 224 feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 10 528-1,000 acres more or less.

II. (Rand Drill Property.) All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, and land under water, situated, lying and being in the village of North Tarrytown, Town of Mount Pleasant, County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point where the northerly side of Beekman Avenue intersects the westerly side of the right of way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and running thence along the northerly and northwesterly side of Beekman Avenue the following course and distances, to wit: South 76° 52', west 404 feet, south 64° 49', west 50 feet, south 37° 21', west 75 feet, south 24° 06', west 72 feet, south 23° 19', west 66 feet, and south 1° 21', east 42 feet to land formerly of Nathaniel W. Husted, now deceased; thence along the last mentioned land north 54° 22' west 46 feet, to the dividing line between land under water of the Hudson River granted to Armenia Husted and others on October 29, 1887, by the People of the State of New York and land formerly of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Lawrence, the latter being part of the premises herein described; thence along said dividing line and along the southerly side of land granted to Thomas J. and Elizabeth Lawrence by the People of the State of New York on January 30, 1886, on a course south 81° 56', west 624 feet, to the southwesterly corner of the land so granted; thence partly along the westerly exterior on line of the land so granted and partly along the westerly exterior line of land so granted by the People of the State of New York to Charles Smith on July 1, 1871, on a course north 70° 45', west 884 feet to the northwesterly corner of the parcel so granted to said Charles Smith; thence along the northerly side of the parcel so granted to Charles Smith on a course north 81° 56', east 722.04 feet; thence south 60° 50', east 228 feet to the end of the wall near the original line of high-water mark of the Hudson River and adjoining land formerly of Ambrose C. Kingsland; thence along the last mentioned land south 61° 06', east 177 feet to a point, thence still along last mentioned land south 27° 10', east 100.95 feet to the northwesterly side of land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, thence along the last mentioned land south 19° 18', west 87.88 feet, to a point, thence still along said last mentioned land on a curve to the left with a radius of 8171 feet a distance of 246.27 feet to the place of beginning. The above property is subject to a mortgage dated May 7, 1907, due November 7, 1914, made by the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. to the Ingersoll Rand Co. to secure the sum of $110,000.00, of which sum there has been paid $70,000, leaving a balance due of $40,000.

III. (Emberson Property.) That certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situated, lying and being on Beekman Avenue in the Town of Mount Pleasant, in the village of North Tarrytown, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: North by Beekman Avenue; west by River Street; south by land of Anson Husted and another, and east by Hudson Street.

IV. Also all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point 803.5 feet east of the northwest corner of Section 23, Township 17 North, Range 10 east, thence north 89° 55' east 1851 feet to the quarter section corner, thence south 4 minutes, west 1376.5 feet to a corner stone, thence south 89° 55' west 1333.5 feet to a corner stone, thence north on the quarter section line 46.4 feet to the quarter stone, thence south 89° 53' west 547.845 feet to a corner stone in the centre of 18th Street extended; thence north 22', east 308.18 feet to a corner stone in the centre of said 18th Street; thence south 89° 53' west 599.87 feet to a corner stone in the centre of the Louisville Turnpike; thence north 20° 57', west 406.1 feet to iron pin in centre of pike 34.5 feet east of the section line; thence north 89° 55', east 771.86 feet to a conerstone on the east property line of 18th Street; thence north 22' east 843.5 feet to the place of beginning, containing 65.7 acres, more or less. Subject to certain rights of way for side tracks heretofore granted by Benjamin Briscoe and Louis Briscoe to the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company, by a deed bearing date August 11th, 1908.

V. Lots Numbers 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 369, 360, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, all in Randalls first addition to New Castle.

VI. That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Town of Cranston, State of Rhode Island, lying west of and adjoining the land delineated upon "Map of South Elmwood, Division No. 1, drawn by S. N. Keith, June, 1874," and recorded in the town clerk's office in said Cranston, in Plat Book No. 3, at Page 7, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stone bound at the northeast corner of the within described tract, adjoining land now or formerly of Thomas B. Waters and wife; thence westerly, at an interior angle of 93° 54', bounded northerly on land now or formerly of said Thomas B. Waters and wife, 115.28 feet to a stone bound; thence southwesterly, at an interior angle of 121° 44', bounding westerly on land of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 198.40 feet to a stone bound; thence south 8° 15' east at an interior angle of 143° 58½', bounding westerly on land now or formerly belonging to Hezekiah Allen, about 1,478.92 feet to the Pawtuxet River; thence easterly with said Pawtuxet River, about 266.45 feet to the land delineated upon said "Map of South Elmwood, Division No. 1"; thence northerly, bounding easterly on land delineated upon said "Map of South Elmwood, Division No. 1," 784.90 feet to a blue stone; thence northerly at an interior angle of 179° 4', bounded easterly on land delineated upon said "Map of South Elmwood, Division No. 1," 276.70 feet to a blue stone; thence northerly at an exterior angle of 177° 9¼', bounded easterly on land delineated upon said map of South Elmwood, Division No. 1, 511 62-100 feet to the point of beginning; containing about 8 68-100 acres of land; together with all riparian rights in and to said Pawtuxet River appertaining to the same. Subject to a mortgage dated November 1, 1900, due November 1, 1910, made by Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. to Industrial Trust Company in the sum of $75,000, at the rate of 5%. NOTE: Except so much of the above described property as was conveyed by Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company to the City of Cranston by deed dated May 17, 1912, for the purpose of constructing a highway in extension of Second Avenue and a strip twenty feet wide on Gardner Avenue.

VII. That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Town of Cranston, State of Rhode Island, lying east of and adjoining the land described in the foregoing Paragraph VI, and bounding westerly thereon, northerly on Fifth Avenue of the plat next herein referred to, easterly on Elmwood Avenue of said plat, and southerly on Pawtuxet River, and comprising 25 lots of land laid out and delineated on a plat entitled "Map of South Elmwood, Division No. 1," drawn by S. N. Keith, June, 1874, on record in said Town Clerk's office in Plat Book No. 3, on Page 7, and on Plat Card No. 3, together with the 2 strips of land or courts (now closed) shown on said last named plat as the parts or extensions of "Sixth Avenue" and "Seventh Avenue" crossing this tract; together with all right, title and interest in and to the streets or avenues on which said tract bounds and the land under the same, and under the Pawtuxet River, and all riparian rights connected with said tract. Subject to the same mortgage as set forth in the foregoing paragraph VI.

VIII. Those 20 lots of land with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in said Town of Cranston, State of Rhode Island, and laid out and delineated as lots Nos. 719 to 738, both inclusive, on that Plat entitled "Replat of South Auburn, Cranston, R. I."; on record in the office of said Town Clerk in said Town, in said Plat Book No. 5, at page 19 and (copy) on Plat Card No. 22, together with all right, title and interest in and to the adjoining south half of Seventh Avenue and the land under the same, and in and to the 20 foot strip extending from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue next east of Lots Nos. 723 and 729 of said last mentioned Plat, and in and to all land lying between the southerly 10 lots of said 20 lots and the middle of the Pawtuxet River, together with all riparian rights appurtenant to or connected with any of the above described premises, subject to the restriction set forth in a deed from Benjamin K. Hotchkiss to the Atlantic Rubber Shoe Company, Deed Book 103, page 392; and subject also to the same mortgage as set forth in the foregoing paragraph VI.

IX. Any and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated, owned or possessed by Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company or by the Receivers of said Company, at the date of the transfer of possession under said decree by said Receivers, including any and all real estate, lands, leaseholds, buildings, plants, easements, appurtenances, machinery, equipment, automobiles and cars, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, materials, supplies, tools, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers, patents, licenses, trademarks, trade names, good will, contracts, bills and accounts receivable, whether owing from United States Motor Company or from any of the companies any of the shares of the capital stock of which are owned or controlled by said United States Motor Company, or otherwise owing, cash on hand and in bank; and all other property whether or not herein specifically mentioned or referred to, owned or possessed by said Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company or its Receivers at the said date of the transfer of possession under said decree.

All property disposed of by the undersigned, as Receivers of each of the above-named companies, in the ordinary course of business, prior to the date of the transfer of possession of the property sold, will be excepted from the property sold, and all property acquired by the undersigned as Receivers of each of the above-named companies prior to said date will be included in the property sold.

Said property will first be offered for sale in six parcels, as follows: Parcel No. 1. All of the property of United States Motor Company; Parcel No. 2. All of the property of Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company; Parcel No. 3. All of the property of Brush Runabout Company; Parcel No. 4. All of the property of Columbia Motor Car Company; Parcel No. 5. All of the property of Dayton Motor Car Company; Parcel No. 6. All of the property of Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company. Said parcel No. 1 will be first offered for sale and bids received therefor; then said parcel No. 2 will be offered for sale and bids received therefor; then said parcel No. 3 will be offered for sale and bids received therefor; then said parcel No. 4 will be offered for sale and bids received therefor; then said parcel No. 5 will be offered for sale and bids received therefor; and then said parcel No. 6 will be offered for sale and bids received therefor. Immediately after said parcels Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, shall have been offered for sale and bids received therefor, all of the property constituting parcels Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, will be offered for sale together as a single lot or parcel and bids received therefor. After all of the property constituting parcels Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, shall have been offered for sale together as a single lot or parcel and bids received therefor, bids will be received for the shares of the capital stock of any of the companies the stock of which is included in parcel No. 1.

Except as hereinafter provided, no bid for any one of said parcels or for the entire property as a single lot or parcel will be received unless accompanied by cash or by a check drawn to the order of the Receivers and certified by a national bank or trust company doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and having a capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating at least two million dollars, in the following amounts, namely:

For parcel No. 1	$50,000
" " 2	50,000
" " 3	50,000
" " 4	50,000
" " 5	50,000
" " 6	50,000
For the entire property as a single lot or parcel	$250,000

Any bidder, however, depositing cash or a certified check as aforesaid in the amount of $250,000 will thereupon be qualified to bid for any one or more or all of the six parcels above mentioned, and for the shares of the capital stock of any of the companies the stock of which is included in Parcel No. 1, and also, without further deposit, to bid for all the property constituting parcels 1 to 6, inclusive, when offered together in one lot or parcel. Except as above provided, no bid for the shares of the capital stock of any of the companies the stock of which is included in parcel No. 1 will be received unless accompanied by cash or by a certified check of the character above provided in the amount of $50,000.

Deposits received from an unsuccessful bidder will be returned to such unsuccessful bidder by the Receivers upon the final rejection of his bid. Deposits received from the successful bidder or bidders will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Court and shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such bidder will be kept and retained finally and absolutely by the Receivers as and for liquidated damages and not by way of penalty.

The undersigned will receive at their office, Broadway and Sixty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, sealed bids for the purchase of said property up to ten o'clock in the forenoon on said 8th day of January, 1913, which bids will be opened and announced by the undersigned in the presence of the Hon. CHARLES M. HOUGH, District Judge, in Room 47 of the Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The right is reserved to the Court to permit any bidder qualifying as above provided and presenting any bid to the undersigned Receivers within the period above limited to amend, modify or supplement his bid or to make a new bid prior to the acceptance of any bid by the Court. At the conclusion of the bids, all bids received by the undersigned Receivers will be reported by them to the Hon. CHARLES M. HOUGH, District Judge, for acceptance or rejection. The right is reserved to the Court to direct the acceptance or rejection of any or all bids received and to confirm and direct the consummation of any and all sales in accordance with the provisions of said decree and of any bid or bids so accepted.

The purchaser or purchasers of any of the property to be sold in accordance with the provisions of said decree shall, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, make such further payment or payments in cash or otherwise, on account of the purchase price, as the Court may from time to time direct. The right is reserved to the Court to sell or order the resale of any of the property to be sold upon such notice as the Court may direct in case the purchaser or purchasers thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within twenty days after entry of an order requiring such payment, or within such other time as the Court may direct.

Upon the confirmation of such sale, or within twenty days thereafter, and upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, or upon making such provision for the payment thereof as the Court may approve, the said purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, will be entitled to receive from the undersigned Receivers and from the companies, parties defendant to said cause, a deed of conveyance and bill of sale of the property purchased, as in said decree provided, and to receive possession of the property so purchased as provided in said decree.

The purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors, assigns or nominees, will be allowed the period of sixty days from the date of delivery of possession to him or them by the receivers within which to elect whether or not to adopt or assume any lease, agreement or other contract which may be included in the property sold or which may constitute an incident or appurtenance thereof, and such purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors, assigns or nominees, will not be held to have accepted or assumed any such lease, agreement or other contract which he, it or they shall not so elect to accept or assume. Such election shall be made by an instrument in writing subscribed by the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors, assigns or nominees, and filed in the office of the clerk of this Court, and no conduct or use of rights by any purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors, assigns or nominees, within said period of sixty days, unaccompanied by the filing of such written instrument, shall be deemed to conclude such purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors, assigns or nominees, in respect of such election.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which sa.'l sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the said decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned Receivers, upon application to them at their office, Broadway and Sixty-first Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 30, 1912.

W. E. S. STRONG,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Receivers and Ancillary Receivers,
United States Motor Company.

W. E. S. STRONG,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Receivers and Ancillary Receivers,
Alden-Sampson Manufacturing Company.

W. E. S. STRONG,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Receivers and Ancillary Receivers,
Brush Runabout Company.

W. E. S. STRONG,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Receivers and Ancillary Receivers,
Columbia Motor Car Company.

W. E. S. STRONG,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Receivers and Ancillary Receivers,
Dayton Motor Car Company.

W. E. S. STRONG,
ROBERTS WALKER,
FRANK E. SMITH,
Receivers and Ancillary Receivers,
Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Solicitors for Complainant, 170 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—In the matter of the application of JACOB H. SCHIFF, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, for an order directing that the unexpended balance in the hands of the petitioner be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which said fund was collected, without regard to and free from any express or implied limitation, restriction or direction upon which the subscriptions were made, and that on the transfer of said fund the Committee, its treasurer and other officers be fully exonerated and discharged from all liability to account therefor, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the petition of JACOB H. SCHIFF, verified November 13, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 14, 1912, and on the papers therein described, an application will be made by the petitioner, Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order directing that the balance of moneys in the hands of the petitioner, as such treasurer, be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which the fund for the relief of sufferers by Russian massacres was collected, without regard to and free from any express or implied limitation, restriction or direction upon which the subscriptions to said fund were made, and that on the transfer of said fund to the corporation designated in such order, said committee and its treasurer and other officers and said petitioner be fully exonerated and discharged from all liability to account therefor, and for such other and further order or relief as may be just and proper.

Dated New York, November 13, 1912.

SIMPSON & CARDOZO,
Attorneys for Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To HON. THOMAS CARMODY, Attorney General of the State of New York;

To the Contributors and Subscribers to the fund for the relief of sufferers from Russian massacres and other and similar atrocities, which fund was collected by a committee known as "The National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres," organized in November, 1905;

To the Following Specified Members of Said Contributors:

ADOLPH B. ANSBACHER, Elias Asiel, Siegfried S. Prince and William Erdmann, copartners, composing the firm of Asiel & Co.; Samuel Bloomingdale, Morris Fatmann, Harry S. Glazier; Philip J. Goodhart, Howard L. Goodhart, Edward L. Heinsheimer, copartners composing the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co.; Jacques S. Halle, Albert Stieglitz, Albert J. Erdmann, and George M. Sidenberg, copartners, composing the firm of Halle & Stieglitz; Bendet Isaacs; Philip Lehman, Arthur Lehman and Herbert H. Lehman, copartners, composing the firm of Lehman Brothers; Philip Lewisohn; Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., a domestic corporation; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, copartners, composing the firm of Lowenfeld & Prager; Eugene Meyer; Elkan Naumburg, Walter Naumburg, and George W. Naumburg, copartners, composing the firm of E. Naumburg & Co.; Herman Rawitser; Samuel Sachs, Henry Goldman, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Harry Sachs, Paul J. Sachs and Arthur Sachs, copartners, composing the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Henry Sidenberg; Temple Emanu-El, a corporation; Henry M. Toch and Max Toch; Samuel Untermyer and Lewis S. Wolff;

To the Surviving Members of Said National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, viz.:

FELIX ADLER, Morris Asinoff, Julius Ballin, Joseph Barondess, Simon Baruch, David Belasco, Eugene S. Benjamin, Nathan Bijur, Benjamin Blumenthal, Louis Blumgart, Isaac Brandon, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Isidor Byk, Abraham Cahan, Jacob A. Cantor, Joseph H. Cohen, Lewis Coon, Philip Cowen, Charles Dittman, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Nathaniel Elsberg, E. W. Lewin Epstein, Mitchell L. Erlanger, Abraham Fine, Harry Fischel, Maurice Fishberg, Joseph Fox, Lee K. Frankel, Daniel Frohman, Howard S. Gans, Abraham Germansky, Henry M. Goldfogle, Julius Goldman, Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, Daniel Guggenheim, Jacques Guttmann, Julius Harburger, Charles Hartman, Daniel P. Hays, Henry S. Herrmann, Adolph A. Himowich, Nathan Hutkoff, Archibald E. Isaacs, Abraham Jacobi, Joseph Jacobs, George Jacoby, Meyer Jarmulowsky, Leon Kamaiky, Paul S. Kaplan, Abraham Kassel, Max J. Kohler, Arnold Kohn, Edward Lauterbach, Irving Lehman, David Leventritt, Ferdinand Levy, Joseph Levenson, L. Napoleon Levy, Samuel D. Levy, Isidore Lewi, Adolph Lewisohn, Max Lubetkin, Marcus M. Marks, Kaufmann Mandell, Louis Marshall, Harris Masliansky, Julius M. Mayer, Henry Morgenthau, Nathaniel Myers, Frederick Nathan, Max Nathan, Benno Neuberger, Joseph E. Newburger, Adolph S. Ochs, Jacob Pfeffer, N. Taylor Phillips, M. Warley Platzek, Hirsch Rabinowich, Henry Rice, Nathan Roggen, Otto Rosalsky, Herman Rosenthal, William Salomon, Leon Sanders, Jacob Saphirstein, Ezekiel Sarasohn, Samuel M. Schaffer, Solomon Schechter, Leo Schlesinger, Jacob H. Schiff, Abraham S. Schomer, Max Schwartz, Isaac N. Seligman, James Seligman, Louis Seligsberg, Lee Shubert, Pierre A. Siegelstein, Henry Solomon, Joseph Spector, James Speyer, Alfred Steckler, Leopold Stern, Max Stern, Samuel Strasbourger, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Strauss, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Sol Sulzberger, Joseph Weber, Jonas Weil, Samuel Weil, Abraham L. Wolbarst, Henry Wollman and Paul M. Warburg.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The disturbance that was over the North Central States Saturday night has now over Ontario moving toward the St. Lawrence Valley. During the last twenty-four hours it caused light local rains and snows in the region of the Great Lakes, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Rains were general in the Pacific States and the Florida Peninsula. Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any section and are now above normal east of the Rocky Mountains and are near normal on the Pacific slope. There will be rains during the next forty-eight hours in the North Pacific States and the North Rocky Mountain region and Monday in Northern New York, Northern New England, and Southern Florida; with these exceptions the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country. No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming west; South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, light variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday, colder interior. Tuesday fair; moderate west winds.

Northern New England—Local rains or snows Monday. Tuesday fair, moderate variable winds becoming west.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate south shifting to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate west winds.

New Jersey—Fair weather Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; moderate west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday fair; light to moderate northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	40	36	4 P. M.	40	50
6 A. M.	39	35	6 P. M.	40	47
9 A. M.	40	36	9 P. M.	41	44
12 M.	41	49	11 P. M.	40	25

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature 50 degrees at 1 P. M., minimum 32 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. stood at 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. the glass showed 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:30—205 W. 11th St.; Philip Smith.....$50
P. M.
12:25—407 E. 107th St.; unknown.....Trifling
12:25—661 E. 164th St.; T. O'Neill....Trifling
12:35—228 Henry St.; Sarah Polinsky..Trifling
3:10—24 W. 111th St.; J. Fischman..Trifling
4:25—110 E. 106th St.; unknown.....Trifling
5:10—226th St., Paulding Av.; unknown....
Trifling
5:40—156 Rivington St.; John Parden.....$100
9:10—610 E. 5th St., S. Birchkris....Trifling
10:30—223 William St.; C. Furthman.....$25

Supreme Court Recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Supreme Court will take a recess from Monday, Dec. 23, to Jan. 6, according to present arrangements.

Lost

LOST—Antique gold earring in Subway, Wednesday night, Dec. 11, about 7 o'clock, between 137th St. and Brooklyn Bridge; reward. Mrs. Fitter, 610 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Sunday morning in St. Bartholomew's Church, mink muff, containing purse; reward offered for return to church sexton of keys in purse.

LOST—On Sunday at 5 o'clock, on 58th or 62d St., a small gold mesh bag containing gold eyeglasses. Reward by F. Walter Lawrence, 322 5th Av.

LOST.—Diamond crescent pin, Broadway, between 35th, 47th Sts.; liberal reward. Crawford, 236 West 55th St.

LOST—Leather handbag, Winter Garden, Saturday matinee; keep contents, return balance. 668, Endicott Hotel.

LIBERAL REWARD.
No questions asked for return of solitaire diamond ring marked H. N. F. to C. M. A., lost Dec. 10, Englewood. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

$50 REWARD
for return of small rug, lost from wagon, West 51st to West 72d St.; no questions asked. 438 West 51st St.

$100 REWARD—No questions asked for return of diamond sunburst, lost at Reisenweber's, Dec. 13. Cashier Vanderbilt Hotel.

STOLEN from 510 East 13th, citizen's papers, marked Ludwig V. Ferrara; kindly return; no questions.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$25.00 REWARD.
Lost on Thursday evening, about 9 o'clock, Boston terrier dog; dark mahogany brindle, white neck and throat, white blaze on face. Above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to W. R. Proctor, 32 East 39th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, East 24th Street, or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Exceptional opportunity to purchase a manufacturing plant; 20 machines in operation; suitable to manufacture ladies' neckwear, aprons, or baby caps. Address Opportunity, Box 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a reliable, established real estate corporation; must invest $5,000; investment amply secured; opportunity open for a good position in a growing company. Address Collins, Toan & Co., 103 Park Av.

CHANCE OF LIFE TIME.—Wanted, partner, $2,000; well established, paying business; experience not necessary. Florist, Broadway, corner 108th St.

Young German wishes to represent first-class American firm or manufacturing company in Europe, preferably in Germany. M 93 Times.

Partner wanted, jeweled conds manufacturing concern; half interest, $2,500. Brooklyn Novelty, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Pianos and Organs

Open Evenings till Christmas.
10 per cent. Special Discount on our Four regular sizes and styles New Upright Pianos. Player Pianos, Grand Pianos, Electric Combination Player Pianos, Pianos for limited spaces. Bargains in used instruments at all prices and terms.
Complete line Victrolas, Records, Cabinets and accessories.
M. ARTUSHEK, Broadway and 47th St. Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant. Catalog Free. Renting. Tuning. Repairing.

YEARLY FACTORY SALE.
CLOSING OUT ALL USED AND ODD STYLE UPRIGHT, GRAND, AND PLAYER PIANOS. GREAT BARGAIN FOR SHREWD BUYERS. WRITE OR CALL FOR BARGAIN LIST. EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.
JANSSEN, E. 132D AND BROWN PL., NEAR 133D ST. L STATION.

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 W. 42d St.

Player piano, standard make. 88 notes; music bench; sell at sacrifice. 318 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Horses and Carriages

Black mare, sound, gentle, and true in any harness. O. Stegemann, 156 East 53d St.

The New York Times Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Your Location

is the main factor in renting vacant rooms.

The quickest and surest way to realize on a good location and other advantages is to tell about them through The Times. The Times "Furnished Rooms" classification brings gratifying results, because New Yorkers know its value.

Your own offer in this column will reach a host of people who make profitable tenants.

To fill your rooms or apartments use Times Want Advertisements.

It is easy to place your order by telephone. Call

1000 Bryant

and give it to an Ad. taker, who will attend to all details.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted..... Situations Wanted.....	15c
Agents Wanted..... Boarders & Board Wanted.... Rooms to Let or Wanted.....	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted. Country Board..... Employment Bureaus..... Horses and Carriages..... Houses to Let or Wanted.....	25c
Business Notices..... Business Opportunities..... Lost, Found, Rewards..... Purchase and Exchange.....	30c
Public Notices.....	40c

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978. References.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

35TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH ST., 63 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, first class; references.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Desirable light, airy, single rooms; parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist; telephone.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; Subway; telephone.

68TH, 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, board; every convenience; best location; first class.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; single or suite; private bath; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suite or separately; board; parlor floor dining room; references.

72D ST., 222 WEST.—Homelike single and double rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th Year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

77TH ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double room, third floor; modern; telephone.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Medium-sized sunny front room; heated; all conveniences; very reasonable; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST, Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites, handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; must be seen to be appreciated; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone. Schuyler 8510; table guests.

82D, 6 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; $9, $12, $18 week; excellent table; clean; home comforts; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D, 55 WEST.—One sunny room; also hall room; bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms, southern exposure; first flight. Phone 6326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 209 WEST.—Private house, choice neighborhood; two blocks Subway station; newly furnished, well heated; has few large, choice rooms, with good beds and excellent table board; rates reasonable; quiet and refined surroundings; five doors from Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3714.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—In beautiful house; rooms, table boarders; references required.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Rooms, $3 up; with board, $7; couple, $12; family suite; steam.

112TH ST., 210 WEST.—Elegant large alcove, rooms, bath; suitable gentlemen or family; excellent board.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room second floor front; also single; table guests; home cooking.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; city's greatest view; celebrated restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5.

122D ST., 416 WEST, Morningside Park.—South rooms; elevator; nutritious cooking; table guests. Apt. 53.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; good table; telephone.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large and medium sized rooms to let with board.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Elegant, large room, lavatory; hot, cold water; modern; excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; with or without private bath; reference.

152D, 561 WEST.—Private house, northeast corner Broadway; large, well-furnished rooms; running water; home table; Southern cooking; table board.

A.—EDGECOMB AV., 226.—Twenty-seven minutes Rector St.; private house; comfortable home for business women; "L" Subway; references. 'Phone 6826 Audubon.

LENOX AV., 231.—Very nicely furnished large rooms; excellent board; reasonable rates. Rosenfeld.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—One suite, one single room; parlor dining; table guests; unusual table.

WEST END AV, 762—Pleasant room and board with private family; table board also.

WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—First-class private hotel; beautiful grounds; two blocks north 157th St. Subway. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

REFINED Southern family wishes two couples; large, handsomely furnished rooms; splendid table board; block from car line; references required. Tel. 590 J. 136 Bedford Road, Prospect Park South.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 142 EAST.—Comfortable parlor bedroom, heated; bath; respectable party; moderate; private family. Sharman.

76TH ST., 122 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; heated; running water; telephone; breakfast optional.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 13 East 36th St.—Two rooms, bath; service, electricity, steam heat; $35-$60.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 175, Near 33d.—Comfortable large room, suitable two gentlemen; bath; hall room; references.

SUITE, parlor, bedroom; private bath and toilet; electric light; phone; private family; suitable two people. 58 East 53d St.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small front room, one flight; breakfast optional.

6TH AV., 950.—Furnished room, with all improvements; electricity, telephone; use of apartment; private family. One flight up.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, handsomely furnished; private baths; modern conveniences; telephone.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large, attractive room with or without private bath; also other.

14TH ST., 241 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished large, small rooms; steam heat; private house.

19TH ST., 325 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large and small rooms, also parlors; glass extension; newly furnished.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, private baths; other rooms; running water; references; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

47TH ST., 235 WEST.—Heated single and double rooms; running water, private baths; telephone; reasonable.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room, with private American family; gentleman; reference.

52D, 248 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Attractive rooms, large and single; every convenience.

54TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, light rooms in private apartment, suitable for gentlemen; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Small rooms, newly renovated, moderate; large room; parlor; studio, doctor.

58TH, 327 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; steam heated, hot water; Subway, elevated; convenient; references.

64TH ST., 41 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; private bath, $35 monthly; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Apartment floor, suite, or single; French house; breakfast optional; private bath.

69TH ST., 116 WEST.—Newly opened and remodeled into high-class bachelor apartment.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Clean, beautifully furnished large and small rooms; reasonable. Telephone 4034 Columbus.

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room; private bath; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Rooms, bath, private house; permanent; references.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; large closets; conveniences; private house; near Broadway; Subway.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; small room; every convenience; reasonable; telephone.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Desirable front and back room; steam heated; electric light; phone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished room; all accommodations; moderate terms.

73D ST., 173 WEST.
DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOM; REFERENCES.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; convenient; telephone.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—To a gentleman, front room, southern exposure; steam, electric light, telephone; refined surroundings; elevator apartment; $7; references. Kelley.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.
Handsomely furnished floor, en suite or will divide; unusually high-class house; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity, parquet floor; private house; reference.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Very desirable southern exposed room, with dressing room; bath adjoining; references.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Attractive suite 3-4 rooms, all conveniences; telephone; Subway. Hazelwood.

78TH ST., 205 WEST.—Two very desirable sunshiny rooms; reasonable; references exchanged.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny room; scrupulously clean.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful small room, near Subway; gentleman only; $4 per week; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations; quiet, refined house; references. Phone 7734 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive back parlor with kitchenette; well furnished; "L" and Subway; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in private house; hot and cold water; reasonable; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select large and small rooms, $4 and $8 week; suite three rooms, kitchenette; meals to order; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; second floor; two large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; moderate.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; southern exposure; telephone.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegant two connecting front rooms; also small; light housekeeping allowed. Guldensleike.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; homelike surroundings; all conveniences; near Subway and "L."

85TH ST., WEST.—Lady has high-class apartment and will rent adjoining rooms; running water; no other roomers. 'Phone 3788 Schuyler.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Well furnished, good sized room; suitable two; $4; also hall room.

91ST ST., 169 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room, with kitchen privileges; small family; $5. Brown.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; also housekeeping suite; Subway, L; reasonable. Parsons.

93D, 27 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; large, small; warm, sunny; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, medium sunny rooms, nicely heated; private house; telephone.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; board optional; telephone; express Subway.

97TH ST., 117 WEST.—One parlor, nicely furnished; also an attractive, large room; near Subway.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; references; telephone.

111TH ST., 237 WEST.—Refined Jewish family; neatly furnished room; all conveniences; elevator apartment; high class; near Subway, "L." Apartment 3.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Sunny, steam heat, electricity, elevator. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, Near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Attractive, warm, light room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; Southern exposure; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; one or two gentlemen; private. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, nicely furnished, $3 and $4; elevator apartment; meals optional. Apt. 5D.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath; elevator; kitchen; electricity; shower; reasonable. Apartment 31.

136TH ST., 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, fronting on Broadway; no other roomers; family consists of two adults. Apartment 27.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

160TH, 432 WEST.—Single room, $3 weekly; double, $5; every convenience; nicely furnished. Apartment 4.

179TH, 706 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room, electricity, steam heat, telephone, shower; suitable one or two; moderate. Schrage. Apartment 51.

A SOUTHERN LADY will rent one, two rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Broadway, Hudson, near 90th St. Subway station. Phone 4089 River.

CULTURED WOMEN, having large social acquaintance, can make $100 per week commission. Y 14 Times.

Doctor's office, general practitioner's stand 24 years. 70 West 71st St.; moderate terms.

FREE information regarding rooms and board. Leland's, 4 West 33d (25th year.) Transient. Permanent.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (near 141st St., Convent Av.)—Daintily furnished cor. room; mission furniture; brass bed; single, $2.50; private residence; telephone.

LADY, one room to rent in a high-class elevator apartment, one door from Riverside Drive, on 137th St., to refined young man; a comfortable home and reasonable rate is assured. Y 1 Times.

NICELY furnished room, adjoining bath, modern apartment, private Jewish family, West 97th, near Riverside; reference required. Phone Riverside 7380. Lurie.

ROOM AND BOARD DIRECTORY.

Call and examine our list of rooms in all localities with and without board; accommodations high-class, desirable in every way.
190 COLUMBUS AV.
TELEPHONE 8023 COLUMBUS.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

WEST END AV., 843.—Large, handsomely furnished room; lavatory, bath, shower, adjoining; no other roomers; near Subway express. Farrell.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE SECTION,
920 PRESIDENT ST.
Handsomely furnished; decorated throughout; large rooms, single, double, en suite; all improvements; running water in all rooms; large closets; half a block to Prospect Park; breakfast optional; references. Telephone 5716 Prospect, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

59th St., 40 West.—Fine apartment facing Central Park, near Fifth Ave., eight rooms and three baths. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 500 Plaza.

Six-room apartment; one of the best on Washington Heights; will sublet cheap. Call Goodrich in forenoon, 565 West 148th St.

16th, 5 West.—Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

5 West 16th St., at 5th Av.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; room and bath, $40-$50.

Sacrifice four rooms, $30; leave immediately. Duel, 425 West 114th, Morningside Park.

Bronx.

Eight or 9 room flat with bath; basement and parlor floor in 2-family house; steam heat, electric light, gas, and all modern improvements; $40. Inquire of owner, 3,155 Decatur Av., Bedford Park, near Bronx Park station.

Furnished

600 Riverside Drive.—Attractively furnished four and seven room apartments; reasonable. Apartment 53. Burkhardt.

Apartments to rent furnished; all sizes; $75 to $900 per month. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., City.

55TH, 25 W. One Room, bath; five Rooms, two baths; maid service.

27TH ST., 35 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; front south exposure; will sublet; full hotel service.

20 East 69th St., corner Madison Av.—Fine large room, private bath; $40 monthly.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Clients wanted for desirable furnished apartments. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Brooklyn.

387 Macon St., near Sumner Av., 3-story and basement, fine stone house, 11 rooms and bath; furnace, heater; good neighborhood; accessible location; rent $50. Inquire agent, 471 Sumner Av., or owner, 122 Lee Av.

Help Wanted, Female

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GIRLS FOR ANY OPERATION PERTAINING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TUNGSTEN LAMPS. WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO., 514 WEST 23D ST.

EDUCATED women ambitious to earn $25 to $75 weekly interviewing mothers of school children; city or traveling; transportation paid; experience unnecessary; salary to beginners; work enthusiastically praised by leading educators. Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., corner 31st St.; afternoons only; teachers or normal graduates preferred; ladies wanted for South.

SALESLADY for bakery; steady position. Ebinger, 1,516 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, English, for two in family, between 25 and 30; must have good reference; only thoroughly competent need apply; wages, $30. Address L 429 Times.

WANTED.—We need two more women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to specialize in high-class educational work; bona fide salary arrangement with expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Hanson-Bellows Company, 303 5th Av.

WANTED.—For general housework, Scotch woman; must be excellent cook; family of two; no washing; good home and wages; best references required. Apply Apartment No. 6, No. 233 West 83d St., to-day only.

WANTED—Woman to care for healthy young infant at her home; doctor takes responsibility. Inquire 501 West 121st St., Apartment 56.

Help Wanted, Male

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman; salary moderate. Apply Denby & Nute, 333 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry; bring application in own handwriting, in it state, with addresses, where, when and with whom experience obtained, also give one or two personal references as to record, habits and character; salary $20. Apply 10 A. M., Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 43 East 58th St.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wanted. Call Monday morning. H. A. Schoenen, 277 7th Av.

MACHINIST.—First class, who has had experience in automobile work; position permanent; work mostly at night. Address, giving references and experience. Must be sober and reliable. Y 16 Times.

PRINTING SOLICITOR WANTED.—Must be educated, neat, and of good address; salary and commission paid the man who makes good. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

SALESMEN.—Well educated, over 25, to travel in New York and Connecticut; will be instructed as salesmen, advanced to position as manager; expenses guaranteed. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN on skirts and dresses for out-of-town trade; competent and experienced man, who can come well recommended; commission basis. Apply Steiner & Lande, 93 Wooster St.

SALESMAN.—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand; day and evening; excellent opportunity for right party; state particulars. "Brooklyn," Y 15 Times.

WANTED—Enterprising young men as salesmen. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., Weld Chemical Works, 147 West 23d St.

Employment Bureaus

CONTRALTOS wanted; experience not necessary. American Concert Bureau, Room 4, 106 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted Female

A PROMINENT WIDOW DESIRES SOCIAL SECRETARY WORK OR CHAPERONING; SOCIAL REFERENCES. M 74 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, 18, six months' experience; good penman; rapid, accurate; one year high school; complete business school course; American, neat; no agency; $9. G 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Hard work, long hours, no objection; $6; capable. "Beginner," 105 East Broadway, N. Y. City.

COLORED WOMAN wants few hours' work daily. Mrs. Miller, 15 West 10th St.

COMPETENT dressmaker; makes ladies', childrens' dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St.; 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER, high-class, of several years' experience, will make few more engagements; home or out; references. Louise, 20 West 94th.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Refined, intelligent young woman, college education, well equipped by experience, and ability as confidential-secretarial stenographer to banking man, seeks responsible position; competent, tactful, and dependable; salary reasonable; leave present employer with indorsement Jan. 1; highest references. Address G 225 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS.—To do family washing home; shirts, waists, lingerie, silks, curtains, flannels beautifully done; sunny yard; 5 years' reference. McKeon, 436 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; fine washing home; reasonable. Ahern, 165 East 49th St.

POSITION desired by young trained nurse as nurse companion, having had six years practical work. Terms moderate. References. M 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Accurate, industrious; no clock watcher, conscientious; small salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, AND WELL EDUCATED, SEEKS POSITION WITH REPUTABLE FIRM. M 57 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) capable to adapt herself to any commercial line; high school graduate; salary, $12. Competent, 82 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat, and refined; six years' experience; recommended; efficient. R 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Schulz, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, desires position for mornings or afternoons; efficient; accustomed to responsibility. M 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Six months' experience; $6. Minnie Miller, care of store, 173 Morningside Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, beginner; neat American girl; $6; accurate, willing; no agency. G 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, take any dictation; excellent references; $12-$13. R 208 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Female

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady, thoroughly experienced, desires position with reliable firm. R 204 Times Downtown, or 'phone 2454 Richmond Hill.

TRAINED NURSE desires care of a semi-invalid, convalescent, or elderly lady; special attention given to diet and massage. M 106 Times.

VISITING MUSIC TEACHER, mornings and evenings; great success with pupils; terms moderate. L 168 Times.

VISITING waitress for luncheon, dinner, card parties. City references. B. Rettig, 908 Amsterdam Av.

Situations Wanted Male

A.—Audits made, accounts straightened and verified, books written up and systematized, by certified public accountant. R 295 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, public, writes up and audits books, installs systems, renders all financial statements; keeps books part time if required; professional service guaranteed; highest credentials given. Accountant, M 25 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Tel. 898 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Frechtman, 320 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 563 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT for a large manufacturing corporation is desirous of improving his condition; a high-grade man; references, present employer; bond. M 78 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, audits books; special arrangements; moderate; honorable services. Agar, 1,328 Broadway. 64 Greeley.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, expert; accounting work in all branches; personal service. Accountant, M 27 Times.

A HUSTLER, whose services the last five years have netted his employers $10,000 cash, desires part-time work; qualified as treasurer, bookkeeper, correspondent, editor; references. M 76 Times.

AT PRESENT AUDITOR OF CONCERN; AM SEEKING LARGER OPPORTUNITY WITH WELL ESTABLISHED, REPUTABLE HOUSE WHERE ABILITY OF HIGH ORDER, WELL VOUCHED FOR, WILL MERIT ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS E 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A YOUNG MAN desires a position in a rubber store; eight years' experience in the mechanical line; strictly honest and temperate; best of reference. George, care of A. J. Wells, 230 Riverside Drive.

BARTENDER, (27,) married, sober, neat, quick, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. Barwik, 303 East 72d.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Typewriter.—17; employed at present; anxious to get out of rut; ambitious, industrious; highest references; small salary. B. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry; five years' experience; seeks permanent position with reliable house; best references; moderate salary. K. L., G 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, experienced in modern methods, controlling accounts, correspondence; best of references. Address Accountant, M 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly competent office man; seven years bookkeeping experience; good correspondent; moderate salary. R 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (29;) thoroughly competent assume entire charge; nine years' experience. R 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; expert; solicits temporary engagements; hour, day, week; all branches; moderate. E 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced voucher system, etc.; accurate; salary $15. F. O., 204 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER; 8 years' experience; correspondent; references; $12. Ambitious, M 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate at figures, desires position. C 5 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; from college; speaking Spanish and English. Torres, 192 East 101st St.

BOY—Bright, neat, clean boy, (15,) school graduate, well recommended. Charles, 218 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or useful butler, good valet, English; town or country; single; age 44; height 5 feet 9; New York references; would take temporary job. M 80 Times.

CABINETMAKER, French polisher, first-class, expert mechanic, all kinds of furniture, wants job from private parties. P. Jozsy, 308 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) six years' experience on Packard, Stearns, Simplex, Loco, Alco, and Silent Knight cars; references; open for engagement. R. Cardenas, 1,135 Intervale Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; willing to go any part of country; experienced on any make car. Wink, 345 East 193d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 27; three years' experience; any car; highest references. Lowrie, 950 6th Av.

CLERK, &c.—Competent clerk, stenographer, salesman; engineering, newspaper experience; can manage office. Bronx, 132 Times.

COACHMAN.—Colored, wishes position as coachman; best references. M 71 Times.

COOK.—Meat cutting, carving, soups, entrees, roast, pies, puddings, muffins; reliable; references. Hosking, 406 West 31st.

ENGINEER, license boilers, steam pumps, and engines; competent to take charge of modern plant; steam-heating experience. W. S., 262 Spring St., New York City.

ENGINEER, machinist, electrician, 38; first class; licensed; reliable and sober; twenty years' practical experience all branches. Norwalk, 423 East 70th St.

EXPERT STATISTICIAN, well trained in economic analysis, wishes to make permanent connections beginning January with a responsible concern, preferably with a Wall Street house; experience; references. X 154 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; life experience; vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns, and drives; handy with carpenter's tools; wife high-class laundress; best reference. T. Martin, 243 East 45th St.

MANAGER, manufacturing, sales, ten years' experience, desires change; mechanical or electrical. H 103 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 29, experienced, searching, renting, collecting; references. Real, G 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants a good line of piece goods or laces and embroideries for the South and Southwest; traveled for present firm for fourteen years; wide-awake, energetic, highest type salesmanship; desires connection with first-class house only, but sure to attain best results. M 104 Times.

SALESMAN, having office in Boston and established trade throughout New England, desires line of silk, wash, serge dresses; small drawing account. Morris Turner, 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Willing to represent business house doing or desiring to do business in the West. I make trip to Pacific Coast and back, stopping week in large cities. M 75 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, hustling live wire, desires start any line. F. C., 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; (18.) H. S. G. 214 Times Downtown.

VAUDEVILLE AND PICTURE MANAGER; late with Loew; excellent reference; capable; desires position; bonds. Box 92, 2,121 3d Av.

WANTED.—Position to run elevator; understands switchboard; 2 years' reference. Apply E. Fitzgerald, 288 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 23, capable and experienced in wholesale line, desires position with future; A1 references from reputable concerns. G 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, as a salesman for a reputable button house. A. Silberzweig, 338 East 15th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 26, wishes position at anything. Wm. Vassar, 1,798 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position. Charles Straile, 165 West 98th St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, wants work in a factory. M 91 Times.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANT

PATERSON FIREMEN FIGHT $500,000 BLAZE

Fire Which Threatens to Equal Conflagration of Ten Years Ago Destroys Six Buildings.

WATCHMAN JUMPS 3 STORIES

Diskon Department Store Among Business Houses Destroyed—Firemen Carry Dynamite from Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Some time in the early hours of this morning a fire started in some of the flimsy Christmas stuff which filled the J. S. Diskon Department Store, at the northwest corner of Main and Van Houten Streets. It smouldered unnoticed for hours, until, at 6:30 o'clock, it seemed to burst out simultaneously in all five stories of the brick building. Two hours later, Fire Chief Coyle announced that the fire was under control.

In those two hours the blaze had spread through six buildings, all of them covering plots which had been fire-swept in the $10,000,000 conflagration of ten years ago, and some of them housing businesses which had been burned out then and had been rebuilt. The damage was estimated at $500,000.

Plate glass windows in buildings which did not catch fire were cracked by the intense heat. Firemen were overcome by heat and smoke, and every man and piece of apparatus belonging to the Fire Department was called out. But only one man was hurt. He was Joseph Popp, watchman in the Diskon store, who discovered the fire, and then had to jump from the third floor when the flames cut off his escape by the stairs. He suffered a fractured skull, and both his legs were broken.

All the Fire Apparatus Called Out.

The fight to prevent the spread of the fire into such a conflagration as the one of a decade ago consisted of a series of short stands by the entire fire fighting force of the city. Time and again Chief Coyle and his men were driven from vantage points which they had hoped to hold against the blaze, but they gave as little ground as possible and established themselves instantly in new strongholds. At last their obstinacy was rewarded, and, fighting the fire from three points at which it threatened to spread out, they finally saw the flames fall back. Then, advancing inches at a time, the firemen pressed their advantage until the blaze was subdued.

It was not until 9 o'clock in the morning that there was any certainty that the fire would not spread to the New Orpheum Theatre Building, in Van Houten Street, and the big department store of Quackenbush & Co., at Van Houten and Market Streets, a block from the Diskon store. Offers of help came from surrounding towns, but Chief Coyle, who had responded to the first alarm, refused all of them, risking his reputation as a fireman on his ability to handle the big blaze unaided.

Mayor McBride and Chief of Police Dinton arrived early at the fire and stayed until the end, the latter with every available man of his department on hand for special duty, for there were dynamite and powder stored in the J. A. Van Winkle hardware store, opposite the building in which the blaze started, and there was danger that this might cause an explosion. Police lines were thrown out, which kept every one but firemen and officials many yards from the blaze. Later, firemen entered the hardware building when it was ablaze and removed the explosives to a safe place.

At 9 o'clock, when it was certain that the spread of the flames had been stopped, a survey of the damage showed that the Diskon store had been destroyed, with a damage of $200,000. The wall on the Main Street side had fallen and the wall on the Van Houten Street side was standing only in places. Heaps of bricks and other débris showed where the rest of the wall had gone.

From the Diskon store a northwest wind had driven the flames across Van Houten Street, where they found new fodder in the four-story brick Gersley Building, occupied by the Nicolette Moving Picture Show on the ground floor and the Fashion Cloak Company, Anderson Tea Company, Spencer Business College, Loom Fixers and Twisters' Association, and the Paterson Newsboys' Club on the other floors. The damage there was $100,000.

Next to the south of the Gersley Building was the four-story brick building of the J. A. Van Winkle Company, an L-shaped structure, which partly encircled the Gersley Building. The Van Houten Street wall of the Van Winkle Building fell, though the other walls stood. The building was burned out, with a loss of $140,000.

To the north of the Diskon Building, in Main Street, the fire ate through a partition wall into the one-story brick building housing the Globe Bed and Bedding Company and the Grand Union Tea Company. The place was destroyed with a loss of $10,000. On the Van Houten Street side of the Diskon Building the fire worked through the three-story brick cigar factory of Allen & Dunning, destroying it with a loss of $15,000, and continued into the ground floor of the three-story apartment house next to the factory. There the flames burned out the real estate office of William Miller and the café of John Hobson, doing $10,000 damage, and there the progress of the flames was checked.

Flames Drive Back the Firemen.

The burned out places, except the Diskon Building, marked the steps by which the fire fighters had retreated. When Popp found the fire on the third floor of the department store and turned in an alarm from there, Chief Coyle and his men surrounded the building, dragging lines of hose to the roof of the one-story building next to the north and fighting the flames also from across Van Houten Street and from the roof of the cigar factory. They were dislodged first from the stand in Van Houten Street when tongues of flame jumped across the street, forming a roof of fire over the firemen's heads and finding new fuel in the Gersely Building. Before this onslaught the firemen retreated to the roof of the Van Winkle Building and were holding the flames in check there when word came that the fighters on the roof of the Globe Bed and Bedding Company building had been driven back by the flames, and those on the roof of the cigar factory had been forced to the roof of the apartment house.

Help was sent from the Van Winkle roof and the progress of the fire northward was checked at the bedding factory. The weakened forces on the Van Winkle roof could no longer hold their own, however, and presently flames burst from the windows on the Van Houten Street and Main Street sides of the hardware shop. Then it was that the firemen ran into the cellar and dragged out the stock of dynamite, gunpowder, cartridges, and shells. These in safety, the firemen climbed to the roof of the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store next south of the Van Winkle Building and took up what proved to be their last stand.

While some of his force kept streams playing on the fire from there Chief Coyle sent his other men from the one-story bedding factory to the apartment house roof and back again, keeping them wherever they were most needed, until at last the flames began to die down and the firemen were enabled to push a little closer to the centre of the blaze. The fire in the ground floor of the apartment house was put out, the Van Winkle Building, destroyed by this time, offered no more fuel for the flames at that point, and the burned out bedding factory marked the northern limits of the fire.

Until late to-night Chief Coyle kept his men wetting down the ruins, but all danger of a spread of the fire was over. Débris filled Main and Van Houten Streets, telephone, telegraph, and trolley wires were down where the firemen had cut them after the power had been shut off to make their own work easier, and trolley cars had long stopped running.

At the General Hospital it was said that Joseph Popp was likely to recover. When the watchman had found his escape by the sairs cut off he had jumped from a third-story window and caught on the guy wires of a big electric sign a story and a half beneath him. There he had clung while the firemen spread a net under him, but he dropped too soon and struck the pavement.

$100,000 Fire in Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 15.—A fire, which started from some unknown cause today, destroyed the plant of the Davis Bakery Company, which occupied the L-shaped block bounded by Williams, Berkley, and Clinton Streets.

The building was two stories in height, and built of brick. It had been finished about two years, and was one of the largest bread, cake, and pie baking establishments in the State. The loss is $100,000.

WATCHMAN DEAD IN SHAFT.

Street Row Caused Him to Forget That Elevator Was at Floor Above.

Unable to arouse the night watchman of Smith, Gray & Co.'s store at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, the day watchman early yesterday morning forced his way into the building through a cellar window. Searching the building for his comrade, Wallace Barry, 50 years old, he finally found him dead in the elevator shaft. The door of the elevator on the sixth floor was found to be open, and the elevator was up on the seventh floor. Barry's time clock, which hung around his neck, had stopped at 1:05 A. M.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of young men who were skylarking on Broadway, opposite the store, smashed a plate glass window in the photographic studio of Mrs. Jennie Gibson at 151 Broadway. Policeman Shepherd of the Clymer Street Station was on the block and he hurried up to arrest the men. A fight ensued, during which Shepherd blew his whistle for assistance.

The police believe that the night watchman, making his rounds of the sixth floor, heard the smashing of the window and the blowing of the whistle, and believing that thieves had smashed the window of the building he was watching, started down to the ground floor. In his excitement, they suppose, he forgot that the elevator was at the floor above and stepped into the elevator shaft.

Policemen Shepherd and Roese of the Clymer Street Station succeeded in arresting the window breakers. They said they were John Schmidt of 168 South Third Street, Max Lewis of 349 Kent Avenue, Henry Reed of 85 Metropolitan Avenue, and John Trainor of 102 North Seventh Street. All were charged with malicious mischief. An additional charge of carrying a concealed weapon was made against Lewis, who is a saloonkeeper.

DEATH FOLLOWS FAILURE.

Rosenthal's Family Believe He Fell—Police Say He Jumped from Window.

The family of Leopold Rosenthal, a lace manufacturer, in business at 14 East Seventeenth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed last Friday and who was killed early yesterday morning in a fall from his apartment, on the fourth floor of Hartley Arms, 485 Central Park West, declared yesterday that he did not commit suicide. After completing their investigation, the police reported that Mr. Rosenthal had thrown himself from the window.

Mr. Rosenthal did not die until after he was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Mrs. Rosenthal said that it was about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when her husband got up and said that he was going into the parlor to smoke. He had been nervous, she said, and had frequently of late got up in the middle of the night to smoke a cigar. She believes he fell asleep while at the window and fell out.

Samuel Harburger, a brother of the widow, said Mr. Rosenthal had been only temporarily embarrassed in his business, and that he had more than enough money at his command to settle all his obligations.

The petition against Mr. Rosenthal was filed in the United States District Court last Friday by Harry Baun and two other creditors. The creditors gave Mr. Rosenthal's assets as $40,000, compared to $55,000 liabilities.

WHITMAN UNEARTHS MANY GRAFT CLUES

Reports from His Investigators on Mrs. Goode's Story May Put Off Grand Jury Inquiry.

ALDERMAN CURRAN HECKLED

Some Critics of His Course Found Among Members of Church Forum Which He Addressed.

The investigation by the District Attorney into the story told by Mrs. Goode last week to the Curran committee had led into such deep channels, it was said yesterday, that it might be a week before evidence relating to the payment of graft to policemen by the keepers of disorderly houses could be taken before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Another woman, who admitted she ran a disorderly house, saw a member of District Attorney Whitman's staff yesterday. The name of this woman was not disclosed, but it was said that she, like Mrs. Goode, told of having paid money for protection to a policeman for months. The woman said that she had never learned the policeman's right name, but she gave a description of him which, it was said, would make it easy to identify him.

The ramifications of the graft system as it affected the keepers of disorderly houses who were outside the "vice trust" were not realized until yesterday, when the investigators sent out to substantiate Mrs. Goode's story reported to the District Attorney. It was said that in following up the names of the five or six women mentioned by Mrs. Goode as having had experiences with policemen similar to her own, dozens of other cases of the same kind had been found with clues leading in many directions. Mr. Whitman, it was said, while anxious to carry out Justice Goff's request that he hurry the graft inquiry was determined not to begin the Grand Jury investigation before his cases were ready.

Must Corroborate Women's Stories.

"What the District Attorney needs," a member of his staff said yesterday, "is corroboration in specific details of the actual transfer of money to policemen. It is quite possible that this corroboration will be obtained, but it will take some time to sift the information. Many subpoenas have been issued, and the indications are that some men high in authority in the Police Department may be indicted. The District Attorney does not want to run the risk of obtaining indictments which will fall down at a trial. He will not go ahead until he has all the information necessary to obtain not only indictments, but convictions."

When Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Curran committee, was asked yesterday what his future course would be he replied that he would next take up the Police Department's administrative policy toward gambling and disorderly houses as apart from the actions of individual policemen.

"The story told by Mrs. Goode," said Mr. Buckner, "was a mere incident. Mrs. Goode told 'the time of day,' but what our committee is principally interested in is not the dial of the clock, but the works behind the dial. We want to find out how many men are allotted to the observation of gambling and the social evil, what these men are required to do under the department rules, and what progress they make. When the committee reconvenes on Wednesday we will immediately begin to fathom the heaps of documents which my investigators have been working on for months."

Mr. Buckner denied that he had made a trip of inspection through the Tenderloin with the view of ascertaining conditions for himself. He said that he had interviewed only one of the women at her home mentioned by Mrs. Goode. He refused to discuss his conference on Saturday with District Attorney Whitman.

Curran Tells of Committee's Work.

Alderman Henry H. Curran, Chairman of the Aldermanic Investigating Committee, spoke last night in the public forum of the Church of the Ascension at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, of which he is a member.

The tale of murder and vice which he recited held a thousand persons spellbound. He began his address with an account of the murder of Rosenthal and closed with an analysis of Mrs. Goode's testimony.

"Our object," Mr. Curran said, "is not to find a grafting policeman—to give the city merely a sensation and stop there. That was done in the Lexow investigation and it did a great deal of good. But now we must go further. We must find out how the machinery of the whole police department works. We would find out what makes a Becker possible and make such recommendations as will make a Rosenthal murder impossible."

Mr. Curran criticised the Mayor, charging him with trying in every way to block the investigation now going on. He said that a daily report should be made to the Mayor of the condition of the Police Department. For Commissioner Waldo he had nothing good to say.

At the close of Mr. Curran's address he was questioned by the audience after the custom of the forum. Some of those in the audience criticised the Alderman sharply. George Gordon Battle started the heckling. Mr. Battle called Mr. Curran to task for giving in public what he asserted to be the whole committee's opinion on the subject of crime and vice. He wanted to know whether the Alderman had come to the Church of the Ascension with authority to speak for all the members of the committee.

Mr. Curran admitted that he had not come with express authority to speak of the committee's opinions, but he said that he knew what these opinions were and that he was not violating a confidence in making them public.

Another member of the forum then asked "whether, as a matter of fact, the Board of Aldermen was not really a Board of Fools." This question, which was disallowed, provoked much laughter.

One woman wanted to know how the $25,000 appropriated for the investigation had been expended and why the committee had asked for $25,000 more within a week. Alderman Curran replied that $20,000 had been expended, and that the money had gone for counsel fees, detectives, and stenographic work.

"Did you employ any woman detectives?" another woman asked.

"I had better not answer that question," replied Mr. Curran.

At the end of the heckling there were three-minute speeches by volunteers. One of them, who talked only of the glories of the State of Kansas, got an ovation when he ended by saying: "Let's follow Kansas. Kansas is the light of the world."

SEES A REFORM WAVE.

World-Wide Movement for Morality Coming, Reynolds Says.

Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds, speaking yesterday afternoon at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. on the "Warfare Against Crime," predicted that the twentieth century would see the greatest moral wave that had ever swept the world. He said that the reform would come through the union of all reform agencies for the elimination of vice and crime. Before this millennium arrived, he said, there would be some radical changes both in our social and legal systems.

"We have had a great battle against crime in this city," said Mr. Reynolds. "The three great skirmishes, the Rosenthal trial, the trial of the gunmen, and the Hyde trial, to my mind, are typical examples, each in a different line, of the working of the twentieth century mission. You have seen the searchlights turned upon some dark spots in our city, and before the light is turned off, in my opinion, every dark spot will be exposed and the accumulated evils of centuries will be wiped out.

"The century has already been marked by unusual interest in the matter of crime and dealing with the criminal. Japan and Germany have called to the task of revising their criminal laws and their methods of punishment the greatest scholars and thinkers. In 1902 there was an international conference called by the French Government, and participated in by all the European powers except Turkey, and in which the United States also participated, to consider the so-called white slave traffic. Treaties were drafted and ratified by the participants—the first treaty ever entered into dealing with a subject of a purely moral character. Thirty-five States have passed special laws, and two National laws have been passed relative to this same white slave matter."

The greatest deficiency in the present criminal procedure, Mr. Reynolds said, was the law holding that the defendant in a criminal action need not become a witness. He told of one case in which a noted swindler, almost certain of acquittal because of a lack of evidence, had, deluded by his own vanity, insisted upon taking the witness stand. He was convicted on his own testimony.

AGAINST THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

State Committee Being Organized to Force Non-Partisan Public Service.

It was announced last night that the Citizens' Committee for Non-Partisan Public Service Regulation had sent a circular letter to civic bodies throughout the State proposing the formation of a State-wide committee to prevent the Public Service Commission from becoming a political spoils body. The letter was signed by J. Hampden Dougherty, Seth Low, Henry Moskowitz, Eugene A. Philbin, Allen Robinson, and William Jay Schieffelin. This is the letter in part:

> Within two months the newly elected Governor will determine the balance of power in both public service commissions by appointments to fill four vacancies in these important quasi-judicial bodies. The men who can control all public service regulation in the State may be selected on the principle of fitness for office, as determined by their past records, irrespective of political affiliations, or simply on the basis of political party patronage.
>
> In New York City alone some seventy millions of dollars in contracts for subway construction are already subject to possible modification in the interest of the contractors and against the interest of the tax payers. Other similar contracts, totaling $277,186,000 are being prepared for letting. The Public Service Commission of the First District will pass upon these contracts calling for over a quarter of a billion dollars, and will fill exempt positions on its staff paying $135,380 each year. The Public Service Commission of the Second District is intrusted with the regulation of almost a thousand great public service corporations.
>
> These conditions furnish strong temptations to political organizations to secure control of the patronage which the commissions have at their disposal. The principle of honest, intelligent, non-partisan public service regulation is at stake. We ask you to join us in forming a committee representative of the people of the State, to urge publicly the perpetuation of those quasi-judicial bodies on as high a plane as that of the courts.

The committee of signers say that they have been assured of co-operation from up-State citizens, including J. N. Larned of Buffalo, Joseph T. Alling of Rochester, Nelson E. Spencer of Rochester, Neil Gray, Jr., of Oswego, W. D. McKinstry of Watertown, and Charles Gibson of Albany.

TRENTON SUSPECT CAUGHT.

White Man Taken Now Thought to be Miss Marshall's Assailant.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Found hiding in the woods near the place where Miss Luella Marshall was attacked about two weeks ago, sustaining injuries that resulted in her death, William Mansfield, white, aged 32, of Manayunk, Penn., was captured to-night by a farmer named Allison, just after Mansfield had made a fire and burned part of his clothing. Asked why he burned his clothes, the prisoner said they were his and he had a right to destroy them if he wanted to do so.

While Mansfield is white, and witnesses describe the man loitering about before Miss Marshall was attacked as a negro, the fact that the prisoner is very dark and has side whiskers, and otherwise answers the description, lead the police to believe that they have the right man.

Mansfield has scratches on his hands about which he has told conflicting stories. It also appears that he made an attempt to cut off his whiskers, but, having no razor, he made a poor job. His footprints tally exactly with the plaster casts taken of those of the assailant. The prisoner will get the third degree to-morrow.

STAMPS FOR PARCELS POST.

Ordinary Stamps Not Good on Packages After Jan. 1.

The Post Office authorities at Washington are sending to all the Post Offices of the country the new parcel post stamps. Under the law, which becomes effective on the 1st of the year, mail matter of the fourth class must bear distinctive postage stamps. These stamps are being issued in twelve denominations, and due stamps in five denominations.

The regular stamps measure 1 by 1½ inches, and the color selected is red for all denominations. In a curved panel across the top, supported by a perpendicular column at each end, appears the words "U. S. Parcel Post" in Roman capital letters. Triangular ornaments occupy both lower corners. The denomination, in large numerals, is in each lower corner, with the title of the subject and the word cents or dollars between.

The subjects for the several denominations are:

1 Cent—Post Office Clerk.
2 Cents—City Carrier.
3 Cents—Railway Postal Clerk.
4 Cents—Rural Carrier.
5 Cents—Mail Train.
10 Cents—Steamship and Mail Tender.
15 Cents—Automobile Service.
20 Cents—Aeroplane Carrying Mail.
25 Cents—Manufacturing.
50 Cents—Dairying.
75 Cents—Harvesting.
$1—Fruit Growing.

The parcels post postage-due stamps are green for all denominations, and of the same size as the postage stamps. They bear the same panel. In a similar panel at the bottom appears "Postage Due." The due stamps are issued in 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cent denominations.

The public is warned that after the first of the year ordinary postage stamps will not be valid for payment of postage on fourth-class matter. The regular postage-due stamps will not be valid as a demand for payment upon short-paid matter of the fourth class. On the other hand, first, second, and third class mail matter bearing parcels post stamps will be treated as "Held for Postage." The same thing will happen where fourth-class matter is sent with ordinary postage stamps.

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Beautiful Dollar Neckwear, single boxes.....65c
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GIFTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Smoking Jackets	$5 to $25	Hosiery	25c to $3.50
Lounging Robes	$3.50 to $25	Umbrellas	$1.00 to $10
Fancy Shirts	$1.50 to $5	Canes	$1.00 to $10
Mufflers	$1 to $15	Handkerchiefs	25c to $1.50
Pajamas	$1.50 to $10	Scarf Pins	$1.00 to $15
Sweaters	$3.50 to $15	Links & Studs	$3.50 to $15
Neckwear	50c to $5	Leather Novelties	$1 to $15
SuitCases and Bags	$5 to $25	Velour Hats	$5 to $8
Steamer Rugs	$5 to $25	Silk & Opera Hats	$6 to $8
Suspenders	50c to $2.50	Fur Caps	$3 to $25
Gloves	$1.10 to $15	Fur Overcoats	$85 to $400

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Guaranteed for 6 months.
Six pairs, boxed—
Men's lisle like hose, 1.50
Women's lisle like hose, 2.00
Men's & Women's silk lisle, 3.00
Guaranteed for 3 months.
4 pairs, boxed—
Men's pure silk hose, 2.00
3 pairs, boxed—
Men's & Women's Japan Silk, 3.00

Imported $40 and $50 Suitings Reduced to $25.

$25 Exclusive patterns, attractive designs, sold by us all season at $40 and $50—and elsewhere as high as $60 to $80—made to your measure now—suit or satin-lined overcoat, $25. Style, fit and finish guaranteed. Combination Full Dress Suit and Tuxedo Coat, silk lined throughout, $62. $25

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The sensational price of $15 to order—for Suit or Overcoat—at which we are selling this importer's complete stock of magnificent $30 to $50 woolens—has attracted hundreds of delighted customers.

Make yourself a Xmas present from these beautiful materials—if you're not lucky enough to have some one else blow you. Nothing like the quality of these fabrics has ever been offered in clothes at the price we are charging—$15—and you should get aboard. It is one of those rare clothes opportunities that are not likely to be repeated in many moons.

So—for the next 10 days—you can get in on this greatest of clothes treats—Suit or Overcoat—value fully $30 to $50—made to your order—at $15.

This Import Stock includes $50 to $70 Dress Clothes Materials Selling at OUR Prices
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Next Sat'y, Last Night This Theatre. Beginning Dec. 23 at Wallack's. NAZIMOVA in the play from the novel Bella Donna. NEXT MONDAY.....FOR 3 WEEKS MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. —LAST 3 WEEKS—LAST TIME JAN. 4.— MISS BILLIE BURKE in Pinero's THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. NEXT SAT. NIGHT. SEATS THURS. THE CONSPIRACY A new play by John Roberts.

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. SPECIAL MATINEE THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, 2:15. CHAINS By Elizabeth Baker. American version by Porter Emerson Browne.

CRITERION THEATRE—TUES., DEC. 24. SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY. Robert Hilliard in The Argyle Case

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. THE YELLOW JACKET "Don't Miss This Play." Charles Darnton.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD

PARK 59 St. & Col. Circle. Seats Thurs. Next Monday Night in LINA ABARBANELL "MISS PRINCESS"

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50. Franz Lehar's Musical Romance, THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50. TO-NIGHT—107TH PERFORMANCE. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Last Word in Musical Comedy, OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Evs. 8:15. WED. MAT. 50c to $1.50. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

TO-NIGHT—First American Appearance of GABBI & BIANQUET Original Argentine Tango Dancers.

GAIETY B'way 46th St. A New Farce COMMENCING NIGHT, WED. XMAS DEC. 25. SEATS THURS. "STOP THIEF"

Globe Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:20. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE To-night at 8—Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Matzenauer; Slezak, Weil, Witherspoon, Reiss, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8:15—Orfeo. Homer, Rappold, Sparkes, Case. Conductor, Toscanini. Fri. at 7:45—Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy. Conductor, Toscanini. Sat. at 2—Double Bill—Secret of Suzanne & Don Pasquale. Farrar, Bori; Scotti, Macnez, Pini-Corsi. Conductors, Polacco and Sturani. Sat. at 8—Special Perf'ce—La Gioconda. Destinn, Homer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Begue. Conductor, Polacco. Next Mon. at 8:15—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES FRANCES STARR in THE CASE OF BECKY. "XMAS NIGHT (Dec. 25) * * * Seats Thurs. DAVID BELASCO Presents the 3-Act Comedy, "Years of Discretion" DISTINGUISHED CAST.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Thurs., Dec. 19, at 8:15. Fri., Dec. 20, at 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. JOSEPH PULITZER MEMORIAL. BEETHOVEN—WAGNER—LISZT. Soloist CARL JORN Tenor. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY 20th Anniversary. CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS. FRANK DAMROSCH.........Director. "THE VAST AUDIENCE was thrilled by the beauties and surprises which the evening brought."—N. Y. Tribune. "THE VERY SPIRIT of music broods over these assemblies."—Sun. First Concert Tues. Eve., Dec. 17, at 8:30. CHRISTMAS PROGRAM. Works by Palestrina, Scarlatti, di Lasso, etc. Christmas Oratorio by Bach. Tickets 1 W. 34 St. and Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3. Special ADELINE GENEE and Company. Symphony Orchestra.

HUDSON Theatre. Lecture by SIR HERBERT THIS AFT. AT 4. BEERBOHM TREE SUBJECT, "OUR BETTERS." Tickets $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00 at Box Office. Auspices League Pol. Education. Tel. 4877 Bryant.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. Tues.—Cabaret Night. Thurs.—Amateur Night. Fri.—Country Store. THE WORLD OF PLEASURE

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS. B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c. VICTOR MOORE Kathleen Digby Bell. LILLIAN SHAW Clifford, others.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3. SONG RECITAL, MISS MAGGIE TEYTE 75c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque, THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDERS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS, with BURKE BROTHERS. Wrestling To-morrow Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. LILLIAN LORRAINE, Ching Ling Foo & Co., Bert Leslie, 13 others.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d-44th Sts. Twice Daily. Mats. at 2—Eves. at 8. BEST SEATS AT MATS. $1.00. UNDER MANY FLAGS. SUPERB SERIES OF NEW SPECTACLES.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. $1.00 Mat. To-m'w. Gertrude Hoffmann, Broadway to Paris.

BROADWAY Thea., cor. 41st St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE RED PETTICOAT with HELEN LOWELL.

Weber & Fields' New Music Hall, 44th St., Just West of B'way. ALL-STAR STOCK CO. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Roly Poly

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:20. Annie Russell's Old English Comedy Co. THE RIVALS.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Frank, Unusual Play. HINDLE WAKES

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'wy. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, $1.50. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LITTLE WOMEN

48TH ST. Thea., Just East of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER In NEVER SAY DIE.

Manhattan OP. HO. 34th St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.00.

West End 125th St., W. of 8th Av. Opening TO-MORROW NIGHT. Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. "AIDA."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Opening Friday, 8:15. Seats Now. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

CENTURY Thea. Prices 25c to $1.50. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas & New Year. Last 3 Weeks. The Beautiful Loti-Gautier Spectacle The Daughter of Heaven With VIOLA ALLEN.

CHILDREN'S THEA., in the Century Thea. Bldg., 62 & 8 Av. "Only one of its sort in the world." MON. AFT., DEC. 23, AT 3:30, and every aft'n thereafter. Extra performances Sat. & New Year's at 10:30 A. M. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play. Racketty Packetty House. Seats $1.50 & $2. On sale next Thurs.

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 WEST 44TH ST. Every Aft. at 3:30 & Sat. 11 A. M. SNOW WHITE A Fairy-Play for Children. NEW EVE. BILL OPENS TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 24. RUTHERFORD AND SON.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. ONLY MAT THIS WEEK SAT. 3 MATINEES NEXT WEEK. WED., FRIDAY (Pop.) & SAT. The Absolute Hit of the Year. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50. TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT SERVIAN RELIEF FUND. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN HAWTHORNE of the U. S. A. 3 Mats. Next Week—Wed., Thurs. (Pop.) & Sat.

GRAND OP. HOUSE 23 St. 8 Av. FRECKLES Mat. Wed.

ADOLF PHILIPP'S 57TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 3 Av. Tel. 812 Plaza. Ev'y Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Auction Pinochle"

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CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 18, at 3. PIANO RECITAL BY GODOWSKY IN A WONDERFUL PROGRAMME. CORELLI, BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, LISZT, RAMEAU, GODOWSKY. KNABE PIANO. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

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KELLERD AS HAMLET GARDEN, 27th St., Mad. 35th Time Mat. Wed.

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LECTURES.

DR. DANIEL A. HUEBSCH makes four lecture tours through Metropolitan Museum of Art Friday mornings at 10:30, beginning Dec. 20; Art of Greece, Holland, Italy, and Rodin. Course ticket $5, at 791 Lexington Av. only.

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